Government
Publications

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XLIV.—PART XI.

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1912.

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No. 5 — Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 9 — Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 25 Report upon the Common Gaols and Prisons, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 26 Report upon Neglected and Dependent Children, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 27 Report upon the Operation of the Liquor License Acts, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 30 Report of the Ontario Veterinary College, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 31 Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 32 Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 33 Report of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 34 Report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 35 Report of the Corn Growers' Association, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 36 Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 38 Report of the Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 39 Report of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 40 Report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 44 Report of the Bureau of Industries, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 45 Report of the Inspectors of Factories, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 46 Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, for the year ending 31st October, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 47 Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 48 Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 50 Report of the Archivist of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 51 Report on the State of the Legislative Library. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 52 Report of the Game and Fisheries Commission, for 1909-11. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 53 Statements of Provincial Auditor under Audit Acts. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 54 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Fourteenth day of February, 1912, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of copies of—

1. All correspondence which has passed since the 1st day of August, 1908, between the Government of the Province of Ontario or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, in reference to the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, through the territory now known as the District of Keewatin.

2. All correspondence which has passed since the 1st day of August, 1908, between the Government of the Province of Ontario or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, and the Government of the Province of Manitoba or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, in reference to the boundary between the Province of Ontario and Manitoba through the territory now known as the District of Keewatin.

3. All other papers in the possession of the Government in reference to the said boundary, including all reports in the possession of the Government in reference to the character and resources of the territory now known as the District of Keewatin. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1912. *Mr. Rowell. Printed for Distribution.*

No. 55 Return to an Order of the House of the Fourteenth day of February, 1912, shewing—

1. What prosecutions have been instituted against parties in Northern Ontario for the illegal sale of liquor in Northern Ontario during the calendar year 1911.

2. The result of such prosecutions.

3. What amount the Government has received during the calendar year 1911 by way of fines imposed for the illegal sale of liquor in Northern Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1912. *Mr. McDonald. Not Printed.*

No. 56 Copies of Orders-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of s-s. 6 of s. 78 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 57 Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations required by section 27 of the Department of Education Act. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 58 Copy of Questions submitted to the Supreme Court, by the Government of Canada, relative to the *Ne Temere* decree and an Act to amend the Marriage Act. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 59 Copy of an Order-in-Council of the Government of Canada, respecting the Boundary Line between Ontario and Manitoba. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 60 Report upon Infant Mortality in the Province. (*Not Presented.*)

No. 61 Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd of February, 1912, for a Return of all correspondence from August, 1st, 1911, to date, between the Attorney-General or any official of his Department and any person or persons of the Town of Chesley or elsewhere, respecting the prosecution, conviction and fining of one Charles Subject by Magistrate Montgomery for an infringement of the provisions of the Liquor License Act. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1912. *Mr. McDonald. Not Printed.*

No. 62 Merchant's report on the condition of English-French Schools in the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 63 Copy of an Order-in-Council increasing the commutation paid to His Honour A. D. Hardy, Judge of the County Court of Brant. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 64 Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-sixth day of February, 1912, for a Return of copies of: 1. All correspondence between the Government or any member or official thereof or the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission or any member or official thereof and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company or the Grand Trunk Railway or any official of either of them with respect to.

(*a*) The acquisition of running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway;

(*b*) The leasing, running, or operating of dining, cafe, or buffet cars on the tracks of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

2. All agreements between the Government of Ontario or any department thereof or the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and any other person or corporation with respect to:

(*a*) The acquisition of running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway;

(*b*) The leasing, running, or operating of dining, cafe, or buffet cars on the tracks of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1912. *Mr. Rowell. Not Printed.*

No. 65 Interim Report on Laws, relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment which are in force in other countries and as to how far such laws are found to work satisfactorily. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 66 Agreement made by and between the Kinleith Paper Company, Limited, of the first part, and His Majesty the King, represented by the Honourable the Treasurer, of the second part, conditioned for the supply of printing paper for the use of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 20th of March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 67 Agreement made by and between the Montrose Paper Mills, Limited, of the first part and His Majesty the King, represented by the Honourable the Treasurer, of the second part, conditioned for the supply of printing paper for the use of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 68 Agreement made by and between the Georgetown Coated Paper Mills, Limited, of the first part, and His Majesty the King, represented by the Honourable the Treasurer, of the second part, conditioned for the supply of printing paper for the use of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 69 Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane in the interests of Psychiatry. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 70 Report on James Bay Survey Explorations, Cochrane to James Bay, June 9th to September 12th, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 71 Report of special investigation into the cause of Typhoid Fever in the Town of Sarnia. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 72 A Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a Return shewing: 1. All complaints received by the Government since the first day of January, 1911, in reference to the participation of any officers, officials or employees of the Government in political contests or taking part in political matters in this Province.

2. All correspondence arising out of or incidental to such complaints.

3. All correspondence passing between the Government or any Department or Member thereof and any officer, officials, or employees of the Government with reference to the participation of such officers, officials or employees in political contests or taking part in political matters in this Province since the first day of January, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1912. *Mr. Mageau. Not Printed.*

No. 73 Statement of the distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 74 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 14th February, 1912, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario or any member thereof, or any person on its behalf, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any member thereof, or any person on its behalf, with reference to the construction of permanent highways in the Province or grants to aid in such construction. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1912. *Mr. Ferguson (Kent). Not Printed.*

No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th February, 1912, showing:—1. How many barrels of apples were produced in each year in each of the 45 Demonstration Orchards instituted by the Government. 2. What was the sale price *per* barrel of the apples from each of the said Demonstration Orchards. 3. What are the names and qualifications of the several orchard demonstrators now in the employ of the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1912. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce). Not Printed.*

No. 76 Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any person and the Government or any member thereof with respect to the construction of a Branch of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to Elk Lake or further, with memorandum of dates upon which delegations waited upon the Government or any member thereof in support of the construction of the said Branch; also all surveyors' or other reports received by the Government with respect to the feasibility and cost of construction of the said Branch and all other papers or documents bearing upon the question of the construction of the said Branch. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1912. *Mr. Mageau. Not Printed.*

No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1912, for a Return shewing: The names of all persons to whom payments have been made in connection with the present Revision of the Statutes, and the total amount paid to each, and the services or other matter in respect of which such payments were made. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1912. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not Printed.*

No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence since the first day of January, 1911, between the Minister of Education, the Deputy-Minister of Education or any Official of the Department of Education and any School Trustee, Board of Trustees, or any person in the Township of Springer, with respect to the character of teaching in the Schools of the said Township, with respect to the teaching of French in the said Schools, with respect to the employment of teachers in the said Schools, or with respect to the giving or withholding of grants from the said Schools or any of them. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1912. *Mr. Marshall. Not Printed.*

No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 28th day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing: (*a*) The number of sales of timber limits which have taken place in each year since 1905; (*b*) The location and acreage of each limit sold; and (*c*) The name of the purchaser in each case; (*d*) The price paid per acre, or otherwise, in each case; (*e*) The berth, or area of each berth, which had been under permit previous to the sale, with the original date of the permit; (*f*) The area of each berth damaged by fire previous to the sale; (*g*) The berth, or berths, which were virgin territory; (*h*) The reasons which caused each timber sale to be held from 1905 down to date; (*i*) The number of permits to cut timber current in the season of 1904-5; the number of permits to cut timber current in the season of 1910-11. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Mr. MacKay. Not Printed.*

No. 80 Report of Proceedings of the Twelfth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 81 Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Hospital Association. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 82 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence passing in the years 1905 and 1906 between the Attorney-General or any officer or official of his Department and Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C., Crown Attorney of the City of Toronto, or his successor, with reference to the prosecution of any alleged combines and all briefs, statements or other documents furnished by Mr. Curry to the Attorney-General or any officer or official of his Department with reference to any of the said alleged combines. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1912. *Mr. Elliott. Not Printed.*

No. 83 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1912, for a Return of copies of (1) All correspondence between the Government or any Minister or Officer thereof and any person, association, board or organization whatsoever, between the 1st day of July, 1911, and the present date; and also (2) All protests, resolutions, objections or written statements of any kind whatsoever received by the Government or any Minister or Officer thereof, between the said dates with respect to: (*a*) The conduct of one S. J. Dempsey, in his official capacity as Police Magistrate or as Crown Lands Agent; (*b*) The participation of the said S. J. Dempsey in the Federal Election contest in South Renfrew; (*c*) The participation of the said S. J. Dempsey in the Provincial Election contests held in December, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1912. *Mr. McQueen. Not Printed.*

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Horticultural Societies

OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1911

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1912.

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WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in Our Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1911.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1912.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Horticultural Societies

OF ONTARIO

1911

To the Honourable Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to present the Sixth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1911. Included in it are the addresses and reports presented at the Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association held in Toronto on November 15th and 16th, 1911, and also comparative statements of the Legislative Grants and membership for the last three years of all the Societies in Ontario, together with their receipts and expenditures for the year commencing November 1st, 1910, and ending October 31st, 1911. There has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of Societies organized during the year and a large growth in membership.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON

Superintendent.

Rev. A. H. Scott,
President Ontario Horticultural Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1912

President ..... Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth.
First Vice-President ..... J. P. Jaffray, Galt.
Second Vice-President ..... W. J. Diamond, Belleville.
Treasurer ..... H. B. Cowan, Peterborough.
Secretary and Editor ..... J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

Directors: District 1, F. B. Bowden, Vankleek Hill; 2, J. S. Moorcraft, Bowmanville; 3, J. H. Bennett, Barrie; 4, J. O. McCulloch, Hamilton; 5, Thos. Cottle, Clinton; 6, G. W. Tebbs, Hespeler; 7, W. W. Gammage, London; 8, J. H. McKay, Windsor.

Honorary Directors: W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines; Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; Prof. H. L. Hutt, Guelph; Major H. J. Snelgrove, Toronto; R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.

Auditors: Roderick Cameron and Miss M. E. Blacklock, Toronto.
Representative to Canadian National Exhibition: Major H. J. Snelgrove.

Representatives to American Civic Association: W. B. Burgoyne; J. Lockie Wilson.

Committee on Nomenclature: R. Cameron, Toronto; John Cavers, Oakville; H. B. Cowan, Peterborough; Prof. H. L. Hutt, Guelph; Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa.

Committee on Novelties: Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; Wm. Hunt, Guelph; Miss Blacklock, Toronto; R. Cameron, Toronto.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association was held in the City Hall, Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, November 16th and 17th, 1911. There was a splendid attendance of delegates from all over the Province.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.

Addressing you for the second time as President of the Ontario Horticultural Association, I return my sincere thanks to the members who elected me to that position and wish to express the high recognition I have of that honour. It is the highest position any amateur horticulturist can aspire to in Ontario. In the remarks I made last year I endeavoured to impress upon you the fact that this Association was entitled to more loyal support from the individual Societies than we got. Only a little more than half of the Societies paid the small fee of $2.00 a year.

In what I am going to say to-day, I am going to take another line, which I think is just as important and as interesting, and that is the obligation that exists on the part of the individual Societies to the community. Twenty years as a Director of one of the most successful Societies in the Province should enable me to speak with some authority on the best way a Society can fulfil its duty. A Society that does not recognize that it has obligations to the community outside of its members is neglecting the most important part of its work. Most of our Societies have carried on their work during the past year in the usual way. Your Board of Directors which met this morning passed a resolution that we should have a competition for all the Horticultural Societies of the Province, awarding cash and medals for the best essay on a given subject. The Board have decided that we recommend to our successors that a prize be donated by the Association open to all the Province. In that way by taking one plant each year we ought to get a very important fund of information on that individual flower. If we carried that on for several years we would have a mass of information we would not get in any other way. A large number of members should tell us what they know, even if their information is not complete. It leads to discussion and increased interest. Giving prizes for essays is a line of work that all Societies should engage in. You would find it very interesting. In our Flower Guild at Ottawa last year we had an essay-writing competition and it was surprising what very good papers were sent in by young children. Another form of work is holding meetings in gardens. There is no Society that has not two or three gardens in which to hold meetings of the whole Society. In Perth they carry that out every year and it is a very important work, and one that costs nothing, and that is a very strong point in its favor.

Some of the more energetic Societies have been trying to interest school children in Horticultural work and a few are undertaking civic improvement. The most radical departure from the usual routine was the publication of a Year Book by the Toronto Society, a very creditable and valuable book, and the publication by the Ottawa Society of the "Ontario Horticulturist." This has been a great success in many ways. It has printed in it most of the papers read at our meetings and contains much valuable information for our members, but it has been a serious tax on the Editorial Committee and the funds. As far as I know, these are the only Societies doing this kind of work. It is of great value and well worthy

of our careful consideration. The smallest Society in the Province has done some work that is deserving of mention; the officers published the reports of their proceedings and the papers read at their meetings. If this plan were copied, we should soon accumulate a fund of horticultural knowledge that is now lost. Selections from these reports might well be published by the Association and scattered over the whole Province. The kind of work the Societies are undertaking is laid down in the Act, and, as you are all familiar with that, I need not go over it. The only stipulation is that no Society shall spend more than half its funds in any one line of work. The activities of Societies may be divided into work for the benefit of members only and that for the community at large. That for the members consists of:

1. The distribution of seeds and plants as premiums. This is a valuable work but apt to be overdone.
2. Assisting in the distribution of Horticultural Literature, such as Nicholson's and American Cyclopaedia.
3. Holding lectures and discussions, as far as possible using local talent.
4. Offering prizes for essays.
5. Holding garden meetings. (Note what has been done at Perth.)
6. Exhibitions.

Primarily all the above work is for the benefit of members but some of it incidentally benefits the community. Public work may consist of planting the school-grounds, and beautifying public buildings and streets. Windsor is a good example of the latter. This can be furthered by offering prizes for window boxes, flower beds, verandahs and gardens of different kinds. There is much room for educational work with children. There is a widespread ignorance on the subject of horticulture, even among members of the Societies. Only a very small proportion have a really intelligent interest in the subject.

In connection with the public work, it is not the intention of the Government that each individual member should get his share of the grant. That work consists chiefly in planting school grounds. It does not cost much money and only requires a little care and supervision. Every village and town Society should decorate the school grounds. In the town of Windsor they have 175 flower beds planted, and it is a valuable work. The offering of prizes for window boxes and verandah gardens is also very valuable work; it not only benefits the members who compete in that but the whole community. In the City of Ottawa we have been working for 20 years in that direction. I have had a good deal of experience in garden competition, and, in most places it is just as well not to offer prizes for a complete garden. The dense ignorance displayed by the public in horticultural matters is well known to us. How little intelligent knowledge and interest there is in horticulture! In not over 10 per cent of the Societies in the Province—not excepting Ottawa—do they take an intelligent interest in their work. That is a very lamentable state of affairs and one we should use all our energies to correct. In England it is different: the ordinary workingman has an intelligent knowledge of horticulture. I have been at our Exhibition here and I did not see one person with a note-book. I heard one say, "What is the name of that?" and the other did not know. I have seen at one Exhibition in England hundreds of people with note-books, discussing intelligently what they were looking at. We must try to remedy the state of affairs in Canada. Educational work among children, in my opinion, will do this. We have been trying for years to educate the older people, and, while we have had some success, it is far short of what we hoped for. We

Flowers and Fruit at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

have a large mass of uneducated people who do not know or care about these things. I firmly believe that you must begin with the young child; you cannot expect to make much impression on the older ones. The first step in the education of children is the school garden; we shall have a paper on that subject from a gentleman representing one of the best School Gardens on the continent of America, at Jordan Harbour. I would advise every one to bring what influence they can on the School Board of their section to have a School Garden in connection with their schools. The great bulk of schools have ample room for it. I am connected with some School Gardens in the County of Carleton and am perfectly satisfied that they are important adjuncts in the education of children. Some of our Societies do some work with the school children through the teachers. If you can get your teachers interested that is a great thing but, in my experience, it is very difficult to find teachers who are willing to give any attention to it, but that is no reason why that work should not go on if the Societies have a few members who are willing to perform it. It is not a question of expense to a large extent; it is well worth trying. You cannot expect them to learn it all at once; you have got to give it to them line upon line. It would be a splendid thing to issue a little bulletin; the information thus given is never forgotten. Here is a pamphlet issued some years ago on Aster growing. I would strongly recommend publishing your instructions in black and white. One of the drawbacks is that the teachers look upon it as an extra task, so that it is better to have an independent organization apart from the school. There is a Flower Guild at Ottawa and I will tell you something about their work, and the small amount of money it costs. The advantage is that you have your children under more control than when they are part of a large school. In Ottawa they look upon it as a privilege to be a member and you are in a better position to insist upon obedience to the rules and regulations which it is necessary to lay down. The Flower Guild consists of 150 children ranging in ages from 7 to 14, boys and girls; there is a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer and committee of 10, 8 of whom are girls. Last year we distributed 6 different kinds of flower seeds through our girl committee; the seeds were put in little envelopes and 150 children got them. They were shown how to plant the different seeds, and then they were handed over to them and they were put upon their honour to do the best they could with them. A Committee of ladies visited the gardens during the summer and prizes were awarded to the best designed and best kept garden grown from the seeds given out. We had an exhibition of these vegetables and flowers at a picnic and the Committee were delighted with the results. There were vegetables, too, beets, carrots, beans and corn, that would have been a credit to any Horticultural Society, altogether grown by these children and the cut flowers were exceedingly beautiful. We consider the fall work as of even more importance. We had a meeting last October in the Y.M.C.A. building, which we got for nothing. A demonstration was given how to pot bulbs. They are potted before the children and the methods of tending explained as briefly as possible. To get the best results you must explain everything clearly and reasons are given for everything we do. We had two meetings of that kind and before the plants were received every member had to sign a bond that in the month of March he or she will produce the plant or bulb, no matter in what condition they may be. Last year some came with bulbs showing poor development. We found out what was the matter and the reason was explained. Those who do not take bulbs are given plants and vice versa. We distributed 100 sets of bulbs and 80 sets of plants. Gardens are visited and also the Experimental Farm, and several trips are made each summer,

Residential Street, St. Catharines. Photo, W. B. Burgoyne.

to the woods to study wild flowers. We try to show that the organization is something more than a plant growing society, and endeavor to spread a knowledge of the plants—nature study. On these visits the Canadian Pacific Railway gives us free transportation and the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. carry us free to the station; we had the free use of Aylmer Park from the Canadian Pacific Railway and had a very delightful picnic. The children were all eager; a wild flower competition was held and the quantity some of them gathered in half an hour was surprising. Then the flowers were judged, and for the little girls who were too small to take part we held a sewing contest, and had a very pleasant and profitable outing. The total outlay was $40, which covered the buying of plants and bulbs and all expenses; this year it will be a little more, but not exceeding $50. I do not know of any better way in which a Society can spend $40 or $50. Our newspapers in Ottawa treat us well, being willing to print anything we send them. I will conclude by reading our Flower Guild Hymn. It is sung to the tune of "God Save the King."

God bless these seeds we plant,
And to all nature grant
Sunshine and rain;
May they sweet blossoms bear,
May they perfume the air
With fragrance rich and rare,
Praise Thee again.

Lord of the earth and sea,
Bless our own fair city,
Grant us Thy light;
Save us from indolence,
Waste and improvidence,
And in Thine excellence
Guide us aright.

When to Thee hymns we raise,
May children's songs of praise
By Thee be heard;
Help us to work aright,
Shed Thy bright rays of light,
And in earth's darkest night
Save by Thy Word.

W. B. Burgoyne: I am sure I express the sentiment of this meeting when I say that we are all very pleased with the manner in which our President has performed his duties, and after listening to his able address, so full of new, crisp matter, so full of initiative, so fertile in suggestion, our only regret is that we have not more resources to put into operation the suggestions he has made. Some time ago I had the pleasure of seeing him at his beautiful home in Ottawa, and suggested that he send all our Societies a circular like that issued by the Ottawa Horticultural Society, containing suggestions such as he has given. Half a dozen of these during the season, I am sure, would be fruitful of splendid results. When we have a man like Mr. Whyte for President we should draw on him for all this knowledge. There is not enough of this co-operation among Societies. We get splendid reports of our Annual meetings, but that only comes once a year.

Major H. J. Snelgrove: As the report of this Convention will not get into the hands of our members till next spring, we should have a bond of union in the way of a circular sent out by our President half a dozen times a year which would keep us in touch with the work we have in hand.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 13TH, 1911.

Receipts.		*Expenditures.*	
Balance from 1909-10	$56 18	Convention expenses: G. De Green, $5.00; Thos. Copeland, $2.00	$7 00
Horticultural Society fees: Millbrook, Kincardine, Picton, Milton, Collingwood, London, Oakville, Goderich, Bowmanville, Elmira, Windsor, Galt, Cobourg, Toronto (2), Berlin, Strathroy, Whitby, Grimsby, Clinton, Port Dover, Smith's Falls, Vankleek Hill, St. Thomas, Galt, Kingston, Hespeler, Brantford, Brampton, Belleville, Lindsay, Simcoe, Perth, Strathroy, Oakville, Owen Sound, Port Hope, Walkerville, Midland, Picton—40 Societies	80 00	Sick Children's Hospital	10 00
Interest	1 50	Expenses Rev. A. H. Scott attending the Convention of the American Civic Association	43 45
		Affiliation fees with the American Civic Association	10 00
		Printing	12 75
		Exchange	1 15
		Balance in bank	93 33
Total	$177 68	Total	$177 68

(Signed) H. B. COWAN,
Treasurer,
Peterborough.

Audited and found correct.
(Signed) J. O. MCCULLOCH.
(Signed) J. CAVERS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

The Directors are to be congratulated on the excellent programme prepared for your Convention of 1911, which I am sure will be appreciated by the delegates in attendance. The five annual gatherings you have already held have been marked each succeeding year by progress and increasing enthusiasm, and the spirit of Home and Civic Improvement through your combined efforts is rapidly spreading over the Province. Not only are our larger cities awakening in this regard, but even the smaller towns are rising to the occasion and devoting their energies to the improvement of their environment.

While this is true in many instances, the majority have as yet taken no steps along the line of Civic Improvement and have become accustomed to many an eye sore, which would not be tolerated where civic fathers have received the broader outlook, and the knowledge that money and effort could not be expended that would bring larger financial returns as well as a greater amount of pleasure than by giving a little encouragement to those who endeavor to make their home surroundings more beautiful. Complaint is made that the boys and girls are leaving the smaller towns and villages for the larger cities. There is one way to dam that tide and that is by instilling into the citizens, old and young, a greater civic pride in tree and lawn-lined streets and ivy crested homes and pride in spacious recreation grounds where little children love to play.

In early days the school grounds were usually selected in the roughest piece of land in the districts; this was considered quite good enough for the boys and girls to spend the first years of their scholastic life. The inside furnishings of the buildings were of the crudest sort. Many a time as a boy I sat in the log school house staring at chinked log walls with never a back to a seat. Under these conditions, what encouragement was there for boys and girls to take kindly to these crude surroundings?

But conditions in this regard have rapidly changed in recent years and the day of the school garden is here, and the golden shafts of the sunlight are allowed to stream in through spacious windows. Now window boxes filled with pretty flowers fill the once vacant window spaces and, surrounded by these, little children receive lessons in the beauties of nature and of nature's God.

We in Ontario are behind so-called benighted Russia. There are no schools in that country receiving financial Government assistance, unless they have a large piece of land in which there are a forestry plot, an apiary and a school garden.

In the city of Minneapolis vacant lots have been utilized for garden purposes, and the citizens thereof have learned that things other than tomato cans and weeds can grow on vacant lots, and they have formed what is called a Garden City Club. This Association arranges to plow, harrow and prepare for planting, and also furnishes seeds and plants. They expended last year for this upwards of $4,000. Those who have taken advantage of the work of this Association planted vegetables and flowers on 360 vacant lots, or 2,225,000 square feet, of which 2,000,000 square feet were planted to vegetables alone. The city was divided into six districts, with about sixty gardens to each, and an assistant gardener was furnished by the Minnesota Farm School. Careful instruction in gardening was thus universal and an idea of the extent of the work may be gained from the fact that the club gave away 28,000 cabbage and tomato plants. The nasturtium was adopted as the official flower of the Club, and 28,000 packages of this flower seed were distributed, in

addition to which 40,000 packages were sold. The economic value of these gardens to the people was almost incalculable. Vegetables were plentiful and cheap in the whole city all summer. Instead of rubbish strewn lots, there were grassy lawns, flowers and orderly gardens. The chief mover in this Civic Improvement was Mr. L. J. Boughner, President of the Garden City Club of Minneapoplis and editor of The Tribune who was a Canadian born in the County of Norfolk.

Dahlias.

Our Ontario cities are making rapid strides and increasing in population at a marvellous rate, and wealth is accumulating rapidly, but, it is said that "Ill fares that land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay." If we take a lesson out of the book of history we know that these material things pass away rapidly, but a life made beautiful, a little child growing up amid beautiful surroundings, a little family growing up where flowers and vines and trees and

shrubs are, those are the things that count. Our prayer should be that the stalwart men of Canada will not forget the history of the nations of the past and make too great haste to heap up wealth, and forget to do those things which tend to the uplift of fellow men and the smoothing of the pathways of those who are less favored. I have a case in mind where a young lad many years ago left his old home in Canada and went to a foreign land in search of gain and gold. Fortune favoured him and a longing desire to return to his home land filled his breast, and he came back to Canada, and with lavish hand made his old home surroundings one of the most charming spots in this naturally beautiful land of ours. Not in any selfish way did he do it, but his money was expended for the benefit of his old home neighbourhood.

Few men, on this Continent, have done as much for the youth of Canada as Dr. James Robertson, and Mr. W. C. McDonald. They deserve the thanks of all good citizens of this country for the splendid work they have done in inaugurating school gardens in this Province.

Four new Societies were organized last year and eight other new ones will hold their first annual meetings in January. The total membership of the Societies for 1911, is approximately 11,000.

Many Societies are getting grants from their municipalities. Aldermen and councillors of progressive towns and villages know that by this means the value of property is increased.

A difficulty has arisen in the larger cities with regard to the formation of more Societies than one. The maximum grant to any one Society is $800. When a Society reaches that point, the tendency is to slacken its efforts and only strive for a membership and expenditure that will secure this amount, and as a matter of fact, about 800 members are all that can be accommodated at meetings and looked after by one staff of officers. Then our cities are extending their borders so rapidly that miles have to be travelled to reach the places of meeting. I have received applications from two outlying districts of this city asking for the privilege of forming new Societies, one in the east and the other in the west. The present Society is, apparently, not able to successfully co-operate with these outlying districts, or vice versa. As the law now stands, only one Society can be formed in a city no matter how large it may be. I trust that this matter will receive the consideration of this convention and their decision be passed on to the Legislature, asking for an amendment to the Act in this regard, if they think advisable.

Another matter which should be taken up is the question of extending Horticultural Societies in the rural districts outside of the cities, towns and incorporated villages. Within a reasonable radius of the already organized Societies an effort should be made to reach the farmers and get their hearty co-operation. In the rural districts, land being cheaper and more easily available, the farmers might be encouraged to set aside a portion of their ground for the purpose of growing shrubs and trees of various kinds, and exchange these for varieties of flowers and bulbs that townspeople can more readily grow. In this manner a community of interest would prevail and prizes might be offered for the best kept rural school grounds and gardens. Then joint meetings of the residents in the country and the town could be organized, where all could meet and have interchange of valuable information that would be useful to all concerned.

Lawn and garden competitions have been conducted with marked success in many portions of the Province; these have not been confined to flowers alone, but to vegetable gardens as well. The arrangements adopted by some Societies is to

offer prizes for at least two classes of citizens; first, those who employ gardeners, and second, those who do the work themselves without any outside help.

Good work is being done through the distribution of seeds, bulbs and plants to school children, but experience has proved that it is a mistake to give these free of charge. In the eyes of a child, little appreciation is given to what is received without some sacrifice in return, and be the fee charged ever so small it usually has the desired effect of causing greater appreciation.

At the last Convention two notices of motion were given which will require to be dealt with by this meeting. (1) "That the Board of Directors take into consideration the advisability of rearranging the several districts as at present, with a view of increasing the number and also provide for a proportionate increase in the number of Directors, and that authority be given to introduce such amendment to the Rules and Regulations as is necessary." (2) "That the Constitution be so amended that the retiring President be styled 'Honorary President' for one year following the close of his term of office as President, and that he be entitled to the voting rights of a Director for that year, and that there be no honorary directors of this Association."

Of the Societies which have reported to me so far, Oakville shows the largest increase in membership, followed closely by Peterborough. The Berlin Society which was organized last January is also doing splendid work.

The American Civic Association, one of the best institutions in the United States, with which we are affiliated, holds its Annual Convention, commencing on December 13th, at Washington, D.C. Our Association is invited to send two delegates to it. I received the following message from their Secretary, Mr. Richard B. Watrous, which reads as follows: "Washington, D.C., November 12th. The American Civic Association sends most hearty greetings to the Ontario Horticultural Association and wishes it a meeting of great success and years of continued usefulness. We regret that we cannot be personally with you, but sincerely trust that you will be represented, as usual, at our Annual Convention to be held in Washington in December. Our work is as extended as the American Continent and we feel a particular pride in all that is being done in Canada for making the right kind of towns and cities. (Signed) American Civic Association, Richard B. Watrous, Secretary." At the Convention of last year our Association was recognized by the election of one of your officers as Vice-President, the first Canadian to receive this honour.

In conclusion, I would respectfully urge you to make 1912 a year long to be remembered by the members of our Institution as the best in its history, leaving an impress of greater beauty on all the thriving cities, towns and rural communities in this the banner Province of His Majesty's Dominion beyond the Seas.

J. Cavers: It is very desirable for every local Society to be identified with this Association. I move that the Superintendent be requested to take such steps as he thinks necessary to collect the annual fees from the local Societies each year. Every one who is acquainted with Mr. Wilson knows that he would be the last one to take any autocratic steps, but it seems to me this is perfectly reasonable.

W. B. Burgoyne: At the meeting of the Board of Directors this morning the question was discussed as to what should be done with Societies that decline to affiliate, whether the Government should deduct the fee from their grant, but it was felt that this was practically impossible of accomplishment. It was agreed that a

notice of motion be given for next year, unless this meeting by a unanimous vote should suspend the constitution for this occasion. I have written out a notice of motion in accordance with the views of the Board of Directors to this effect. We have about 75 Societies in the Province drawing grants.

Moved by W. B. BURGOYNE, seconded by J. O. MCCULLOCH: "That clause 1 of the constitution be amended by striking out all after the word 'payment' and adding the following: 'of an affiliation fee of $2 for Societies reporting a membership of 200 or under, and $1 for each additional 100 members or fraction thereof up to a maximum of 500 members, the delegates from affiliated Societies alone to have the right of voting.'"

W. B. BURGOYNE: It was felt it would not be unfair and that there would not be any opposition to carrying this motion at this meeting.

A MEMBER: I move that the rules be suspended for the purpose of introducing the motion just read; if it is carried by a unanimous vote we have that power.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There are about twenty Societies in a similar position to ours, drawing grants from the Department: the Vegetable Growers, Ontario Plowmen's, Fruit Growers and others. If they gave us power to hold back the fees from the grants we would have to employ additional clerks. Mr. Cavers' resolution is not workable.

J. O. MCCULLOCH: I second Mr. Burgoyne's motion, and if it is passed unanimously move that it come into force next year. There are only a few Societies that would be affected.

H. FOREMAN: There are many things to consider before that motion should be passed. After the very flattering address given by Mr. Wilson as to the progress of this Association, it would be unfair to Societies that are not in the progressive mood. We should not take drastic action for the sake of $2.

THE PRESIDENT: The question before us is the suspending of the rules for the purpose of bringing up Mr. Burgoyne's motion.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There is no coercion in the matter at all. It is simply a proposition that a Society like Toronto, with 800 members, pay $5 or more if they want to join; while a small one, like Collingwood, would continue to pay $2. Money is required. We cannot send out speakers without it, and if you cannot get them from us where can you get them? None of the directors draw any pay for their services, and a more energetic lot of men never sat on a Board.

W. B. BURGOYNE: There is nothing in the amendment to the constitution which forces any Society to join the Ontario Horticultural Association. The representatives of some Societies have said that they were willing to pay more.

H. FOREMAN: Is it a question of amending the by-laws to make each and every association pay $2? I believe that they should pay that.

A MEMBER: Mr. Cavers' motion as to compulsory payment of fees has been withdrawn. The question is whether Societies with increased membership shall pay an increased fee.

The motion was then put and carried.

Moved by W. B. BURGOYNE, seconded by J. P. JAFFRAY: "That the Ontario Minister of Agriculture be requested to have a sufficient number of copies of the Annual Report of the Horticultural Society of Ontario printed to permit of a copy being sent to all members of the Horticultural Societies in the Province."

THE PRESIDENT: That has been discussed several times, but, so far, we have not succeeded; it is of vital importance that everyone should get a copy of the

Stonecrop.

report. It is the most important educational agent in the hands of the Ontario Horticultural Association, and we are anxious that everyone should get a copy.

The motion was carried.

W. B. BURGOYNE: Those of us who have attended this convention since its inception have noticed how it has grown. Six years ago, when it was organized, there were about twenty members, who met in a small room on Victoria Street. For the next few years we had the honour of meeting in one of the committee rooms in the City Hall, which was admirably adapted for the purpose so long as our attendance was moderate. Two years ago we had occasion to come into this room, and the same difficulty arose then as occurs to-day. The acoustic properties are so bad that it is not a pleasure to meet here. Unless one speaks very loudly he cannot be heard in the distant parts of the room distinctly. Our Association has outgrown the committee room the City Council have always been willing to place at our disposal, but this room is not suited to our purpose. Our Society is not so poor that we cannot procure rooms suited for our purpose.

Mover by W. B. BURGOYNE, seconded by J. GRIEVE: "That the Board of Directors be instructed to procure more suitable quarters for the annual meetings of this Association in future." Carried.

E. E. C. KILMER: If in the columns at the back of the annual report it were stated whether a Society was a member of the Association or not, that would encourage the payment of fees.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: That suggestion is a good one and I will consider it.

THE PRESIDENT: I will call on our representative on the National Exhibition Board to make a report.

MAJOR H. J. SNELGROVE: I consider it a very great honour to represent this Association on that Board. I was a member of the Horticultural and Agricultural Committee last year, and in that capacity took part in the revision of the prize list. The old list favoured the commercial florist, and was not in the interests of the amateur grower. I did not have much success at that time, but this year, I am glad to say that we succeeded in very largely altering the character of the prize list, so that a reference to it now will show that practically the entire list is framed in the interests of the amateur grower. The same thing applies very largely to the prize list for fruit. Last year the Exhibition was attended by 926,000 people, which shows its magnitude, the largest and best under municipal auspices in the world. Those who saw the exhibit of fruit from old and new Ontario must have been greatly impressed.

It was, however, a matter of regret that this year the vegetable growers and fruit growers were forced out of the Horticultural building and had to use tents, while the Ontario Government's exhibit of minerals was safely housed inside. That Government is rich enough to have a building of its own. The exhibits this year were better arranged than ever, and we have to thank the Superintendent of that building, and a good deal of credit is also due Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, who was constantly in attendance there. I moved that our President act as the judge of cut flowers. His excellent judgment and impartiality made him one of the best judges on the grounds. There is a rule that judges shall only act for a certain time, but I trust Mr. Whyte will again officiate. I trust that my work on that Board has been satisfactory to you, for it has been a labor of love to me.

Spencer Hybrid Sweet Peas.

SWEET PEAS: CULTURE AND VARIETIES.

THOMAS D. DOCKRAY, TORONTO.

For the decoration of the home and the garden no flower is more popular than the Sweet Pea. More seed of it is sold than of any other flower, and to create a new variety is the dream of every hybridist.

SOIL. To produce the largest and earliest blooms, Sweet Peas should be grown in full sunlight. If the slanting shadow of a tall tree or building should happen to fall upon them for an hour or so in the afternoon it will help to prevent them from burning in the sun, but more shade than this will make them weak and ineffective. Heavy clay soil is said to be the best for them, but in Toronto we have had a fair success on clay loam and even on sandy soil. Prepare the ground in the fall by digging the earth out of the place where the Sweet Peas are to grow to a depth of three or four feet. Then mix the earth thoroughly with about the same amount of manure, the older the better, and fill the hole dug with this mixture to within six inches of the top. Break up some decayed sod fine and mix some bone meal and soot with it, also some wood ashes and a little lime, and fill up the remaining six inches. If the soil is not prepared until spring then use only the manure, at least one year old, and bone meal.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER. Superphosphate is recommended as a chemical fertilizer, or a mixture of 3 pounds of superphosphate, 1 pound of bone flour, 1 pound of nitrate of potash, 1 pound of sulphate of potash, and 1 pound of nitrate of soda. This mixture should be lightly dug in early in March and is sufficient for a patch 16 feet square or a strip 3 feet wide and 85 feet long.

In Toronto, sowing in the fall is useless. About March 20th is the earliest one may venture to sow here. From the 5th to the 10th of April is usually safe. Some seeds should also be sown in boxes or pots under glass or in the house, so that the young plants may be transferred to the place in the row where the seeds have failed to germinate. Plants should not be grown closer than six inches together. A birdscare of some kind should be put up at once, or the sparrows will get the seeds.

HEDGES. For hedges, only varieties, well mixed, of about the same height and vigor, should be grown. Sow in two rows, leaving a space from 8 to 12 inches or more between the rows. Plant stout posts, painted or stained green, along the rows, with cross pieces on them to which to fasten the wire. When the plants are up, say a couple of inches, place a slender twig about 18 inches long by each for support. Then string the first wire 18 inches from the ground. Tie the plant loosely to the twig and tie the twig firmly to the wire. Some varieties have very few tendrils until they are over a foot high, and all seem to shrink away from the wire during the earlier stages of growth. The upper wires should be supplied only as needed. Use the finest galvanized wire that will stand the strain. The whole object of this method of stringing is to get the best decorative effect in the garden by making the support as nearly invisible as possible, and by keeping the tops of the plants all the time just above the support. If wire netting is used, it should be put up before sowing, and be at least six feet high and with a six inch mesh or larger.

BRUSH. The advantage of brush as a support is that it does not burn the tendrils and permits the plants to put out their branches naturally in all directions, as a tree does, instead of only to the right or to the left, as when trained on

wires. But, until heavily covered by the vines, brush is very unsightly. You must put up the brush early, and people coming into your garden say, "Isn't it a pity your sweet peas died so soon?"

On Walls or Fences. Sweet Peas may also be planted to run over the lower branches of a climbing rose or vine, and will thus escape the scorching heat that is reflected from a bare wall or fence. They will begin to flower just as the other climber is fading. But the ground must be made very rich, otherwise the Sweet Peas will not be able to compete with the woody climber.

In Tubs. Even for formal decorative effect Sweet Peas may be grown in large tubs and placed, like clipped box trees, along walks or on terraces. The tubs should be of wood, painted green, deep rather than broad, and with some holes bored in the bottom. Some broken flower pots should be put in and then a mixture of old sod, roughly torn up, and old manure, to within a few inches of the top, then some fine good soil. An early start may be obtained by planting the tub in a greenhouse, and removing it to the kitchen garden or some other inconspicuous position when all danger of frost is past. When the plants have come up, they should be thinned out until they are about 3 inches apart. Some strong support, such as galvanized wire rods, fastened together here and there, or a cylinder of wire netting, should be provided at once and the vines carefully trained up it, so as to prevent the support being seen. That's the great drawback. When the plants are about to flower, the tub may be removed to the terrace, lawn, or other position for which it has been specially designed. Liquid manure and other stimulants should be used, but not too much, lest the lower leaves wither. Varieties that do not grow very high are the best to plant in tubs as they flower early in the season. Mont Blanc, a white, does well in quite small tubs, or large flower pots, as it grows only about 18 inches high. It is also splendid for bare spots here and there in the perennial border. I have found Cupid Sweet Peas to be utterly useless in pots, in tubs, or in the open ground.

In Circles. A favorite way of growing sweet peas in the Old Country is in circles in the middle of beds of annuals. A little tent of brush or wires is set up first and tied at the top. Then the seeds are sown. If the plants show a tendency to stretch away from the support, a light twig or wire can be so worked in as to encourage the tendrils to take hold. Here this has the disadvantage that the support is unsightly until midsummer.

Watering. Sweet peas require a great deal of water in Toronto. The best way is to give them, say, half an hour with a very fine spray at sundown two or three times a week rather than a hasty splash every evening. But soft water that has stood in the sun is better than the chilly water from the hose. The fine spray, however, is most useful in knocking the green flies off the plants.

Cultivation. After watering, the ground must be stirred up around the plants and always kept from looking smooth. Or a mulch of dried grass clippings may be laid upon the ground, but not too close to the vines. In this case not so much watering will be required and the ground need not be stirred up so frequently, as the mulching will prevent its baking hard and will keep it moist. A constant watch must be kept on the mulch itself lest it become mildewy or pasty and afford a pleasant rendezvous for injurious insects.

The foregoing methods of culture may appear extremely difficult and possibly forbidding. I have given you the hardest things to do in every line. But we have only to turn to the horticultural magazines and books of the Old Country to see that what we consider tender care of Sweet Peas here would there be looked upon as rank neglect. For they get their magnificent successes with Sweet Peas only

after persistent vigilance against rabbits, cats, moles, mice, blackbirds, slugs, snails, stripe, mildew and a number of fancy fungous diseases that we are not troubled with here.

VARIETIES. The superiority of the Spencer varieties is admitted on all sides, and nearly all shades of the older Grandiflora type may be obtained among the new ruffled varieties.

Among the pure whites, Etta Dyke Spencer is the best, excelling Dorothy Eckford in waviness, but both have very large flowers, usually four on a long stem under good treatment. Florence Wright and Nora Unwin are also good whites. Mrs. Collier is a warm white, almost cream, but unruffled.

The best and clearest buff yellow is Clara Curtis Spencer. Other good buffs are Lady Knox and Mrs. A. Malcolm, but both may incline to a fawn shade on the Standards.

Mrs. Routzahn Spencer is the best cream pink. Like it are said to be Romani Rami and Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Constance Oliver is also good. Paradise Ivory is a most delicate cream with just a suspicion of rose, but it does not seem to expand fully in Toronto. It doesn't sun dry and seems to have too much moisture.

Elsie Herbert Spencer is the best white with a pink edge, having very large flowers, but Picotee Spencer gives a large percentage of stalks with four well-spaced blossoms. Dainty, when not ruffled, has the pink edge beautifully defined.

For a cream with a pink edge, the choice would fall upon Mrs. C. W. Breadmore or Evelyn Hemus, both Spencers, and practically identical. Dora Breadmore has a pink edge, but is slightly hooded, and the cream becomes fawn as the season advances.

Countess Spencer, the type of the ruffled hybrids, is still unexcelled as a pink. Marjorie Willis, Marie Corelli, or Gladys Unwin, rosy pinks; Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes or Elfrida Pearson, blush pinks; Mrs. R. Hallam or Miriam Beaver, deep cream pinks, are all most desirable in this popular colour.

The great fault of the orange Sweet Peas is that they are apt to burn in the sun. The best are Helen Lewis, an orange pink, and Thomas Stevenson, an orange scarlet, both Spencers, and very vigorous. Other good orange Spencers are Edna Unwin Improved, Dazzler, St. George, and Anglian Orange. A new unruffled variety, said to be nearly a true orange color and almost sunproof, is Orange King. Because they burn so badly, Henry Eckford and Agnes Johnson should not be grown here.

At least one scarlet has been produced that will stand the sun fairly well, and that is Queen Alexandra, a fine, large flower of the old, plain type. Doris Burt, George Stark, Scarlet Monarch and Scarlet Gem are not always sunproof, but are Spencers.

For a crimson, King Edward Spencer is the best, having displaced Salopian, just as Salopian displaced Coccinea. Sunproof Crimson and Maud Holmes are two splendid new varieties. Perhaps the purest ruby color is King Edward VII., a large flower, but not a Spencer. Of a good garnet color are Cherry Ripe (the Spencer form of Coccinea) and Chrissie Unwin. John Ingman, George Herbert and Mrs. William King, all practically alike, are fine rose magentas of the Spencer type. Rose du Barri is an odd-looking burnt pink.

The bronze, or maroon, section is not much in favor. The best here is Douglas Unwin. It is of a rich purple wine colour, and the surface of the flower almost suggests a pansy in its velvetiness. Black Knight Spencer, Othello Spencer, Nubian and Tom Bolton, all practically alike, are of chocolate or mahogany color and are shiny, thus running some risk of burning.

All the blues are apt to have a touch of pink or lilac somewhere on the blossom. The purest dark blue is Lord Nelson, not a Spencer. Flora Norton Spencer, the brightest blue, is not as large as Zephyr Spencer, a silvery blue. Horace Wright is a splendid indigo, but rarely produces more than two flowers on the stalk. Andrey Crier Spencer, May Malcolm Spencer and Lady Sarah Spencer are said to be new, deep blue varieties of enormous size.

The best mauve is Tennant Spencer. It seems to be the Spencer form of Mrs. Walter Wright.

Asta Ohn Spencer is the best Lavender. Florence Nightingale and Masterpiece, both Spencers, are good. Nettie Jenkins is the best Spencer form of that old favorite, Lady Grizel Hamilton, and is slightly hooded. Mrs. Charles Foster is a good Spencer heliotrope. Phenomenal is a creamy white with a picotee edge of purple. This section would not be complete without the old Duke of Westminster, a striking combination of violet and purple, suggestive of the Cattleya orchid.

The striped and flaked varieties are not much sought after. Helen Pierce is a pleasing mottled pale blue. Senator Spencer looks like a good thing gone wrong. Its colour scheme consists of mahogany streaks on a dirty white ground. Prince Olaf is a good combination of purple and lavender, and shows the marking well, as it is not ruffled. Aurora Spencer and America Spencer are both pleasing flaked varieties, the former an orange rose, the latter a rosy scarlet. The freakishness of Marjory Linzee is not in the colour, which is pink, but in the form. It frequently has double standards, but does not seem any more desirable on that account.

For the person who can only plant a single row of 90 or 100 feet, a packet of 20 seeds of each of the following 12 varieties will be found more than sufficient: (1) White, Etta Dyke Spencer. (2) Buff, Clara Curtis Spencer. (3) Cream Pink, Mrs. Routzahn Spencer. (4) Pink Edged, Elsie Herbert Spencer. (5) Pink, Countess Spencer. (6) Orange, Helen Lewis. (7) Scarlet, Queen Alexandra. (8) Crimson, King Edward Spencer. (9) Maroon, Douglas Unwin. (10) Blue, Lord Nelson. (11) Lavender, Asta Ohn. (12) Purple Edged, Phenomenal. If only four varieties can be grown, it will be found that Etta Dyke Spencer, Countess Spencer, Queen Alexandra and Asta Ohn will blend very well, either on the plants or when picked.

Moved by Major H. J. Snelgrove, seconded by J. P. Jaffray: "That a committee be named by the incoming President to consider the advisability of making application to the Provincial Government for a charter of incorporation for the Ontario Horticultural Association, said Committee to report at the next annual meeting of this Association." Carried.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mayor G. R. Geary, Toronto.

A short time ago I had the privilege of attending a meeting of a Ratepayers' Association in the City of Toronto, and of presenting two medals and a large cup won in competition for lawns and gardens in that part of the city. Great interest was taken in this competition, as evidenced at that meeting, and I better realized

the work this Association is doing in the City of Toronto. I have seen many fine gardens, but the best example of what can be done in a limited space is the one owned by Mr. George Baldwin in this city. If we take a pride in our city it is our duty to do what we can to beautify it. In no other way can outside decoration be made so effective as in the improvement of home surroundings. The view of the home from the streets, no matter how beautiful the inside may be, is what the public see. It must be a source of greater pride for the owner to realize that his house is one of the city's beauty spots. I would like to see more horticultural associations and a larger membership in this city, if that were possible. I don't mean to say that the present Society is not doing the work—it is a good one, and I belong to it myself and am proud of my connection with it. There are 420 miles of streets in this city, and it is impossible for a limited membership to do the work that ought to be done. There should be at least 10,000 active members in the Queen City.

We have been most unfortunate in losing a very estimable and capable officer of late in Mr. James Wilson, who was our Superintendent of Parks; he was a man of large ideas and with the ability to carry them out, his heart was wrapped up in his work, and it will remain a lasting credit to himself and the City of Toronto. His plans looked to the future and they will be taken up by his successor, whoever he may be, and we trust that he will be able to follow along the line of the late Mr. Wilson. It is difficult for a city to branch out from its swaddling clothes and take on man's estate and attend to the little ethical matters of beauty and adornment which we all desire to see attended to. It is a very good thing for the Province that we find men and women so wrapped up in things in which there is no monetary gain but just the desire to please themselves and others. We all love our town and desire to see it beautiful and reaching upward with other places, and we welcome the efforts of this Association in their work. To you who come from outside of Toronto, we welcome you heartily, and desire that your visit here may be a pleasant one. We are glad to see you, and pleased that we have been able to afford you accommodation for your meetings, and I trust that you will continue to hold your splendid Annual Convention among us.

The Mayor's address of welcome was heartily received.

W. A. Brownlee: I would ask Mr. Dockray what he would do if he had nothing but sandy loam soil for sweet peas? Is it possible to plant them in the same location every year, or is the soil so deteriorated by the extraction of the constituent parts in the growth of the sweet peas that it is not well to plant them in the same place a second time? Can you successfully plant sweet peas in the same place in a trench if you use a fertilizer?

Mr. Dockray: You should dig the soil out, no matter what kind it is, and mix it with well rotted manure; if the soil is originally rich, so much the better; if it is not rich, the results will not be so satisfactory. If the soil is poor, the best way would be to carry it away, get some good soil and mix it with well rotted manure. Regarding the second question, the soil does deteriorate after the first year; it need not be taken out the second year, but manure can be mixed with it to make it rich again. I can grow sweet peas successfully on the same soil for more than one year, but I enrich it heavily every fall.

A Member: I have had varying success with sweet peas and would like to know if Mr. Dockray has tested all these varieties himself and had success with them, and from whom he procured the seed.

T. D. Dockray: Where I do not speak from my own knowledge I say, "It is said" that so and so are good. I have procured the seeds from local seedsmen, from several of the good men in the States, and from a great number of places in England, and on some occasions from the originators. My experience extends over eight years, although I have not taken any particular notes on it.

J. H. Bennett: You have had better results than I have had. The species Mr. Dockray names are all very fine in their way, if you get them to grow. You can buy high-priced seeds, but, in many cases, they won't come up. If you want flowers for blooming, buy the ordinary kind of sweet peas and you will have far more flowers, without using artificial fertilizers.

Tulips.

The President: I cannot agree with Mr. Bennett. In England they use fertilizers; unless you have been there you don't know to what perfection sweet peas grow as to size, colour, length and vigour of stem. I like very year to grow a dozen new varieties; I have grown 50 and 60—every variety of sweet pea produced. There is a great deal of pleasure in watching new varieties come into bloom. If I were to make out a list of the best twenty in the last few years, half would be new varieties. They are an immense improvement over the old. No one should be deterred from trying new varieties because some have not had much success with them. There are always enough flowers to repay the trouble.

J. H. Bennett: I do not want to be understood for a moment as depreciating the fancy kind. We are here to legislate in the interests of the general public, who want to get the best flowers at the least expense. If we recommend new varieties to the ordinary horticulturist and they prove a failure we are not working in the interests of the general public. They are all right for people who have money to experiment with. It is a mistake to let the impression go abroad that anybody and everybody can grow the varieties named in Mr. Dockray's paper.

Geo. Vickers: I have enjoyed hearing Mr. Dockray's paper, although I do not agree with everything he has said. I have grown sweet peas for twenty-five years, and can remember when the only variety obtainable was the common sweet pea. I have seen sweet peas in the Old Country, and they have better size, substance and longer stem than here, which I attribute to the climate. So far as fertilizers go, I have had experience in planting sweet peas for four consecutive years and each year have won first and second prizes for them. In Barrie we can produce sweet peas as good as anywhere in Ontario, as far as I have seen. Like Mr. Bennett, I sent to England, to Philadelphia, to New York and Chicago, and different places for advertised varieties, rare varieties, high grade, low priced, and so on; I paid high prices for them and I found that in the city of Toronto you can get all the varieties you want and at half the price.

Jas. H. Ross: While it is all right for the experts to tell us how to grow them, our own experience will teach us more than anything else. I have grown sweet peas for eight or ten years, although I do not pretend to grow them with very much skill, and generally have some of the best sweet peas in town. They do not receive much attention. A quantity of manure is put below the soil, liquid manure used for the first part of the season, they are watered well, and grow nicely, four to the stem. I have had seed from the Old Country, and from Philadelphia, and I have secured quite as good from Toronto seedsmen. I have grown them in the same trench for three years and have always had success. I plant 6 inches apart. They are very successful in that way, and I have a very fine display year after year. It is generally supposed that we cannot transplant sweet peas. That is a mistake; I have an island up the lake, about 12 or 13 miles away, and this year I took plants out of the garden up there and planted them in a trench and they grew very nicely, and in the first week in October I plucked some flowers off those transplanted plants. They can be transplanted very successfully.

T. D. Dockray: Looking over the list of colours, I find that nine out of twelve can be obtained from at least three seedsmen in Toronto, for 10 cents an ounce package. The other three if they cannot be obtained in Toronto can be got in the States. I have not selected as the principal ones in my list the expensive or the doubtful ones.

G. W. Tebbs: What would you do to promote growth of stalk? Some of the varieties have very short stalks, making the blooms of practically no use as cut flowers; is there anything that can be done to stimulate them?

T. D. Dockray: I know of nothing that will do that; I have eliminated those altogether and grow only the ones that have four on a good, long stalk. Some of the most desirable combination colours, have unfortunately, a short stalk.

Geo. Baldwin: I notice that the sweet peas that took the $5,000 prize in the Old Country were awarded it for the extra number of blooms and the long stalk. I agree with Mr. Dockray in one thing that we should eliminate short stalk varieties.

G. W. Tebbs: Do you remember the name of them?

Geo. Baldwin: Ellen Lewis.

Rittenhouse School Garden.

The President: The Nomenclature Committee have prepared a list of 25 varieties, and the Novelty Committee as well. These have been tested and found satisfactory. The lists will be published in our next report.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN.

By Harvey Gayman, Jordan Harbour.

At the beginning of my address, I confess I have nothing new to tell. If, however, I may place the old in different form, or lead someone to see a new relation of garden work to our youth, the ever-changing child of our public school, I shall then feel that I have not spoken in vain.

To be orthodox I should define education. In doing so I am not original, for I have borrowed an old saying which answers my purpose:

"Education is an effort to relate the child to his environment," and the work of gardening is one of the means which may be developed to that end.

Again, "Education comes through what a child does, and says, and thinks, and feels, in the presence of the environment, which the teacher supplies," and I would go a step farther and add to this "what the ratepayers supply." After all, a great deal of the child's knowledge may be had by nature's method, and is not gotten from books. In educating, "The teacher teaches the child, the child educates himself. In being taught the child is passive; in being educated he is active. The thing to lay stress on is that teachers educate more, even if to gain the time for it they have to teach less. Education is self-expression, not impression alone. Every impression made by the teacher upon pupils should be followed by expression in some fashion by pupils."

In no better way could we apply the above principles of education, especially as work for summer, than by introduction of school gardening in some tangible form in our public school system.

It is strange that our country, which prides itself upon progressiveness, is so behind in establishing this line of work. The school garden idea is not a new one, for it was commended to the public in European universities early in the fifteenth century, and the noted educator, Comenius, maintained that a garden should be connected with every school. Pestalozzi and Froebel urged that all children should do garden work.

In all the leading European countries school gardens form a prominent part in their educational system, and only recently our Ontario Government, in the appointment of Prof. S. B. McCready to the Department of Nature Study at the Ontario Agricultural College, and afterwards as Provincial Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, has already called attention to the commendable efforts of a distinctly conservative people to make closer adaptation of the rural school to the life of the country child. A more intimate acquaintance with Prof. McCready's purposes and plans must convince all that the new departure of the Provincial Department of Education is eminently wise.

The Province of Ontario has some thirty schools which are eligible for the grants. There are many more which deserve recognition. In many instances the work may be fragmentary and indefinite, due to misgivings and inexperience on the part of the teacher and prejudices of ratepayers. These, we are glad to say, will soon adjust themselves, since each year brings many Normal Trained Teachers

Rural School with appropriate surroundings.

in touch and sympathy with Nature Study and School Gardening as caried on at Guelph. In our county we have six gardens, and W. W. Ireland, P. S. Inspector for Lincoln County, says that at least ten gardens could be established if the teachers were qualified.

The school garden is a very desirable adjunct to the teaching of nature study and elementary agriculture. One does not really know a practical fact until it has been given practical application. Children will develop an intense interest in a school garden. Its place in the elementary school is to furnish a rational or working basis for a great deal of the work included in Nature Study. Much of the failure of Nature Study to accomplish what it ought has been due to its fragmentary character. Its greatest success as a school subject has been where the child's activities have been enlisted in the real business of its life. Rearing plants involves more of Nature than almost any activity in which the child may participate.

The problem of school gardening for the teacher is to make it the centre of as large and varied a circle of activities as possible. He is thus able to make much of the formal work of the school seem worth while to the child, thereby increasing the efficiency of his work. This gain in interest and efficiency in itself is sufficient to meet objection as to the lack of time and a crowded curriculum.

In the rural school the aim is both social and economic. It is social in the sense of creating a wholesome interest in country life. It is economic in the sense of stimulating activities along the line of the actual business of the community.

If elementary agriculture is ever to become efficient in the country schools, there must be a place for its practice. The school garden is the laboratory for such. School gardening in the country, therefore, has broad significance, and refers to any work directly or indirectly concerned with rearing plants. The country child has vastly more experience in this sort of work than the city child. And would he be content to do what the city child finds of great interest to himself? Again, he is ready to take up definite problems relating to the growth of plants and to do things that will help him to understand work that he has been doing or sees his father doing.

In the city the aim should be social rather than economic. Experience has shown that the gain in civic conscience which reduces vandalism and destructive activities would more than justify the necessary outlay for this purpose. A school garden in the city would also give indispensable material for nature study. It would also furnish much of the illustrative material otherwise given by charts and pictures. Indeed the amount expended in these devices might maintain a school garden.

If the lesson be one in art, nature study, scientific work, or observation, it will add much to the interest and efficiency of the work to have the objects.

The influence of the school garden does not stop with the school. Children carry the interest home, and often change unpromising situations and unsightly corners into places of beauty and health. This wholesome interest reacts upon their lives and makes them useful members of society. The friendly contact with the home brings a bond of sympathy between the school and the home. The children and the parents have interests in common and are not as far apart as my school days and yours might suggest.

In garden work we are taking a step in the direction of the open-air schools in Europe. Sketching, drawing, measuring, collecting, budding, weeding, are all exercises which assist in developing the body and mind. Great physical benefits are derived from the fresh air and sunshine, of which the growing child of the elementary school, who is kept so persistently and doggedly at his books, is too

often deprived. The test of education on the part of trustee-board or some fond parent is, generally, the written examination. Teachers are to blame, as they are anxious for their pupils to make a good show at the Entrance and Promotion examinations, and neglect much that would be most useful to the child.

Our Education of a few years ago was of such a nature that it crushed the spirit of the child, as it taught largely in the abstract and began at the wrong end. As Principal Scott used to say, The child upon completing his examinations said, "Thank God, I have finished with Botany," and he was, for he never touched the subject again. Andrew Stevenson most humorously quotes in the introduction of his book, "The Nature Poets," this skit, which serves to throw in bright relief the character of the child.

"See grandpa, my flower!" she cried;
"I found it in the grasses!"
And with a kindly smile the sage
Surveyed it through his glasses.

"Ah, yes," he said, "involucrate,
And all its florets ligulate,
Corolla gamopetalous,
Composite, exogenous,
A pretty specimen it is,
Taraxacum dens-leonis!"

She took the blossom back again,
His face a wistful eye on;
"I thought," she said, with quivery lip,
"It was a dandelion."

The child looks upon nature as a whole and is interested in life and living things.

The teaching of nature study and gardening will now be more correctly expressed by Walter Whitman's poem:

There was a child went forth every day
And the first object he looked upon, that object he became,
And that object became part of him for the day,
Or a certain part of the day,
Or for many years or stretching cycles of years.

The early lilacs became part of this child,
And grass, and white and red morning glories,
The white and red clover, and the song of the Phoebe-bird,
And the noisy brood of the barnyard, or by the mire of the pondside,
And the fish suspending themselves so curiously below there,
And the beautiful curious liquid,
And the water-plants with their graceful flat heads,
All became part of him.

And the apple tree covered with blossoms and the fruit afterward,
And wood-berries and the commonest weeds by the road,
The hurrying, tumbling waves, quick-broken crests, slapping
The horizon's edge, the flying sea-crow, the fragrance of salt marsh and sea mud,—
These became part of that child who went forth every day and
Who now goes, and will always go, forth, every day.

You will, I hope, pardon several personal references which may be made from an intimate association for the past five years with the Rittenhouse School Gardens. What may be said will at least have this compensation, that it is real actual experience rather than theoretical knowledge. I wish to say that the generous gift by Mr. Rittenhouse of one acre of land to our school for garden purposes, as well as what

he did in beautifying the lawn and yard proper, were very strong factors in starting this work, and a broader educational policy has been the result.

We have three-quarters of an acre for our school garden. At the front we have a beautiful approach or design planted and tended by our caretaker.

Then come the individual plots for the third, fourth and fifth classes, which are six feet by ten. In these they grow flowers exclusively, arranged according to their taste, and previously planned by themselves. They are given assistance when needed, and suggestions are offered as to the arrangement. The smaller classes have plots about half this size and are required to plant their flowers according to the direction of their teacher.

As all the flowers are kept to the front this arrangement adds to the beauty of the garden. In a few weeks' time the ground will be covered with foliage and a profusion of color. Little labor is required, and all that will be necessary is for the children to watch their individual plots grow, admire their beauty, pluck some bouquets, and gather seeds.

Farther back we have the vegetable garden, which is marked off into several community plots, where all the leading and new varieties of vegetables are grown. The children help to get this ready by assistance in levelling, tilling, measuring and planting the stakes. They also bed out the little plantlets, sow the seeds in drills or hills as directed. The garden will, with four or five vigorous hoeing and weeding lessons, produce good crops of vegetables. Watering with anything other than the hoe is not known to our pupils. They have learned to till the soil in order to retain the moisture. In the centre of the garden we have a summer house built of lattice by the boys as part of their manual-training work in the spring, which is used in the summer for the little children's play-house. This is covered with vines of cucumber and cobea and is a nice, cool retreat in which they may eat their dinner or spend their play hour. Here they are in close proximity to their individual plot, and surrounded by beautiful flowers and plants.

Along one side of their individual plots we have a large experimental one for varieties of pumpkin and squash, and, on the other, our perennial border and wild flowers.

In the rear of the flower garden we grow our melons, which occupy about one-fifth of the garden space. This is a most interesting experiment in several ways. It shows that garden work has a strong tendency to influence the moral tone of the school. Seldom is a melon taken, and, if so, it is not by the school children. Situated as our gardens are, open to the public, and visited constantly by our community and visitors, we must congratulate ourselves that so few depredations have been committed.

In our fruit plot at the rear of the garden we have several peach trees grown from the pit and budded by the boys, showing the development of the young peach tree; a row of grape vines, and several varieties of the smaller fruits.

In the forestry plot we have the seedling trees and the propagation of many shrubs from our yard.

Early in the autumn we have a Fall Fair, before the frost comes and while the flowers are still in their beauty. At the fair we have our basement filled with the products of the children's gardens, supplemented by fruits brought from their homes.

Each year a most creditable exhibit has been tastefully arranged by the children and teachers, and at least three or four hundred visitors testify as to its popularity.

One whole day is most profitably spent in arranging this exhibit and viewing it.

Pleasant Shade.

Interested Gardeners.

After this it is allowed to remain several days until the children have had ample time to learn the varieties of apples, grapes, peaches and vegetables.

The real climax of garden work is reached when we have our annual fair, in which the children and parents are most interested. The first year, parents responded liberally and several prizes were offered. Since then the children suggested no prizes other than the card which names the exhibit and exhibitor. As the children improve their exhibit each year we must conclude that they do their work in the true spirit. Jealousy and that competitive spirit which sometimes is seen in grown people to their disadvantage is not prevalent among the children. They are there to learn, and each glories in the other's success and discovers the points in their selection of fruits and vegetables which have contributed to those good results. This is also a day when we invite the neighbouring schools to participate in a short programme. The first four years have brought on an average at least six neighbouring schools. On this day we always secure some speakers. One year we were fortunate enough to have Mr. Atkinson, of the Broadview Boys' Institute, and this year Professor McCready, of Guelph, was present. These men are always an inspiration to garden work.

At the present time we are teaching the children to observe the preparation of trees and plants for the winter, are placing cuttings of geraniums in sand, teaching lessons in germination, gathering seeds, studying seeds and the methods of dispersal of same.

Much of their knowledge is gained incidentally, and most of the garden work is looked upon as play. However, we do not let it interfere in any sense with their play hours. If a child cares to work in his garden he may. We have regular stated times when we do definite work.

To illustrate some of this play-work I have here a little girl's seed collection which she was to gather from her individual plot and surroundings, and also an older child's collection, which consists of thirty seeds in all, fifteen garden seeds and fifteen weed seeds. This did not take much time from the regular school period, as they were to have the collection prepared in a few days. Some of the fifth class, also, for the pleasure of the work, are getting an additional collection in vials. The children are so interested in this work and are often seen before school in the morning, at recess, at noon, and after school at night doing this work which is play and incidentally gaining much information in agricultural subjects.

I will read a copy of a composition written by one of my school boys after one year's experience in school gardening. This boy and his playmate tried the examination for Entrance the following year and both obtained 100 per cent. in composition. Mr. Bruel, of the High School, claimed that these compositions were different from the others since they were original and represented the real experience and life of the boys.

OUR SCHOOL GARDEN.

"We were all very much pleased when we found that we were going to have a garden at school, but we never realized what pleasure we would have and what we would learn until we were thoroughly started.

"Our school garden of one acre, given by Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse, is situated on the north side of the school grounds. There are twenty-four plots, each six by ten feet, and four experimental plots, ten by eighteen feet.

"About two weeks after Arbor Day we began to make paths and clean up the plots. This done, we planted a row of lettuce, a row of onions, one of beans, and one of beets, and, about two weeks later, we transplanted flowers into the beds. Among them were phlox, pansies, asters, balsams, and Helichrysum.

"In watching these flowers and the ones at the entrance of the garden, we learned a great deal about bees. In watching them work we noticed how the pollen adhered to their bodies and was thus carried from one flower to another. We also saw many beautiful butterflies among the flowers.

"The mangel contest, in which eight boys are competing, has been a very interesting one, each boy trying his best to have the finest mangels by cultivating and fertilizing. There are also eight boys competing for the pumpkin prize.

"We have shown by our three small rows of peanuts what some parts of Canada can grow. The peanuts are not ripe yet, but we expect them to do well from their appearance.

"In growing peanuts the blossoms must be all carefully covered with earth in order to have a good crop. This is a fact that we did not know until this summer.

"We have had a good chance to distinguish the different varieties of tomatoes, for we have thirteen of them. Among the best are Marvel, Livingstone's Favorite, and New Globe, a large pink tomato.

"We have had all the melons that we could eat this year at school from our small patch of twenty hills.

"Surrounding the garden is a row of summer cypress, and about this most questions have been asked by vistors. It was very beautiful in the spring when it was green, but now that it has reached its full maturity and of a dark red color it is still more beautiful; but, as it is an annual, it has to be planted every year.

"At the south of the garden is a row of sunflowers, in which some of the largest are fully ten feet in height. They were so tall and the heads so heavy that the north wind has blown some of them over and disfigured the whole row.

"We have learned a great deal this summer, but next season we will endeavor to learn more and surpass anything done this year."

That year four pupils secured honours in their examinations, and each year since some pupil has done the same.

Failures are the exception and are not in any way attributable to the garden. For the past five years 90 per cent. of the pupils passed their examinations, showing that the results, as far as book work is concerned, were quite satisfactory.

It would be folly for me to try to tell in the allotted time all details of the work connected with a garden. Probably I have given sufficient to convince the most sceptical that much good may accrue from this. If more information is desired regarding the garden movement in our school, you can obtain a copy of a booklet on "School Gardening" which will illustrate and explain more definitely the work carried on at the Rittenhouse School, by writing to the Rittenhouse Library, Jordan Harbour.

It seems a shame that so many of our playgrounds are cramped and small and so little land is available for garden purposes when our country possesses so large an area.

After an experience of five years in garden work I should feel it an irreparable loss to attempt to teach in either a rural or city school without the inspiration which a garden affords.

Whittier said, "Knowledge never learned at school," but he had no school garden, and would not that education have been a greater force if guided by a qualified teacher? Think of the wonderful potentialities of a seed, which a child resembles in many respects. The possibilities which may result from favorable conditions are all a great revelation to him, and very likely to be unobserved unless his education is properly directed.

In conclusion, the well-kept garden, as a means of education, also develops the sense of beauty and increases the happiness of the child by his acquisition of so much that is of real interest to him. If the child received nothing more than nobler tastes and refined ideals by such congenial environment, this alone would be a most potent factor in the formation of his character.

The aim of education is not, as many suppose, the acquisition of knowledge, but

the making of character. Personal habits which largely form the basis of right action are most easily acquired in childhood. If the physical, intellectual and moral powers are properly directed in early life, the foundation is laid for good citizenship. Since school gardening promotes these ends we cannot afford to neglect this important branch of education.

THE PRESIDENT: We have listened to an excellent paper on an important subject: it is impossible to overestimate the schoolgarden work. All over the Province we should assist in it in every way.

J. O. MCCULLOCH: When visiting the Rittenhouse School and inspecting the grounds, I could not help remarking that the part the children took care of was better cared for than what the caretaker looked after. Tobacco, tomatoes and sweet potatoes were being grown. The great trouble elsewhere is that we have not get a Mr. Rittenhouse to put up the funds and School Boards are very apt to spend the money in some other way. In Hamilton we give prizes to the children for bulbs and flowers grown in the school grounds.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It would repay any member of this Horticultural Society to visit the Rittenhouse School and grounds. It is the most beautiful spot in the Dominion of Canada, and every school trustee in this Province would be benefitted by inspecting that excellent institution. Mr. Rittenhouse is a splendid example of large heartedness, and it is to be regretted that there are not more like him.

W. B. BURGOYNE: I agree with every word that Mr. Wilson has said in regard to the Jordan Harbour school and all that has been accomplished through the generosity of Mr. Rittenhouse. About a mile and a half south, the Trustees of the Vineland School have a school garden rivalling in some respects, at least, the Rittenhouse School, and they are deserving of a great deal of credit for their public spirit in purchasing the amount of ground they did. Not far from that is another school garden so that there are three in Lincoln County. The St. Catharines School Board have secured Mr. Gayman as the principal of the new Alexandra School, and we hope to have school gardens in that City equal to those which Mr. Gayman has brought about at Jordan Harbour. During the last three years we built an 8-roomed school, and are now building another. There are four acres of land around both of these.

ADDRESS.

HON. J. S. DUFF, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

I am pleased to have the opportunity of bidding you a hearty welcome and can assure you that I take a great interest in your work. The people at large are interested in it also, which is evidenced by the increasing demand each year for your splendid annual report.

We are pressing forward in all directions, in the orchard, the apiary and the vegetable garden, but while all are doing good work, that of the horticulturist brings a beauty to other lines of labour which they would not otherwise possess. You cannot be a successful fruit or vegetable grower without having a love for flowers. If you go to the homes of the successful vegetable growers or of the man who makes a success of his orchards or his vineyards, you will find that there is a considerable amount of taste being developed and that taste is productive of a love of the work

Seed Time.

Preparing for Planting.

your Association is engaged in. But you have a line of work that others do not share in, which is known as Civic Improvement. Through the energetic work of the Horticultural Societies of this Province our cities, towns and villages are being gradually transformed into places of beauty and citizens are encouraged to improve their surroundings with benefit to themselves and their neighbours. You will find many beautiful places outside of the larger cities. There has been a marvellous development going on; what were once hamlets are now incorporated municipalities with beautiful walks and roads and the grounds around the homes splendidly decorated with flowers. If there is one place more than another where the people appreciate flowers it is in the smaller towns, and from these the influence goes out to the farms and dwellings of the labourers. I remember when driving a few years ago in the south end of the township of Muhnur, which is very hilly and rough, we came to a farm with only a small clearing on it, and a new log house, which was quite unusual, for log houses are considered things of the past, but there was a new log house with the corners as neatly dovetailed as our grandfathers would have done fifty years ago. The snow was two and a half feet deep that morning, but what attracted my eye was a beautiful display of geraniums and other flowers in the windows of that little home. The work you are doing must be far reaching, or in such an isolated place would not have been seen those beautiful flowers.

In the midst of political campaigns, such as is going on at present, it is pleasant on occasions like this to forget politics for a while and come among ladies and gentlemen who are doing their best to make this Province brighter and better in every way.

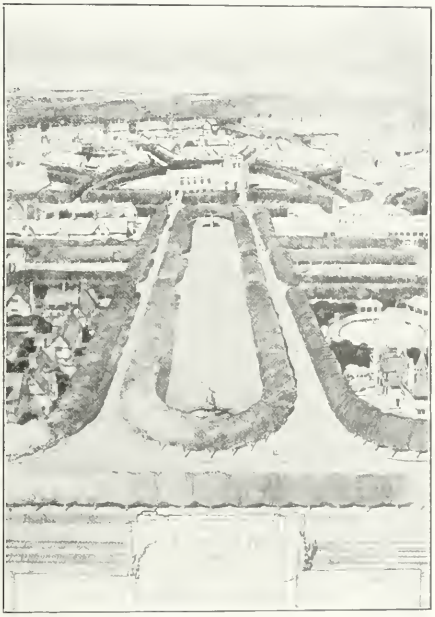
I thank you for your attention and wish you every success in your work.

THE MODERN HOME AND THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Dunington-Grubb, London, England.

I come here to-night in the spirit of friendly criticism. After what Hon. Mr. Duff has said about the beauties of the Canadian villages and cities I feel that you may be a little disappointed at some of the remarks that I shall have to make later on, but I do so in a friendly spirit and with a desire to help you on to something better. Let us first consider the difference between town planning in England and city planning in America. The latter consists chiefly of improving and reconstructing existing cities, cities that have been laid out on the old checker-board system, the system which exists on the entire American Continent, Canada included. American city planning is for the purpose of doing away as far as possible with the evils which have resulted from this bad system, it consists chiefly in the improving of the traffic and street distribution, the introduction of a definite focal point with a civic centre and the laying out of elaborate park systems, boulevards, playgrounds and open spaces, but up to the present the question of the better housing of the people of the working classes has been entirely neglected. Mr. Nolan, of Boston, recently said "The first and last end of a city, the one that outweighs all others, is civic spirit, and the expression of that spirit in great and enduring public works, erected for the common welfare," and then he goes on: "chief among these according to modern standards and modern necessities is a system of parks, playgrounds and open spaces, adequate in extent, artistic in design, scientific in construction and liberal in maintenance." Those are the

chief modern requirements, according to the American idea of city planning. I do not wish in any way to depreciate this noble work of beautifying cities by the adding of parks and the improvement of traffic distribution and the planting of trees in the streets, and the establishment of playgrounds—all this is very good and very necessary work, but it is after all secondary to the housing of the people. Even if a city is encircled by magnificent ring boulevards and parks and a well-defined, linked-up park system, all this is inadequate if in the centre there is a festering sore of over-crowding and squalor. The Rochester Civic Improvement Committee issued a report on their city and the improvements which they considered necessary; it was a very excellent report and it dealt with the suggestion of a new



civic centre, a new railway station, railway bridges, new streets, new direct thoroughfares and an improved park system. The park system which already exists is excellent, but it is not good enough for Rochester and they wish for something even better, but in the whole of this report there was scarcely any mention of the better housing of the people. In England we do not speak of City planning; but Town planning which is interpreted by the Town Planning Act. In England we realize that it is now too late, for, in the first place, the cities were badly planned or not planned at all, and we realize at this stage that little can be done by reconstruction, so that we are dealing with the control of undeveloped areas—suburban development, development on modern lines of areas near our cities, and rapidly growing urban and rural districts. This movement in England is the direct outcome

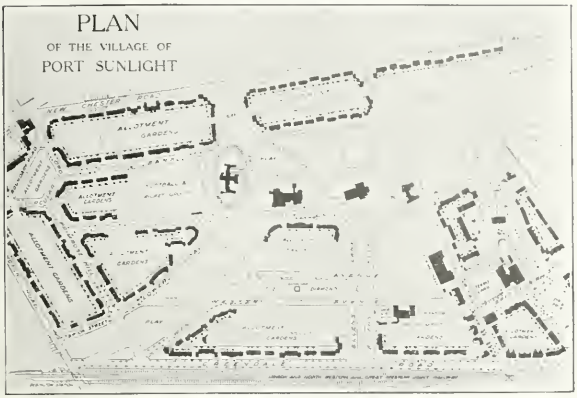
of the congestion and unsatisfactory conditions in our older cities. There seems to be a little confusion in Canada as to what the Garden City movement really means. This housing problem has been attacked very successfully in four different ways; we have four different methods of dealing with it. First, we have the Garden or Industrial Village; second, the Co-partnership Tenants Ltd. Housing Scheme; third, the Garden City, and fourth, the Garden Suburb. I give them chronologically in order. It is about 24 years ago since Lever Bros., the great soap manufacturers, first felt the necessity of more room for their industries and better housing conditions for their workpeople. For that reason they left Warrington, and established a large factory in a little village adjoining, Port Sunlight, with which no doubt many of you are familiar. I will show some pictures on the screen presently. This was the first movement of the kind. It was a very larg undertaking, for the village itself occupies 140 acres without the works. It is laid out on modern lines, with bright, healthy, sanitary houses, with their own little gardens, open spaces, playgrounds, an institute, a church and allotments for allotment gardens—all this has been very beautifully carried out at a very considerable cost to the owner. This village has cost about £350,000. This may be looked upon as somewhat Utopian; the villagers pay rent, but that money is spent in upkeep, so that the enterprise cannot be looked upon as a financial going concern, but Sir William Lever has more than reaped the benefit by the improved conditions and health of the workers and the health of the children. The infant mortality is very low indeed. Two years later came into being the Cadbury Model Village at Bourneville; this was brought about very much in the same way. The Cadbury establishment was crowded out of Birmingham, and they had to go elsewhere. They have a larger village, and I am not sure whether it is self-supporting or not, but it is run on very much the same lines as Port Sunlight.

This is a plan of Port Sunlight; here you will see the principle of modern planning, whether it is an industrial village or a garden city or a garden suburb; there is always a definite focal point in the plan, from which the roads radiate. Here is the church, here the main boulevard. Here are the houses arranged around an open space, and that open space would be used (according to the size), as tennis grounds, bowling greens, or if sufficiently large, allotment gardens. If a workingman does not care for a garden he need not have it; that is to say, he need not have an allotment; he is not forced to. On the other hand, if another man is fond of growing his own vegetables he can get his next door neighbour's allotment, if the latter does not want it, and, in this way, he can do as much or as little gardening as he chooses. Here is the Institute and here the wading pool for the children and recreation grounds and flower gardens. This is a perspective view of the Central avenue with the church at the top. This is another view of the Central avenue before the trees have grown up. The church erected on the site of the focal point is a very beautiful one.

A Member: What rent do they pay?

Mrs. Dunington-Grubb. Usually the same as other cottages in the district. Rents vary from 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d. and 9s. a week to a pound; it depends on the part of England and the size of the cottage.

In this view the streets are all dotted with trees. These are some cottages at the other model village of Bourneville. There is one interesting thing to notice about this picture. Both these model villages were constructed some years ago—one 22 years and the other 24 years ago—before we had our Town Planning Act. Formerly we had our roads 50 feet wide, which of course was unnecessarily wide



A corner of Port Sunlight.

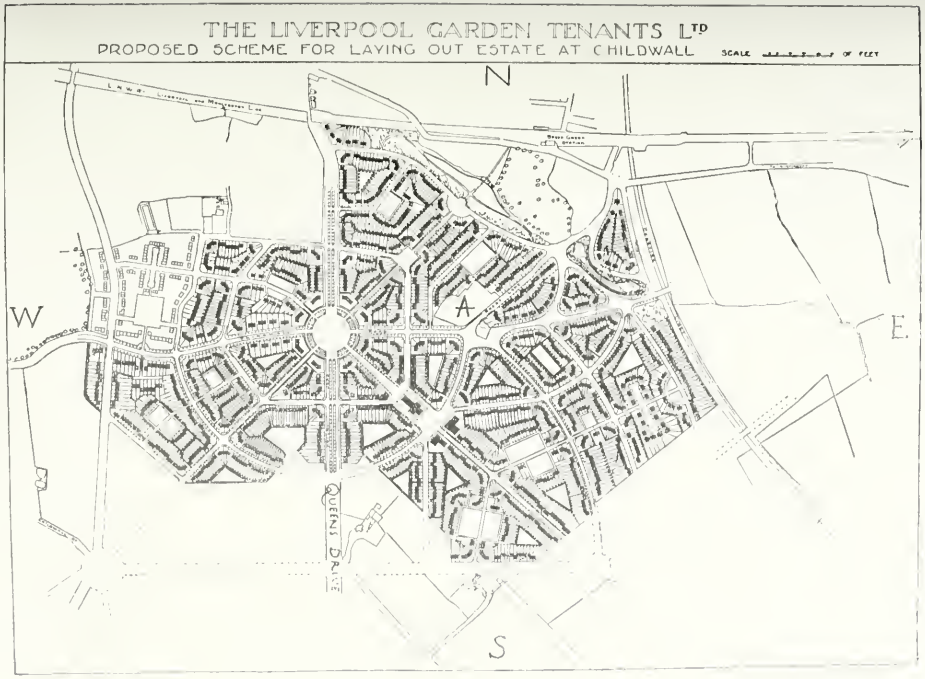
for property of this class. In Canada I believe you are not allowed to have roads less than 66 feet wide. That is very extravagant and quite unnecessary, as I will show later on. Since the Town Planning Act we can build and have roads much narrower than that. We can have a road 30 feet, if they are called drives. If a road feeds only a few houses, if it is not wider than 20 feet and not longer than 500 feet, it can be called a drive, and the surface is treated more like a carriage drive to a private residence. In this case, the distance between the houses on opposite sides of the road must not be less than 50 feet. The fences are made of local stone.

The new system is, instead of giving each house a quarter-acre plot, to group them around common open spaces. The houses are usually limited to twelve per acre, but sometimes there are sixteen; the cubic space enforced all over England would apply.

In most of our garden suburbs the style of house is settled before the architect is employed; that is so in the Hampstead Garden suburb.

This is a diagram of Bourneville to show the proportion of space occupied by roads, parks, open spaces and factories. No one can complain of overcrowding. There are 460 acres at Bourneville, which you will see is considerably larger than Port Sunlight, which has only 140 acres. The population of Bourneville is ever-increasing. Port Sunlight is built to accommodate four thousand. They haven't reached that figure yet. Bourneville is not nearly filled up.

All houses have sanitary appliances and are well provided. This was the beginning of the movement towards the better housing of the working classes. The next movement of the kind was the Co-partnership Tenants. This is a co-operative system for the housing of the people. The first experiment was started at Ealing some years ago, known as the Ealing Tenants. An option was taken on a small area of land, a small company was formed and shares were issued—shares and loan stock. The shares were issued at £10, to be taken up by the tenants living on the estate, and no tenant was permitted to have more than twenty of these £10 shares, and if any tenant could not afford to pay £10 down, he could complete the amount by paying half-a-crown monthly instalments. In this way all the tenants had a share in the estate, that is to say, no man owned his own house, but they all owned a portion of the houses and the land. The money came in very slowly in monthly instalments of half-a-crown, and therefore, in order to get the necessary material to get the houses going a loan of stock was raised. A share of stock receives a dividend of 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. The company is not allowed to pay higher dividends than those; the money does not go back to the tenants in the form of cash, but in the form of shares to the value of the house that individual man lives in. He receives shares according to the rent he pays up to the value of the house he lives in; after that time he receives his interest in cash. As every man has an interest in the whole estate, it is to the advantage of each individual to see that no house goes into disrepair. There is also a repairing fund, and if the cost is in excess of the amount then there is a call on the tenants for the amount, so that every man strives to keep his house in order and sees that his neighbour does likewise, in order to keep the expenses down and the profits up. This system has been running for ten years, and is a financial success. They have continued to grow; the main society has now thirteen or fourteen other societies affiliated with it, and it last year not only paid the 5 and 4 per cent. interest, but also two shillings in the pound according to the proportion of the rent to each tenant on the estate, and they have a large balance in hand, so that this is an absolutely sound financial undertaking. This system of co-partnership housing is for the workingman, and these houses vary in rent, accord-


THE LIVERPOOL GARDEN TENANTS LTD
PROPOSED SCHEME FOR LAYING OUT ESTATE AT CHILDWALL
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ing to the locality, from 5s. 6d. to a pound per week. These co-partnership housing societies exist in most of the garden cities and garden suburbs in England, but the point I wish to bring out is this, that the Co-partnership Tenants is not the same as the Garden Suburb or Garden City movement. The latter are both larger schemes. They can include the co-partnership housing principle, but need not. As a matter of fact, Letchworth and Hampstead, and all the larger Garden Suburbs and Garden Cities have sold land to the Co-partnership Tenants Societies.

Taxes are paid by tenants and would vary according to the part of England; they probably would be more at Hampstead than up in the north of England or down in Letchworth. The taxes are very high.

In larger housing properties taxes frequently come to a third or half of the rent, but I don't know what they run to on the smaller properties. A good deal of the small property taxes are paid by the landlord, but on these estates they are usually paid by the people. This scene shows one of the Co-partnership Tenants villages—the Liverpool Tenants. It shows the idea of having a central focal point in the design and the roads radiating from it. Here you see the houses and around it are the open spaces. Here are sites for public buildings, such as institutes, club-houses and churches. The roads in this view are curved chiefly because they follow the topography of the ground. The next is an industrial village put on the market by a private individual, so that the amount of open spaces is not so generous in this case. The owner had to look for rather larger profits, and in this case one man would have to buy all the material for the erecting of the houses, and it naturally cannot be done as cheaply as on the co-partnership plan. While everything is done as cheaply as possible, at the same time the houses are well-built and are sanitary. Here is a small estate of thirty acres with sixteen houses to the acre. That is rather excessive; there are usually not more than twelve, which is quite sufficient. At the same time it is a well-thought-out plan. Here you have the focal point at the top, which is worked out as a shipping area, public buildings in the centre, tennis grounds in the open spaces, and a little formal flower garden here. I would call your attention to the building line. Some houses you will see recessed back, and in other cases they are brought forward. In that way you get a very fine architectural effect. The deadly monotony of a straight building line is done away with.

The Garden City is a bigger idea than the Garden Suburb. It was originated by Mr. Ebenezer Hurd, who thought that after a city had reached a certain size it should not be allowed to increase; the size of the city should be limited, and the people should be encouraged to go into the country districts and form a new Garden City, where industries might be freed from heavy expense and the working people live in proper habitations. We have one of these in England now, the first Garden City of Letchworth. It is an industrial city in an agricultural district. The idea is to combine agricultural and factory industries. The city now has grown to six thousand inhabitants, but it might accommodate forty thousand or fifty thousand, or even more. It has about twenty different industries, and is essentially a city in itself. It has all the public utilities to make a complete model city. Due regard has been given to the open spaces and everything that tends towards social and intellectual life. The principle underlying the Garden City and Garden Suburb movement is the mingling of classes. The plan of setting aside a large area for one class is bad, for the classes should be mixed. This does not mean that the houses should be placed in a haphazard way or that they should be inharmonious. The workingman has as good a right to a well-built house as anyone else. In Letchworth the classes have been mixed. It has been established now about seven years; it has not yet paid a dividend, but is otherwise financially sound, and returns are

Jesmond Park Garden Suburb.

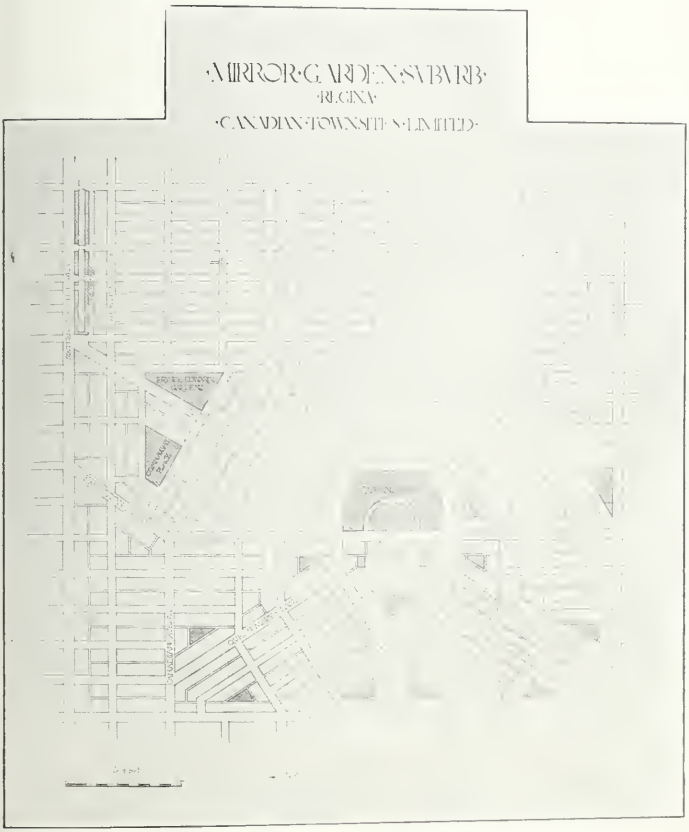
Hampstead Garden Suburb. Note tennis courts and houses of uniform "Georgian" type.

expected in the near future. Following the Garden City movement came the Garden Suburb, and here is a view of some cottages of the Garden Suburb at Hampstead. The Garden Suburb is for the purpose of relieving the congested districts. The principle is different, for the people depend for their work on the main city, and there must be good transportation facilities, and it was the Hampstead Tube that made this suburb possible. When you have something a good deal more efficient than your present surface car system in Toronto it will make possible the establishment of Garden Suburbs near Toronto. Notice what pretty cottages are here shown. The next picture is by way of contrast, and is a view of a poor Toronto street. The Hampstead view is interesting because it shows how the natural features were preserved. The original trees remain, which give an air of maturity to the road. Here is another view of Toronto and the cottages which you provide for your workingmen. This is another view of Hampstead showing the architectural treatment of a corner site. The point at the junction of the two roads is reserved as a flower garden. Here is another view of Toronto, showing back gardens. Not a very charming picture, is it? This picture shows the first crop of potatoes from a tenant's garden at Hampstead. The workingmen at Hampstead and Letchworth Garden City are housed on the Co-partnership Tenants principle. In Hampstead the rest of the houses, which are under the Hampstead Suburb Trust, are for a better class, that is, people in a better financial position, and are not rented but sold; one has to purchase a house unless one is housed on the Co-partnership principle. The houses are well built there and moderate in price.

The gardens are not very large, but sufficient to supply one small house. Here is a design of Mr. Thomas Mawson for the working classes. This is simply a model suburb, but it is done on modern lines; the reason the roads are curved is that they follow the natural undulations and contour. Another view of the same estate, showing the main road. This shows the style of cottages on this estate.

This picture shows part of the City of Ulm. In Germany the cities acquire the land for the erecting of their suburbs, and in the City of Ulm the municipality owns about two-thirds of the land and the rates are decreasing every year. It is a pity we cannot have something like that in Canada to control land values. It is hard to get working people properly housed so long as high prices are maintained for land. This, of course, has been dealt with very successfully in England recently by the Town Planning Act and by the introduction of the now famous Budget. Under the Budget one-fifth of the unearned increment on the land goes to the Government. It seemed to me rather hard (I am a small land-owner in England) to have to pay one-fifth of the unearned increment to the Government, but since coming to Canada I have been very grateful for that, and I shall be very pleased to pay one-fifth on any property I may possess to any Government in any country.

The houses in this view are for the working people. Here is a typical Canadian suburb. Can you imagine a greater display of the lack of imagination? This is what I referred to earlier in my lecture as the checkerboard system of town planning. During the last six months in Canada I have travelled from coast to coast, and this is what I have seen without exception. If this system has any merit at all it is simplicity. Any child of ten years could in one day plan a city to accommodate a million people. It is not economic; it may be simple, but it has nothing else to recommend it. From a traffic point of view it is bad, for to go from one point to some other point you have to go on both sides of a square. It has great disadvantages from that point of view. Here is a suburb in Regina. You will see there are no open spaces, and if they were to be provided it could only be done by taking out an odd block here and there, which might benefit


·MIRROR·GARDEN·SVBVRB·
·REGINA·
·CANADIAN·TOWNSITE·S·LIMITED·

the houses around it, but not the community as a whole. The streets are unnecessarily wide. There is no reason why one should live on one street any more than another. There are no good positions for public buildings. The effect would be entirely lost; there is no focal point—in fact, there is absolutely nothing to recommend it. This is the suburb as it was originally planned. The next view shows the suggestions for its improvement, which I hope will be carried out. You will understand that Regina, like all Canadian cities, is laid out on the checkerboard plan. The top portion is already on the market and cannot be dealt with. The main avenue centres on the new Parliament Buildings. Those of you who know Regina will know where the public buildings are on this map. We have done what we could in the way of betterment; here is a large central park of between twenty and thirty acres; in many cases the houses are grouped around central open spaces. Unfortunately, the same width of roads had to be maintained, and the lots have only twenty-five feet frontage as all the others. Of course, that is much too narrow, but it had to be in accordance with the rest of the planning in the neighbourhood. Here is a civic centre with gardens and fine sites for shops and public buildings. The loss on the building frontage is only 4 per cent., taking out all these open spaces. There is a gain on the building area on account of the reduction of the roads, and also a gain over the old rectangular method. Here is an enlargement of the civic centre; here are good sites for residences or stores according to the way the property develops. There are positions for fine public buildings. The roads are planted with trees, and this, again, shows the open spaces. On the corners you get fine sites for public buildings. This shows the whole city, and here is the suburb in relation to the rest of the town. Here is another picture of the Rosedale section of Toronto, a departure from the ordinary method, but still unsightly. Those curved roads look more like worms in death tortures. Here is a new suburb outside the Hague in Holland, showing how they treat absolutely flat ground. The excuse in Canada for adopting the gridiron plan is that most of the land in the West is absolutely flat. If time permitted I would have said a few words about the absurdity of the gridiron plan in Edmonton, which city, as you know, has great natural beauty; it should be a charming city, with the river running through it and the high bluffs.

THE PRESIDENT: This is a splendid address we have heard; if we are to improve our cities and towns we shall have to take a leaf out of the book of the Old Country.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: We have all appreciated very much Mrs. Dunington-Grubb's address and the lantern slides. I trust her services will be available for a number of the Horticultural Societies in this Province. If she could be secured to address sixty or seventy of these Societies, they could not fail to be greatly benefited, and the Department will do its share in order to assist in paying the expenses as far as our funds will permit.

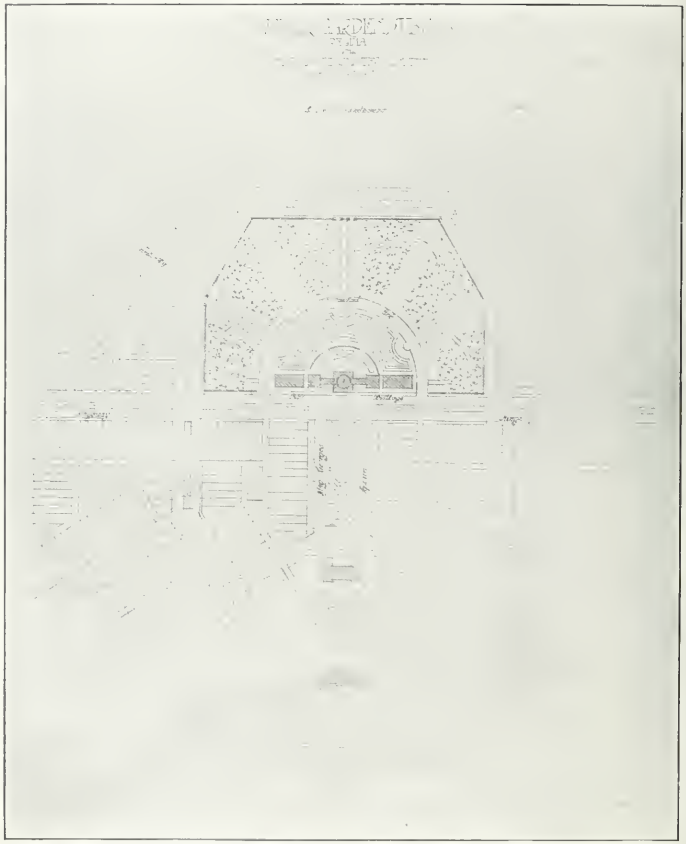
W. B. BURGOYNE: I endorse what Mr. Wilson has said, and I trust that Mrs. Dunington-Grubb will be able to visit St. Catharines under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, when I think she will admit that there is one Canadian city, at least, that is not laid out on the gridiron style. It is said that the main street in St. Catharines, like one of the streets in Boston, followed the crooked track made by a cow on its way to its watering-place.

TREES IN PUBLIC PARKS AS EDUCATORS.

R. B. Thomson, B.A., Toronto University.

Our Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, in 1904 suggested that the trees in the University grounds should be labelled, and this was done, at a cost of about $60. The trees were identified in the summer of 1904, and there are a number of them from the Old Country. In our Canadian parks we do not appreciate our own native trees, and go to the Old Country for them. There are English and Scotch Elms on our grounds, and the Ashes are represented by beautiful specimens along the western border. There are about sixty to sixty-five different subdivisions of trees and shrubs on these grounds. They were introduced by the first Professor of Agriculture in the University, Professor Buckland, and he evidently knew all these varieties. We put 175 labels on the trees, labelling some seven or eight specimens along the different pathways and the main thoroughfares through the grounds. We find this a very useful thing for the Forestry students since the new Forestry Department was started. They use the trees as an arboretum and study them. Much public interest, too, is exhibited. Large numbers of people came to the grounds, and were seen studying the trees, looking at the labels, evidently having a tree of their own and identifying it in that way. The newspapers referred to the matter, and some of them thought it a rather important step on the part of the University. One of them said it was the first public step on the part of the University. The University to-day is getting closer in touch with commercial life and the ordinary people than ever before, and now, instead of the University people holding aloof, it is rather the opposite. The schools of the city found our work useful, for they sent their nature study students there, and learned in that way the names of the trees and shrubs. I learned this fall that one of the students from the Forestry Department had been sent into the park to study the trees there. We had a project to increase the number of Canadian trees, but had to give it up on account of the growth of the University. With the big new buildings going up, and more to come, the grounds were in such a condition that nothing could be done. Now the Hart Massey Gymnasium is to be built.

It was hoped the University would be moved out near Lambton at one time, because in Queen's Park every additional piece of land costs an enormous amount of money; the change would have been financially advantageous. The old Worthington homestead was prepared and grass seed sown on it, with the idea of putting in a Botanic Garden. It was laid out on the square plan, to which Mrs. Dunington-Grubb so strongly objects. We arranged 140 beds 10 x 4; in that way we could easily locate our plants. In the Botanic Garden there is a certain sequence of plants which we want to establish, and then to know exactly where each plant is. We keep plants of the same genus together. The square plan seemed to be the best thing for convenience of access, and we can enlarge at any time. We have had growing there this year material for our classes, and also illustrations of plant breeding. We have Burbank's Wonderberry in the same bed with the tomato and potato. If it is a case of gradual evolution, we have the wild form and the developed form, so that students may understand plant breeding. Then we are trying to acquire collections for experimental purposes; for example, we have a large collection this year of grasses, many of them from the Missouri Botanic Garden. We have been able to get together about three thousand different forms of plants in that small piece of ground. I do not suppose it occupies much more than a quarter of an acre. These have come from various sources. Some came from Professor Macoun; they have a very good Botanic Garden at Ottawa. We obtained others from New York,



St. Louis, Switzerland, Germany, and other countries. We have been helped very much in this work by the City authorities. The late Park Commissioner, whose loss we deplore, was in hearty sympathy with this scheme for botanic gardens and for naming the trees, and when I went to him in regard to having the trees in city parks named he at once agreed to it, and with his co-operation this year we labelled trees in Queen's Park, Allan Gardens, University Grounds, etc. We propose to have a tree map to be placed in the public buildings, so that visitors may visit the parks and examine the trees and know what they are—unusual specimens and Canadian forms. The tin labels put on by the University have lost their usefulness, and will have to be replaced. The labels in the future will be more durable. Biological science is wholly taught out of text-books, and should be taught in minute microscopic sections of no use to an elementary class whatever. All nature is lying around them. There should be a duplication of this educational aspect in the parks and cities and towns outside of Toronto. This educational aspect works out in this way: landscape artists and others could see a sample of a particular tree or hedge, and in that way ordinary people would learn about the trees and decorate their homes, and we thus get back to the utilitarian standpoint, even in education. Education has been diverse from everyday life; it will be a good thing when they get closer together. President Eliot is perhaps the greatest exponent to-day of University education, and he states that "no subject unless it was fundamentally utilitarian could be of cultural value or could be educational." It is a big statement, but when we come to think of it President Eliot's idea is quite correct. I ask your consideration to this idea of naming trees and shrubs in parks from the standpoint of being useful to the people at large for the decoration of their homes.

CARE AND ARRANGEMENT OF LAWNS.

J. A. Thorne, New York, U.S.

In planning for a lawn one thing might as well be understood at the start. Don't imagine that you can obtain an English lawn on this side of the water; there, the grasses grow and reseed themselves, as they will not do in this climate of bright sunshine in summer often accompanied by drought, and generally followed by severe winters.

Heavy soils should be under-drained by tile laid from three to four feet under the surface, using five or six inch for the main, and either two or three inch for the branches, care being taken that the whole system has a uniform grade to the point where the drainage is to be led into the sewer or otherwise disposed of.

The ground selected for the lawn must be cleared of all roots and weeds, as far as possible, and should be ploughed and reploughed until it is well pulverised, and then thoroughly mixed by hand trenching with fifty cords of well rotted barnyard manure to the acre.

After this has been done, scatter agricultural lime at the rate of 2,000 lbs. and a standard bone meal at the rate of 1800 lbs. to the acre on the lawn areas until the ground is nearly covered.

Carefully fork this mixture below the surface of the already fine soil.

The top soil should be at least eight inches deep, and if possible twelve, and the more it is spaded and worked the better is its condition to receive the seed.

The ideal lawn area is that with a slightly rolling surface, although the small lawns as seen in most of our suburbs are level with a slight grade to the front or rear in harmony with the general slope of the land.

The ground after being prepared should stand through several rains before being seeded and then be carefully raked.

The seeding should be done by hand with the following mixture of fancy recleaned seed seventy-five pounds to the acre.

25 lbs of Rhode Island Bent.

20 lbs. of Red Top.

25 lbs. of Kentucky Blue Grass.

5 lbs of White Clover.

Canadian Blue is often used but does not seem to give as good results as the Kentucky Blue.

After seeding, all areas should be carefully raked and then well rolled.

It is well when seeding in the spring, especially on slopes, to add a few pounds of clean white oats to the grass mixture as oats grow quickly with quite large roots and afford considerable protection to the young grass while it is getting its start.

I always lay a border of sod from twelve to fifteen inches wide to make a margin to all paths and drives as otherwise it is almost impossible to get a sharp and clean edge to same during the first year. I also sod all sharp slopes, keeping the sod in position until rooted by pegging with wooden pins about eight inchs long through the corners.

A new lawn should not be cut after seeding until the grass has reached a height of three inches or more, then a scythe should be used in preference to a lawn mower. By doing this you will not cut too close to the roots. Leave the cut grass on the lawn to act as a mulch.

After the first cutting the lawn mower may be used once in ten days, but be sure the knives are sharp, as the grass will be tender during the first season.

In extremely hot weather it is better to cut once in three weeks as this helps to keep the lawn from burning.

A new lawn should be thoroughly rolled after each cutting. The heavier the roller the better as it tends to make the roots firmer.

Towards fall the lawn can be cut closer but the last cutting should not take place later than the latter part of September.

Late in the fall a dressing of well rotted farmyard manure should be spread and allowed to remain all winter and thoroughly raked in in the spring.

Often-times at this time there will be noticed small depressions in places. These can be remedied by cutting the sod over same with a sharp spade, raising it and scattering a sufficient quantity of top soil beneath to raise to the proper level replacing sod and going over the area with a heavy roller.

It is best to do your cutting on a cloudy day as the sun does not strike with all its force until the grass has got a new start.

Water thoroughly evenly if it is only once a week, as surface sprinkling is not of much use except to check the evaporation from the surface of the ground for a short time.

When you water use plenty, so that it will soak into the ground several inches and nourish the roots of the grass. Lay your hose on the ground allowing the water to flow freely changing the location about every hour. The best time to wet your lawn is in the early evening.

A backyard of the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

A street in a Garden Suburb.

A good spring top dressing is finely ground bone meal and sifted wood ashes in equal parts, distributed over the surface at the rate of a ton to the acre or in other words about as thick as would give an even covering, leaving the lawn a grayish colour. This should be done, if possible, before a rain as the dressing will then be washed down to the roots of the grass without delay.

Nitrate of soda makes a good top dressing at the rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. It is generally thought best to apply this in two or three separate dressings as nitrate of soda is easily soluble in water, and is better applied in a solution at the rate of one pound in forty gallons of water. If this dressing is scattered dry, and rain does not quickly follow the grass is likely to burn.

Grass will respond immediately to this mixture making a vigorous growth and assuming a dark green colour. This top dressing can be used at any time when it is desired to force a quick growth.

It is almost impossible to keep weeds entirely out of any lawn, and dandelions, plantains and dock will be found there. It is no use to pull off the leaves and stems. The only way is to go over the entire surface of the lawn carefully and dig up the roots with a hand tool made for the purpose, which can be readily obtained at most hardware stores at a cost of from ten to fifteen cents.

I have found Italians good at this work, as they seem to have the patience to go over the areas carefully, but you must instruct them and see that they refill with turf and press well down into the small hole caused by the removal of the root, otherwise these little spots will show bare and your lawn will look untidy.

Some use green vitriol to kill the roots but with this method there is always danger of doing damage to the grass roots by the solution spreading in the soil, necessitating reseeding or turfing. The roots can also be killed by a drop or two of gasoline, but would not advise this method. It is better to dig out the rank growing weeds in the fall, rather than in the spring as their removal in the early part of the year gives a chance for crab grass to gain a foothold, especially during the hot weather, and if it does it is almost a hopeless task to get rid of it without going to a great deal of expense and trouble.

Clover is generally considered desirable in a lawn as its low growing foliage leaves the newly cut areas with a fresh green color, and also covers up the bare stems and does not interfere with the growth of the permanent grasses.

Moles occasionally cause considerable trouble tunneling under the sod and spoiling the appearance of the surface. Constant watch should be kept for indications of their presence which will be readily observed by lines of slightly raised turf, and with a mole trap set on the run you will probably catch the unwelcome visitor within a night of two.

A few evergreen shrubs properly placed add to the beauty of a lawn, and a few flower beds carefully located add to the effect.

In making a new lawn any trees with well developed trunks should be retained as far as practicable. If they are below the proposed grade and of moderate size it is better to raise them, doing the work in the winter season when the ball is frozen, having prepared for it in advance.

With large trees, that is, those with trunks more than six inches in diameter the chance of failure is great and it is better to build a stone or brick wall around same about three feet from the tree and to the height of the finished grade thus keeping the earth away from the lower part of the tree and preserving its health.

Road in Hampstead Garden Suburb.
Note the original trees preserved in harmony with the plan.

Houses in Hampstead Garden Suburb, renting from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per week.

If there are very shaded places in the lawn, a special mixture of seed should be used. The best for this is the wood meadow grass which thrives under trees where other grasses will not grow at all.

On large lawns winding gravel paths and drives are very effective, but where the areas are large enough to make this necessary it would be better to consult some good landscape architect in regard to these various features.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

THE PRESIDENT. We will now have the presentation of reports. These were considered yesterday morning, and as they are quite lengthy it was decided that each representative should make a short verbal report covering the chief items of interest in his district. These reports will be edited by the Secretary, and everything of interest will be printed.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT NO. 1.

F. B. BOWDEN, VANKLEEK HILL.

The work of Horticultural Societies in District No. 1 has been proceeding satisfactorily during the past year, under most unfavourable circumstances as regards climatic conditions with most of us.

The extremely dry and hot weather made the showing of lawns, flowers and vegetables much below the average. In the case of our own Society, we at one time contemplated giving up our Exhibition, but were rewarded with a very good exhibit considering all circumstances.

The work of the Societies in the Capital City of the Dominion and the progressive town of Perth, under the guidance of your worthy President and Vice-President, needless to say, is progressing along sound lines.

Smith's Falls, as in the case of last year, is doing excellent work, and their Secretary reports a splendid year.

The town grants $150.00 to the Society, and from their report I notice $360.00 were spent in Park Improvements and beautifying same, $167.00 for plants, bulbs and shrubs, $65.00 for the *Horticulturist*, $117.00 for work on beautifying streets, etc., leaving a small amount for prizes and working expenses.

It is towards work of this nature that our Society in Vankleek Hill eventually aims.

We have this year started in that direction, and given up premiums, devoting our surplus money towards the work of improving the entrance to our Collegiate Institute grounds under the auspices of our Society. This will be continued next year, and though the dropping of premiums affected our membership, we expect next year, now that citizens see that we are really improving the town, and not spending all the money on ourselves, that we will have increased support.

Children were this year interested in our work, seeds being given them free at the schools, and an exhibit made, which was very favorable considering the bad weather.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT No. 2.

W. Jeffers Diamond, Belleville.

The Belleville Horticultural Society has increased in membership and has, as in former years, distributed seeds to the school children in the spring with instructions as to growing the plants.

The Society has also taken charge of the flower beds and planted shrubs in the two public parks; filled the window boxes in the several schools (one of them being supplied with plants which were cared for by the children and teacher); furnished and planted a large bed in Victoria Park this month with tulip bulbs; supplied the members with plants and shrubs, and those, who availed themselves of the time offer were given The Canadian Horticulturist.

In the second week in September, The Childrens' Flower Show was held, and every division from the primary class to and including the 4th class were awarded a 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize in tulip bulbs.

Thus the good work has been carried on and whilst we would like to see more interest taken generally by the citizens in the way of civic improvement, we recognize that our work is an educational one in that direction, and must tell in the "long run."

Picton Society: *Walter T. Ross, Secretary.*

The distribution of premiums last spring were two dozen Groff's Modern Gladioli bulbs, and this fall five Hyacinth bulbs and ten Narcissus bulbs to each member, together with a copy of *The Canadian Horticulturist* for the year.

Four prizes were offered for the best kept lawns during the season of 1911: two clocks, one set pearl-handled carving knives, and one silk umbrella. One clock was given by the Society.

Cobourg Society: *A. B. Roberts, Secretary.*

During the spring we allowed each member value to the amount of 75c. from a list of twenty options comprising the latest novelties in flowers, plants, shrubs and fruit trees, and over 80 per cent. of the members availed themselves of this privilege.

Again this fall we allowed the members to select bulbs for fall planting to the amount of 35c. from our local seedsman, and this course was fully appreciated by the members. We also sent each member of our Society *The Canadian Horticulturist.*

In continuance of our work on the cemeteries, a marked improvement has been made this year along this line, and we trust that the coming year will see a still larger improvement.

The Bell Telephone Co. have through our representations, placed their wires underground on our main street, and we trust that after 1912 no more overhead wires will be seen in Cobourg.

Through the influence of the Horticultural Society and the Council, the unsightly bill-boards on our main streets have been practically removed, but, unfortunately, the Connor-Ruddy Co. have invaded our midst and leased some of the most conspicuous positions on our streets, and at present it appears that we are unable to remedy this nuisance.

We are endeavouring to assist in making the two new railway stations as neat and suitable as possible.

NAPANEE SOCIETY: *Miss Jane E. Ham, Secretary.*

For the year 1911 we have sixty-five members. The work principally done by the Society is the distribution of plants and bulbs to the members of the Society and the keeping up of a small park donated to the town by Mr. Harvey Warner, upon which we expend a considerable sum each year. We have also given to the churches and public buildings bulbs and vines for their beautification. Our Society has done good work in the town for a number of years.

STIRLING SOCIETY: *G. G. Thrasher, Secretary.*

Our Horticultural Society this year has done some very satisfactory work and made good progress.

Considerable work has been done in connection with the park, under the supervision of the Horticultural Society, by the building of cement steps, as it lies in an elevation, and keeping the grass cut.

Our Society also intends early next spring to place tables in the park to make the place more attractive. The members have received this year, in premiums, flowers and garden seeds, plants and bulbs, and copies of *The Canadian Horticulturist.*

At Stirling Annual Fair the members of our Society had a beautiful exhibit of plants and flowers that were much admired by the visitors at the Fair, and for which suitable prizes were given.

The good work of our Society is shown in the general interest taken by our people in beautifying their streets, lawns and home surroundings, for which our village is noted.

WHITBY SOCIETY: *H. W. Willcox, Secretary.*

We have made a beginning towards interesting the school children in the growing of flowers, and helped towards the cleaning up of the town, beside making a grant of floral plants to each of our members. We have aroused an interest in flower culture and beautifying of our surroundings.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT NO. 3.

J. H. BENNETT, BARRIE.

As the representative of this Association for District No. 3, which covers about one-half of the Province, from Kenora and Thunder Bay on the north, to the counties of Ontario, York and Peel, on the south, any report I can make based on personal observation would not be very comprehensive.

Speaking generally for the district around Barrie, where your representative resides, and from information regarding Toronto gleaned from the press, horticulture is still holding its grip on the public, and the desire of so many people to know how and what to grow in the way of shrubs, plants and flowers indicates a longing for better things in the home surroundings.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on gentlemen or ladies who are able and willing to impart to their fellow beings such information as was contained in Mr. MacKendrick's paper on Roses last year, and a paper on Pæonies read by our worthy President before the Ottawa Horticultural Society, such information being easily

Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto.

digested by even a beginner, and if more of the same kind can be had regarding many other shrubs, plants and flowers, the work of the Association has not been in vain, and such information will continue to be looked for and appreciated by a large number of amateur horticulturists throughout the Province.

TORONTO SOCIETY: *T. D. Dockray.*

The year 1911 has seen great progress in the Toronto Horticultural Society. About 151 new members came in, advancing the membership to 1,005. Members of the Society have also been most liberal in subscriptions to the Prize List, Street Improvement Competition, Hospital Grounds Decoration and Publicity Department. This last has enabled the Society to make known its objects and aims in the daily papers. The City Parks Department and various professional gardeners have been of great help with lectures and exhibitions.

Lectures and papers were given at the meetings, as follows, on "Cultivation of Apricots," "Rose Culture," "Culture of Hardy Perpetual and Hybrid Tea Roses," "Dahlias," "Impressions of an Enthusiast on Horticulture in the Old Land and the New," "How to Grow Vegetables," "Lawns and Border Beds," "Annuals," and "Autumn Work in the Garden."

Four Exhibitions were held at which there were 87 exhibitors and 299 exhibits in flowers, fruits and vegetables. 160 prizes, 12 silver medals and 6 bronze medals were awarded to the winners at these Exhibitions, as well as silver and bronze medals presented by the American Rose Society to the Toronto Horticultural Society for Rose Competition. So keen has become the competition at the Exhibitions and so high the quality of exhibits that the directors have recommended that more stringent rules for staging and judging be inserted in the Year Book for 1912.

The list of flowers required for the St. Catharines Cup Competition was kept constantly before the members of the Society, and for the second time the Society won the Cup.

Through the Society's efforts the appearance of many streets has been greatly improved. This year twenty-three sections of the city were chosen where more attention to the appearance of the front lawns was necessary. Each householder in the districts chosen was visited and told that a competition was on in his district for the best front premises. Expert advice was also given to those who wished to make improvement but did not know how to do it. From time to time the Committee visited the districts, and at the close of the season gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded.

The Society and the city has sustained a great loss in the recent death of our ex-President and Commissioner of Parks, the late James Wilson.

In the matter of School Gardens, the Society obtained the co-operation of the Board of Education and sent printed instructions to each school for the preparation of soil and cultivation of plants and announcing a competition in one school in each of the seven wards. During the spring and early summer the children did good work, but during vacation most of the gardens went back pretty badly. One school, however, carried the garden work through to a splendid finish, and held an exhibition that was largely attended. The society is not at all cast down by the small results obtained in the School Gardens Branch of its work, but has already placed the *Garden Magazine* in eight of the schools, that the children and teachers may read the School Garden articles. Much confidence is expressed that some of the mistakes made will be remedied next year. One suburban school that was given some help by the Society last year, but was not included in the competition this year, took up the work in Home Gardens and School Gardens for the children in its

neighbourhood independently. At the end of the season a fine exhibition was given by the children, which will no doubt have a most beneficial effect on the cause of horticulture in that district.

The Society also awarded a medal for the best kept plot in each of the three boys' farms supervised by the Boys' Brigade.

The work of instructing the children in the cultivation of Home Gardens has made progress. The results, although not very great in quantity, have been of the highest quality. The girl who won the silver medal had a row of Asters that could not be beaten for garden effect, while the boy who won the bronze medal had a splendid showing in all colours of Annual Larkspur.

View from Lover's Walk, Ottawa. Photo, T. E. Davis, Ottawa

At the annual meeting, recently held, a strong list of officers and directors has been elected, all workers, who will put forth every effort to make the Society a great power for good in the City of Toronto.

Brampton Society: *J. E. Cooper, Secretary.*

We have an increase of membership from 158 to 200, which we consider very satisfactory indeed. No special work has been undertaken this year. The movement regarding taking down old fences and fixing up the fronts of the places, commenced

a few years ago by our Society, has gone ahead very successfully, and we believe that our streets look quite as nice as, and much better than those of, many other towns of this size. We arranged with the Council so that their Inspector enforces the law concerning obnoxious weeds. We have a very good Board of Directors for 1912, and hope for a successful year's work. In the spring we distributed one thousand boxes of annuals, and this autumn about twelve thousand bulbs. Each member receives *The Canadian Horticulturist.*

SAULT STE. MARIE SOCIETY: *N. B. Culbert, Secretary.*

The work of our Society this year has been to follow up the campaign of systematic and uniform tree planting, which we started last year. The Corporation have been laying permanent walks throughout the town, and we have been following up this work and planting the trees under the supervision of the Town Engineer. The trees were supplied by the town on our application, and the work has been looked after by one of our members, the Engineer giving the lines and distances for the work. In 1910 we put out four hundred trees, and with very few exceptions these are all alive at the present time. In 1911 we started out to put in one thousand trees, but, on account of the peculiarity of the season, we have only been able to set out six hundred. It is our intention to still follow on with this work next year.

We have also been encouraging the school children to take up Horticulture by distributing seeds, plants and bulbs to the schools and offering prizes for the best school grounds.

We are also getting our members and others interested in improving and beautifying their homes by improving their lawns by planting shrubs and flowers.

We hold an annual Floral Exhibition, which proves very successful. We have had a good attendance during the show, and we firmly believe that these will do good in creating interest in this class of work.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT NO. 4.

J. O. MCCULLOCH, SECRETARY.

I have visited, as far as I was able, the Societies in this District, acted as judge in the St. Catharines Exhibition, and lectured to two other Societies.

St. Catharines occupies the position as banner Society of the District, having a membership of over 600, Hamilton being second, with a membership of 465.

The St. Catharines Society gave 1,500 packages of seeds and 1,000 gladiolus bulbs to the school children, making a nominal charge of five cents. Each child who returned bloom from the gladioli received four tulip bulbs. This Society held two exhibitions, one in June and one in September. These were a success as to exhibits and quality but, unfortunately, not as to finances.

The Hamilton Horticultural Society has increased its membership this year. It has done much work in the educational line; five lectures, at which the lecturers were experts, were held, and the public invited to attend. Besides this, there was one open-air meeting, which was so successful that another year more will be held. We gave to the school children 1,200 packages of aster seed, and in spite of the very unfavourable season, over four hundred entries were received at the exhibition held in September. Three prizes, consisting of narcissus bulbs, were given in each school and a prize to the three schools making the best exhibits. These last

hree prizes took the form of expending so much money in beautifying the grounds f the successful schools.

The Society at Oakville has made the greatest percentage of increase of any Society in the District, increasing from 62 to 144. Distributions were made to the school children and a children's auxiliary formed which now has a membership of forty. Another line of work pursued by the Society was the giving of prizes for awns and gardens, and the results of this competition can be seen throughout the own.

The Grimsby Society has held its own in membership and is doing good work in olding lectures, an exhibition of roses and distributing plants to its members. This Society looks forward to a prosperous year under the guidance of the new President, Dr. W. A. Brownlee.

The Simcoe Society is in a flourishing condition, spending its money and time n striving to inculcate a love of beautiful home surroundings among the citizens of he town. Seeds were distributed amongst the school children but, unfortunately, he drouth was so great that the children's plants did not thrive, and no exhibition was held.

The Milton Society, which is the baby society of the District, has done good work in holding an exhibition and conducting a competition for lawns and gardens.

In looking over the work of the District two questions arise: Is it wise to give horticultural publication to every member? Some Societies follow this plan: ome pay only part of the subscription and the members pay the balance: thers, again, do not give a publication at all. This is a question that should be well thought out, as there is no better way of educating our members than by giving them a good horticultural publication. As to the school children, it has been stated that if the children are asked to pay a nominal fee for what they receive they are more apt to value the plants and seeds than if they were given them free. In this instance the Societies are divided, some giving the seeds or plants outright and others charging from five to ten cents.

St. Catharines Society: *Miss L. A. Radcliff, Secretary.*

It is a matter for regret that scale, which has proved so destructive amongst fruit trees, has made its appearance in a very alarming manner amongst ornamental trees and shrubs.

To the scientific culture of fruit trees for bloom and foliage we are indebted for some of the most beautiful early floral displays.

The European Bird Cherry, Siebold's Double Flowering Cherry, Bechtel's Flowering Crab, Double Flowering peach, Pissardi Plum Shrub, and others of the fruit varieties when in leaf and bloom are magnificent specimens of the horticulturist's effort to please. Such trees seem the first to fall to the ravages of the scale. It does not, however, confine its destruction to these alone. It takes kindly to the Thorn tree, the Old English Hawthorne, the Pyrus Japonicus or Burning Bush, Spiræa, Sorbifolia Stellipeda (Mountain Ash Leaf) and the Camperdown or Drooping Elm.

While a general spreading of the scale amongst ornamental trees and shrubs is possible and would be a serious matter, such does not seem probable, as the means for its check are now part of the knowledge of the progressive fruit grower, and I am satisfied that a general adoption by horticulturists of the spraying mixtures, such as Lime and Sulphur, Bordeaux or Kerosene mixtures, would soon bring about its complete eradication from our home gardens, parks and cemeteries.

With these powerful means to fight it in the hands of so many of its enemies, and urged on by inspectors, it would seem that the scale would be short lived. The

Public Park, Clinton, Ont.

Another view of park, Clinton.

danger seems to arise that while each owner sprays an allotted space the uncared-for areas are left to become breeding places. The fence corners along the road-sides, railroad tracks, vacant lots, public works and pasture fields remain from year to year without even a visit from the owner or inspector.

Wild seedling apples, plum suckers, scrub hawthorns, grow unchecked and unsprayed, an ideal testing station for this detriment to healthy tree growth.

Spraying is frequent, hard and expensive work, and consequently the unproductive, uncared-for areas will have to be reached by cheaper and easier methods, namely, the axe and fire.

The rented farm, with its few scattered overgrown apple trees, is another menace to the community in which it is situated. Neither the owner nor the lessee will assume the responsibility, and it usually means that no spraying is done, and the crop of scale is heavy and that of apples light.

While the failure to reach these places cannot be laid to incompetent inspectors, each municipality should take up the matter with the inspectors and lay out a definite line of action, which would mean the clearing of highways and byways of scrub material, and a more rigid enforcement of the spraying by-law.

This Society might even report the necessity of more severe legislation to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture on these lines.

I wish to say a word of praise for the manner in which the fruit companies operating throughout Ontario are treating the orchards.

The National Land Fruit and Packing Co., The Cared For Fruit Co., The Better Fruit Co., and The Biggs Fruit and Produce Co., Ltd., are doing a work on their leased orchards that will soon show grand results in the destruction of this worst of evils to the fruit grower.

Commercially, it is not wise for the fruit grower to neglect spraying, and, as a wealth of nature's beauty is the plenteous reward of the up-to-date horticulturist, it is not wise for him to neglect the care of his trees and shrubs.

Their united efforts will look after their own, but we must see that the inspectors look after the indifferent ones, and that the municipalities devise some means for the removal of the unproductive material from the uncared-for areas.

I hope this Society will take some action before this pest has worked its evil results on the ornamental, as it has already done on the fruit trees of Ontario.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT NO. 5.

THOS. COTTLE, CLINTON.

The Societies in this District seem to be in a very healthy condition as the annual reports will bear witness.

In company with the President of the Clinton Society, Mr. M. D. McTaggart, I visited Seaforth and Goderich, and discussed with their members the culture of different plants, more especially "Cannas," showing photos of beds planted by members of the Clinton Society.

Mr. McTaggart addressed the Seaforth Society in reference to reclaiming unsightly spots as are to be found in all towns and cities, such as the removal of bill boards, etc., and referred to what the Clinton Society has done in that regard, and also showed what may be accomplished by every Society.

He also outlined a scheme for not only keeping the *Front Yards beautiful* but the *Back Yards clean* which should be a prominent plank in the policy of all Horticultural Societies.

The Seaforth and Goderich Societies have each purchased a library of reference on Horticulture for the use of their members.

CLINTON SOCIETY: *James Fair, Secretary.*

Our Society took considerable interest last summer in beautifying the business parts of the town. They planted flower beds in front of the Public Library, removed a bill board from a prominent part, seeded the lot, and set it out in flower beds, which were such a decided improvement, that they are going to continue the work next summer, and it looks now as if the day for bill boards, on the main street, at least, in our town, will soon be a thing of the past.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT NO. 6.

G. W. TEBBS, HESPELER.

Waterloo, Brant and Wellington are flower loving counties in the heart of the Province, and good work has again been done by the Horticultural Societies. Our newest baby, Berlin, has come to us with every sign of vigorous life. Within six months of starting a Society they have 286 members, have held a most successful show and also an outdoor lawn, boulevard and flower bed and boxes competition, at which Mr. Jaffray and myself acted as judges.

Guelph has 165 members and is doing the usual good work as in other years, distributing 2,000 bulbs to members, installing window boxes on City Hall and Post Office, as well as holding the usual competitions.

Galt is forging ahead, their show being the best yet held and their flower beds in different parts of the city, are very fine. Brantford expended over $318 in further improving their beautiful city, distributing bulbs to school children and planting two beds around the public library.

Hespeler has been doing good work along the usual lines, also Elmira and Waterloo.

We have been fortunate in having excellent support from our newspapers, a great deal of space has been given us and I doubt if any other district has received as large assistance as we have had from our newspaper friends.

I would like to make special mention of the fine collection of fruits and flowers made at the exhibitions, in spite of the very dry, adverse season of 1911. More praise should be given for even moderate success that has been obtained this year, than for the splendid displays made in the favourable seasons of other years.

It shows undaunted effort, greater care and manifest ability, not seen under other ordinary circumstances.

There are two plans of work which we are trying to carry out in these three counties.

(1) The ornamentation and beautifying of all approaches to the towns or villages, by rail, car or road, so that strangers may receive a first favourable impression.

A Shady Street.

(2) The placing in our libraries of books dealing with the beautiful in nature, homes and gardens as seen in flowers and fruit.

In these directions a beginning has been made with good results. The problem of the eradication of weeds on vacant lots, and the control and beautifying of vacant corner lots is also receiving attention.

GALT SOCIETY: *A. G. Elmslie, Secretary.*

We held a School Competition this year at which there were a large number of entries, and we intend continuing on the same lines next year. The following were the conditions:

SCHOOL COMPETITION.

Section 1.—(*a*) That all competitors be required to plant and cultivate a plot of ground equal to one hundred square feet, preferably ten by ten.

(*b*) That the Galt Horticultural Society provide them with two kinds of flower seeds and two kinds of vegetable seeds, to be grown by them in rows.

(*c*) That each competitor is required to exhibit two or more of his or her products at the Society's show, to be held on the 6th and 7th of September next, when each will have another chance of a prize in section three.

(*d*) That competition be confined to scholars in Third and Fourth Books.

(*e*) That eight prizes be offered to each school separately, ranging from $2 to 25c.

Section 2.—That a prize be offered to each school for competitors in the above only for the best essay on "How I Grew my Plot." There must be more than one competitor.

Section 3.—Any scholar not competing in section 1 may obtain from the Society either two packages of flower seeds or two packages of vegetable seeds, to be sown and tended to by themselves, and some of their products must be exhibited at the Horticultural Show in competitions for prizes.

The essays were not numerous but fairly good. Our annual show turned out to be the best that we ever held, notwithstanding the dry season—we all made an extra effort, and that brought out a number of plants of rare beauty also a great variety of flowers.

ELMIRA SOCIETY: *C. P. Ruppel, Secretary.*

After canvassing last spring we succeeded in increasing our membership from 64 to 74 members. We put in a beautiful flower bed at the Gore Park and also distributed 300 packages of Aster and Sweet Pea seeds among the school children. Mr. Hunt of the O.A.C. gave us a very interesting lecture last spring on Floriculture with illustrated slides. The flower loving people turned out in good numbers to hear this lecture. Elmira is one of the best of the smaller towns in Ontario when it comes to flowers for the home, the garden and well kept lawns. With our beautiful homes of which 98 per cent. are built of fine brick, we are indeed an inviting place to come and to live in.

At our annual flower show there were over 400 entries, and the plants were excellent specimens, while the exhibits of flowers were also fine. The good work in Horticulture is always kept up here by our citizens.

BERLIN SOCIETY: *George De Kleinhans, Secretary.*

The work of the Berlin Horticultural Society during the past year has largely been a matter of breaking ground, as this is our first year. The Society was organized in the early part of January, 1911, and at the present date we have in the neighbourhood of three hundred members. We gave to each of the members this year as a premium, their choice of shrubs, bulbs or the Canadian Horticulturist for one year, the premium being worth fifty cents a piece.

We had two or three public meetings at which we had speakers of prominence to talk on the different branches of Horticulture. We wrote all the manufacturers seeking their co-operation in beautifying our town. We also took the matter up with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of having the depot and its surroundings made as presentable as possible. We placed flower-beds in front of the Childrens' Orphanage. We also had an out-door competition open to all and gave prizes totaling $80.00, for the best kept lawns, boulevards, flower beds, and window boxes, and divided this competition so as to make two classes, of those who hire the work done, and those who do it themselves.

We had an Exhibition about the middle of September where we gave prizes for flowers, plants, fruit and vegetables. This Exhibition for the first here was considered very successful. We paid out in prize money, about $225.00. We expect our membership to be largely increased during the new year and we are trying to follow up in a larger degree the lines of work already in hand.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT NO. 7.

W. W. Gammage, London.

I was not able to visit any of the Societies in this district during the year just ended, but from reports received from the Secretaries there appears to be a spirit of enthusiasm prevailing throughout the whole district.

Civic improvement appears to specially appeal to nearly every one of the Societies and has been given a great deal of attention. Several of them are making a practical demonstration by devoting a good share of their funds to the planting and care of shrubs, plants and bulbs, in public squares, boulevards, parks and grounds surrounding municipal buildings.

The spirit of friendly rivalry is ever on the increase. Exhibitions owe much of their success to this, nor is the effect of this friendly rivalry confined to exhibitions, as civic improvement where Horticultural Societies are established, becomes so apparent that others are stirred up to do likewise.

Amherstburg. This Society planted in various parts of the town twenty beds of Tulips (the beds being otherwise planted in summer.) The bulbs are all of superior quality and are considered the best ever imported into Canada. There were also set out eighteen beds of shrubs by the Society, and a number by private citizens as a direct outcome of its influence. The membership is 115 and every member receives a substantial premium in plants, and shrubs, and bulbs, which would cost from $1.75 to $2.00 at retail.

Walkerville. The progress of this Society is all that could be desired, the membership increasing year by year. Members are provided with a liberal premium, having an option of a large number of varieties, also the Canadian Horticulturist as a magazine. Flower beds were planted in prominent places around the town, which were highly appreciated by visitors. Some 5,000 Tulips and 1,000 Hyacinths were planted this fall. The membership is 251.

St. Thomas. This Society had a most successful year and a large amount of aggressive work was undertaken that brought the Society prominently before the public. Fourteen fine flower beds were planted on a centre boulevard at a cost of

$80.00, prizes were offered for lawns, large and small, vegetable gardens, old fashioned flower gardens, rose gardens, verandah decorations and home improvements. The competition was keen and the result a revelation of the possibilities when the surroundings are limited.

Lectures on Birds and Trees were largely attended. Flower beds have been planted with bulbs, and a distribution of 3,000 made to members as a fall premium together with the Canadian Horticulturist, and a choice of shrubs in the spring, the slogan "A Broader Outlook on The City beautiful" will do much to encourage the work and efforts of the Society.

Tillsonburg. The work of this Society has been in the way of generally beautifying the town by planting flower-beds in suitable places, placing window boxes on public buildings, and planting in the park and keeping the same in order a distribution of flower seed to public school children and an exhibition of the results for which cash prizes were given. A largely attended flower show was held, which drew favourable comment from the judge, Mr. Wm. Hunt, of the O.A.C. $70.00 were paid in prizes.

Mitchell. An undertaking is now on foot to beautify the river front, which will cost several hundred dollars, the members were well supplied with plants and literature; prospects are bright for 1912.

London. The eleventh annual report of this Society shows a progressive year. Strong working committees were appointed early in the year, whose duty it was to look after membership and premiums, lawn and school gardens, flower shows, educational and press work.

Through the generosity of the Hon. Adam Beck the Society was able to offer prizes for garden competition amounting to $400.00. With this amount a comprehensive competition was participated in by a large number, of which sixty-one were awarded cash prizes and twelve prizes in the fall previous, and a year's membership in the Society.

During the year lectures were given and flower shows were held. Several thousand packets of seed were sold to school children at less than cost and several thousand bulbs and shrubs planted in the grounds surrounding charitable institutions.

Members were given a spring premium of selected seed, and a fall premium of over 50 bulbs each, together with the Canadian Horticulturist and Garden Almanac.

Mitchell Society: *A. J. Blowes, Secretary.*

We have kept the grounds around the Carnegie Library in flowers, which are a credit, also we contemplate making a cement dam below the mill gates, with the town's assistance, and thus form a beautiful sheet of water, in this to build an island for flowers and have a sidewalk alongside of it, with seats for the public. We give each member a copy of the "Canadian Horticulturist," and the beautiful flower gardens, and windows of the homes testify to the education the people have been receiving. We gave in bulbs and flowers this year $140.00 to the members.

Stratford Society: *George Westman, Secretary.*

The work undertaken by our Society this year differed slightly from that of former years, in that we devoted our energy and money towards the making of nine flower beds in various parts of the city, picking out prominent spots or gores owned by the city. This work appeared to be appreciated.

Mount View Cemetery, Galt. Photo, J. P. Jaffray.

The flower beds thus planted by our Society did fairly well although no preparation had been made for them one year ago. Next year they should be much better as we will have them in condition this fall.

We also distributed bulbs among the members of our Society last spring.

Our Society also has been working in conjunction with our Park Commission with a view to advising or assisting them in their work.

We also had Professor Knechtel of the Forestry Department here for a meeting last March. His address and views on Canadian Forestry and kindred subjects were very much appreciated.

GEO. VICKERS: The prize list of the Barrie Society last year was $700. We gave prizes for constructing boulevards, as well, and we are influencing the council to commence a park system. We are also getting our council to light the streets with cluster lights. If you visit Barrie you will find some of the finest flowers in the Province grown there, not even excepting Toronto. That is the reason why our town has been called "Beautiful Barrie."

THE BEST SPIRAEAS.

W. T. MACOUN, C.E.F., OTTAWA.

It may be safely said, I think, that if the average person interested in plants were asked to name the best Spiraeas he would immediately think of Spiraea Van Houttei among shrubs, and the so-called Spiræa japonica among herbaceous plants. We fear that with many persons their knowledge of Spiraeas is limited to these two plants, and one of them is not a true Spiræa, but belongs to the genus Astilbe. If this view is the correct one a paper on Spiræas should prove of value as introducing to lovers of flowers throughout Canada some of the many beautiful hardy species which can now be readily obtained.

In a comparatiely recent edition of the Guide to the Royal Gardens, Kew, there are recorded 63 species of woody or shrubby Spiraeas, and 28 varieties or nearly one hundred distinct sorts. Of the 63 species, 22 are hybrids or of garden origin. Of the 41 which appear to be natural species, 10 are of American, 6 of European, and 25 of Asiatic origin.

At the Central Experimental Farm there have been tested nearly 100 shrubby species and varieties. As most of the Spiræas are natives of the North temperate zone and a large proportion of them natives of the colder parts of it, it is not surprising that there should be many which are hardy or nearly so.

The woody Spiraeas may be divided into two main groups namely, those which bloom during the spring and those which bloom in the summer. The Spiraeas in the former group, so far as we are aware, all have white flowers, while those which bloom in summer are either white or pink or rose. Those which bloom in the spring are as a whole, much more graceful and beautiful than those which bloom later on. The summer flowering sorts have the advantage of having a long blooming season, some of them flowering from June until autumn.

While there is a very large number of species and varieties it is not difficult to select the best dozen, and of these dozen *Spiraea Van Houttei* and *Spiraea arguta* are undoubtedly the two best.

Spiraea Van Houttei is a hybrid species of garden origin, a cross between *Spiraea cantoniensis* and *S. trilobata*. It is the latter species that gives to *S. Van-*

Ontario's November Exhibit.

Houttei its hardiness as it is a native of North China and Siberia. One can scarcely say too much in praise of *Spiraea Van Houttei*. Its graceful form, attractive foliage and wealth of white flowers are most striking and it may be regarded as one of our most useful and beautiful shrubs. It blooms during the latter half of May, but while the bloom is over early in the season the new growth which takes place provides foliage which is attractive throughout the summer. It is very effective when massed close to the house. It grows from four to six feet high.

Spiraea arguta is as hardy or hardier than *S. Van Houttei*, and as it blooms early in May before the latter is in bloom there is no rivalry between them. This also is a hybrid species, being a cross between *S. Thunbergii* and *S. multiflora* (the latter of hybrid origin), and is, like *S. Van Houttei*, more beautiful than either of the parents and hardier than *S. Thunbergii*, which used to be the best known early blooming sort. *S. arguta* is a graceful shrub, growing about four feet high and being literally covered with small, white flowers on slender branches in the blooming season. While the foliage is not quite so attractive as *S. Van Houttei* it is, owing to its graceful habit, quite ornamental after the blooming season is over.

Where it is hardy, the double variety of *Spiraea prunifolia* comes third, perhaps, in usefulness and beauty. it is one of the earliest to bloom, but it is too tender at Ottawa to make a good show and is useful only in the warmest part of Canada. The flowers are pure white and are larger than most other Spiræas and are quite double. This shrub continues attractive throughout the summer as the foliage is glossy and deep green in colour. The autumn tints are also good.

Spiraea Thunbergii is a very early bloomer and one of the most graceful of the Spiraeas, but is not hardy enough in the colder parts of Canada. Even where it is hardy it is not so desirable as *Spiraea arguta*, which blooms about the same time. *Spiraea Thunbergii* colours much more highly than *S. arguta* in the autumn, and on this account is valuable for massing. It is a native of Japan and grows 3 to 5 feet high.

Of stiffer and more upright habit than any of the four preceding Spiraeas, but very showy because of its wealth of creamy-white flowers, is *Spiraea chamaedrifolia*, a very hardy species growing about 6 feet high. It is a native of Europe reaching to Japan.

Spiraea ulmifolia is very similar and Spiraea media is of somewhat the same habit.

One of the most beautiful of the Spiraeas is *S. bracteata*, often sold as *S. rotundifolia alba*. The flowers of this variety are white and very conspicuous, in compact clusters and contrasting well with the rich green foliage. The species blooms early in June after *Spiraea Van Houttei*, which makes it particularly valuable. It is not quite hardy enough at Ottawa. It is said to grow 8 feet high, but where it kills back some; 4 feet would be a good average. This is a native of Japan.

A Spiraea which belongs to quite a distinct group from those already described and which blooms from early summer for several weeks is *Spiraea sorbifolia*. This is now included by some botanists in another genus and is known as *Sorbaria sorbifolia*, getting its name from the leaves, which resemble very much those of the Mountain Ash. The leaves of this shrub are quite attractive and when the strong stems bearing large panicles of flowers are thrown up it makes a most striking shrub. It suckers very freely, and on this account should not be grown where it is liable to crowd less vigorous sorts. It is a native of Northern Asia, is very hardy and grows from 3 to 5 feet high. Of the same group is *Spiraea Aitchisoni*, a

native of Afghanistan. It is an attractive shrub, but not hardy enough in the colder parts of Canada.

There is a very distinct group of Spiraeas which bloom during the summer months, usually sold under the name of Spiraea callosa and varieties. These are true Spiraea japonica and varieties. They are low growing shrubs, from two feet to four feet high. The wood kills back very much each year, but they bloom freely on the new wood and are very showy during the summer months. Spiraea japonica has a wide range in the wild state, being found from Japan to the Himalayas, and it varies considerably in the different countries in which it grows, giving rise to a number of varieties. The variety *Fortunei* is the Chinese form and with its sub-varieties gives the most attractive forms, most of them being various shades of pink, crimson, and rose. Some of the tints are not very pleasing as they approach magenta. The variety Anthony Waterer is a low growing shrub with crimson flowers, not very attractive to many people, and is a variety of Bumalda, which in its turn is a hybrid between *S. japonica and S. albiflora.*

Spiraea albiflora is sold by nurserymen as *Spiraea callosa alba.* It is closely related to S. japonica and is a very useful white flowered shrub for summer. It grows only about 18 inches high.

An attractive species which blooms in July and August is *Spiraea Margaritae* (*S. japonica X S. superba*) with pink flowers. It reaches a height of five feet.

Spiraea Billardi and *Spiraea alba* are two tall hybrid species of which Spiraea salicifolia, our native species, is one of the parents. They have large panicles of flowers, those of the former being bright pink, and the latter white. They grow six feet high and bloom during July and August.

There are other summer flowering species which might be mentioned but the colour of most of them runs to magenta, a colour which is not pleasing to many people.

Thus, by a judicious selection, shrubby Spiraeas may be had in bloom from early in May until August.

Herbaceous Spiraeas.

There are not nearly so many herbaceous Spiraeas as woody ones. In the Kew Guide 17 species and varieties are mentioned, of which 10 are species. In addition, there are 4 species of Astilbes. The number of horticultural varieties is not yet very large.

Like the woody species, the herbaceous Spiraeas include in their number some of the most graceful hardy ornamental plants. Most of them are moisture loving and do not thrive well if the soil is dry. According to recent botanical nomenclature there are no herbaceous Spiraeas. What used to be called Spiraeas are now referred to other genera, such as the genus *Astilbe, Ulmaria, Aruncus* and *Astilboides*, and we might not recognize some of our old favorites under their new names. In this paper, however, we shall call them all Spiraeas and by their trade names.

The herbaceous Spiraea which is best known, perhaps, is *Astilbe japonica,* known in the trade as Spiraea japonica and is one of the most popular and satisfactory plants for forcing in the greenhouse. It looks well in the house, where it should be kept well watered. It is one of the few greenhouse plants which are hardy and it can be planted outside after it has done blooming. It does best in the garden in a moist, sheltered situation. Its graceful, plume-like flowers and attractive foliage make it a very ornamental plant. There are several varieties of

Astilbe japonica, the compact form being one of the most popular. *Astilbe Lemoinei* and *A. Thunbergii* are two other species which are good for forcing, though not very satisfactory as garden plants in the colder parts of Canada.

The finest herbaceous Spiraea, in our judgment, is *Spiraea Aruncus* or Goat's Beard, and yet this elegant plant is seldom seen in Canadian gardens. It is a native plant, being found wild in British Columbia. It begins blooming at Ottawa early in June and its graceful plume-like panicles of creamy-white flowers and fine foliage with its height of from four to five feet make it a bold and striking object in the border. There is a cut-leaved variety of this called *Spiraea Aruncus Kneiffi*, which is very distinct and is so unlike the species and is such a fine plant that it should not be omitted from any collection.

Another strong growing species which requires plenty of space to show off to advantage is *Spiraea camtschatica*, known in the catalogues as Spiraea gigantea, and even finer than the type and the most desirable is *Spiraea camschatica elegans*. This grows from four to five feet in height and blooms from early in July to early in August. The flowers are crimson pink in the bud and white with crimson pink anthers when open.

A Spiraea of quite the opposite habit of growth is the double-flowered Dropwort, *Spiraea Filipendula flore pleno*. This is much more attractive than *Spiraea Filipendula*, though it is also good. The flowers are double and pure white. The plant reaches a height of from two to two and a half feet and when it is in bloom during June and early July it is one of the most noticeable plants in the border. The foliage is finely cut, which helps to give the plant its graceful appearance.

Another very fine Japanese Spiraea is *Spiraea palmata* of horticulturists, but *Ulmaria purpurea* of the botanists. This grows from three to three and a half feet high with carmine flowers, and like most of the other Spiraeas is very graceful. There is a good variety with lighter flowers known as *Spiraea palmata elegans*. Somewhat of the same type, but a much stronger and taller grower is Spiraea lobata or Queen of the Prairie, a species native to the United States. It grows four to five feet or taller, has deep pink flowers and blooms during the latter part of July and the early part of August. The variety of this known as *S. Venusta* has flowers of a deeper shade and is equal to or better than *S. lobata*.

The last variety which we shall include in this list is *Spiraea Ulmaria flore pleno*, the double-flowered variety of the Meadow Sweet. To be at its best this beautiful Spiraea should be in damp soil where it will reach a height of four feet or more. The flowers are double and creamy-white. This Spiraea blooms during July and early August and is very effective. The ordinary single flowered Meadow Sweet is not nearly so striking.

There are a number of other good herbaceous Spiraeas, but with those which have been described one would have the best of them.

In closing, we heartily recommend these graceful flowers for more general planting.

A MEMBER. Do you advise spring planting or is autumn the best?

PROF. MACOUN. You would be quite safe in planting in the spring. Spring planting is preferable for most woody plants, and the fall for herbaceous.

Among the Flowers.

THE BROADVIEW BOYS INSTITUTE AND ITS FIELD OF WORK.

C. J. Atkinson, Superintendent, Toronto.

Our work might be summed up briefly in this expression "Vocational Education and Industrial Play." Those five words express a feature of our work that distinguishes it from other boys' clubs. While we felt that we should emphasize the vocational side, we did not want to assume that there was too much cultural education, but that there was not enough of the industrial or technical. And, therefore, the plans of the Institute from the very beginning were developed on that idea. There was a feeling in the minds of those who were promoting the work that play as play was, if anything, being over-emphasized. For instance, in the purchase of playing material for the boys instead of buying bats and balls and other implements of sport, we felt that work benches and other implements that could be used in an industrial way along the line of labour and work, and yet could be made play for boys, would accomplish more, giving them recreation, and, in addition to that, much useful information. We felt that in the education of girls much better judgment was used. For instance, girls are provided with dolls, they play at housekeeping and keep school and so on; their play is along the line of their future pursuits in life. With boys, however, it is, apparently estimated that their future pursuits are to be playing Rugby football and professional baseball and so on, judging from the way we treat them. We believe that just as girls enjoy playing at what their elders are doing, for the same reason boys should be provided with the same advantage. That in short is the principle with which we started, and I am going to tell you how it has worked out. We felt from the educational standpoint that although we were situated in a city we should have all phases of activity represented, not only the industrial work of the city, but also the agricultural element introduced. Some of our boys had been brought up on the farm, and we felt that they would be still interested in this work, and so in planning we secured sufficient land to have vegetable beds—a township it was called. This township was divided into little farms, so called, and all the boys who cultivated these were called farmers, and, boylike, they must assume all the paraphernalia of the office, and so they appeared at their work in overalls, large straw hats and high boots, and so on, and gloried in the fact of being called farmers. We felt that it was a good thing to get the boys to appreciate the good qualities of their industry. These little farms were 10 feet by 40 in size and we provided 70 of them. From the first we never had a vacant plot, and we have a long list of boys waiting for plots. Last year on account of putting up a new building we had to secure land 5 miles out of the city, and while we still retained some flower plots at the Institute, it was all taken up and more than subscribed for. Some 25 boys went regularly out five miles to cultivate their little farm plots, and brought in their produce and exhibited it at our Fall Fair; this will show the interest they took. This work gave not only an opportunity of interesting them in the soil but of educating them along the line of citizenship, because these little plots—the township—was called a municipality—the Broadview Boys Township, and they elected their reeve and councillors; these in turn appointed pathmasters; we had inspectors and constables, and a system of municipal Government was very effectively carried out. There were annual elections, which were very exciting contests, sometimes involving a big organization, men with a long line of bicycles at the door, and if any of the voters were a little slow coming to vote the bicycle riders chased after them and brought them in. Each of the contending parties, of course, advocated an advanced policy

A St. Catharines Street.

for the township, better work than ever had been done and a higher standard for everything. The carrying out of an election like that has an influence for citizenship. The ballots used were printed by the boys on the premises; booths were fitted up in the regulation way—a curtain hung in the corner and a pencil with a string in the rear with a little table, as much like the real election booth as possible and there the boys marked their ballots in secret, and we have yet to record an entirely spoiled ballot. There is no ballot stuffing and no disputes afterwards in regard to that. Occasionally, there would be a ballot that would be a little questionable and that was made the basis of a little talk to the electors assembled on election night to hear the results, samples of ballots shown that were just a little irregular—the cross not made quite in the right place or not made quite in the right way, so that they might be carefully educated along the line of voting. Citizenship, then, you will see, was an important part of the training involved in our municipality; in addition to that we found it developed a wonderful business instinct. The boys soon found that they could sell the produce of their little plots to their neighbours; sometimes they sold it at home. They soon found that their own family and friends and neighbours were anxious to buy their vegetables because they were always fresh. They were cheaper than could be purchased from the grocer and the boys were being encouraged. This led to the cultivating of certain things for the purpose of marketing them and resulted in the making of money. The boys discovered that with five cents worth of seed they could produce vegetables worth 75 cents or a dollar, and, a little later on, the boys were impressed with the fact that the cultivation of the soil was a profitable business. They found that with a little expenditure of money, and with a reasonable amount of care the sunshine and the rain did their work, and agriculture impressed itself upon the boys as a profitable pursuit. It went still farther, however. One boy was anxious to borrow some money after he had invested all his savings so that he might purchase the produce of some of the other boys. He gave them so much for raising the crops and he did the marketing; for the sake of ready money they were willing to sell and in a little while he had one third of the township bought up. He went about and secured his customers and then he engaged other boys to distribute the produce, with their waggons made from baby carriage wheels and soap boxes. On Saturday the manager of this business made his collections. He made his deposits at our savings bank and did splendidly the whole season. I requested him to be particularly careful in keeping track of his sales and he kept his books very accurately. For instance, he took five rows of onions at 10 cents a row and sold them for $1.50. Later on when the boys of the municipality had their farmers' supper this was the occasion for drawing lessons and morals from the summer's work. We spoke of this boy's experience with the five rows of onions, and it was pointed out how later in life they could be 50 cent men or $1.50 men, and according to the experience they were getting now, so would they do later on in the larger affairs of life. Many men do not find that out until it is too late; they did not get the information early enough to take advantage of it. The result was that next year that boy could not carry on his enterprise, because the rest organized into groups. One boy who had the capacity would do the selling, while others who preferred to work on the soil did the cultivating, and so we had half a dozen combines throughout the township doing business. It is not necessary for me to point out the educational value of such training. They would get greatly excited when they saw the first shoot coming out of the ground, and would watch the growth with interest. More definite instruction was not given because we wanted to bring out the individuality. Other classes

were in clay modeling, and wood carving. Later we had telegraphy, freehand drawing, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing and office work classes. All these things were along industrial lines and quite different from the courses usually taken up at such clubs. Out of a total membership of 415 there was an attendance at these classes of 337, which well illustrates the interest shown. As to the effect of this upon the boys (for this is not a thing of yesterday, it has been in operation ten years) we find boys from our Institute working as printers, lithographers, and so on, earning good money. Boys who are not turned in the right direction take jobs that are worth $5, and $6 a week with poor chances of improvement. It is not fair to them to start them off with any such handicap; they are innocent in the matter. You will find many misplaced men: there are farmers who should be at a trade in the city, and so-called mechanics that would be a far better success tilling the soil. To make a success of life you must not look on Monday as a sad day, but as a time to take up happily the work left off Saturday. The only way to remedy that is to get the boys into callings that they will enjoy: that is where industrial play comes in. We have carried this municipal Government to the extent of having a Commonwealth with four Provinces—Education, Agriculture, Athletics, and Camp. They have exciting times at Camp; in the flickering light of the camp fire a boy will get up and make his first speech much better than in a hall with many eyes on him. He cannot see any one looking at him, and it is the greatest development for public speaking I have yet seen: get him at camp and interest him in an election campaign, and all calling for him and he will get up and make his first speech. We are in the throes there now of an election campaign, and if the contending parties in the Province at present want some up-to-date planks they can go down here and get them. Each party is trying to put forward the most advanced platform along the various phases of moral reform: why their legislation should take that particular direction at this time I cannot say. When Parliament opens it is a State occasion, cannons roar and the Boy Scouts act as escorts, and so on, and the full routine is gone through in proper manner. The various departments of state are all carried on: there is the Minister of Agriculture, Minister of State and so on. A revenue is raised and it is expended pretty much as it is in the regular Parliament; this is a real parliament to those boys—we need to remember that; we think boys are playing when they are in dead earnest. Their election is as large an issue to them as the present Provincial election is to many of us. The plan is better than the Mock Parliament: that is good but it is not the ideal thing for educational purposes. You must have the real thing, and when you have that you get better results. When I spoke of placing boys in various callings I should have referred to the most important item of all, and that is 20 or 30 boys have gone from our little township farm and proved great successes. Three of them went to the Agricultural College at Guelph, the majority of them are located in the Northwest. As some of the individual cases are most interesting, I could not do better than to cite one. Two brothers had their farms in the township and were very industrious, so much so that I used to hear them about the place at 5 o'clock in the morning. They were 15 and 16 respectively, and had to be at work at 7 in the morning. They would be over at the grounds at 5 o'clock—before breakfast—cultivating their little plots. It was not a surprise, therefore, when we heard these two boys were trying to persuade their father to exchange his house and lot on Broadview Ave. for a farm. Finally they went on a farm between Port Hope and Cobourg where they are doing well. They were particularly successful with tomatoes, knowing from experience on our little township farm what they could do with them

and went in for them. These boys will undoubtedly be successful, and, in addition, the father has regained his health; and they attribute it all to starting on our farm plots. This illustrates what I want to emphasize that in our cities, large and small, towns and villages, the public schools should in some way introduce agriculture in a practical way.

I have tried to make clear what I mean by vocational education and industrial play—getting the boys simply to play at the things now that they will follow later in life, to find out what they would like to pursue later on, and then their labour when they go out into the greater and larger world will become a pleasure to them and a delight rather than a drudgery.

THE PRESIDENT: We are delighted with Mr. Atkinson's address; it shows that if you are to make anything out of boys and girls you have got to take hold of them while they are young.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I do not see why some system such as Mr. Atkinson has adopted in the Broadview Boys Institute should not be adopted at the O. A. C., Guelph. The education of young men along the line of municipal Government seems very useful, and the authorities at Guelph College should take this matter into consideration.

A MEMBER: There is another side of boy life that is being developed at the Broadview Institute, and we should like to hear the story of Little Scotty, as told by Mr. Atkinson.

C. J. ATKINSON: Educating the boys along the line of making money, getting the dollars and cents, is good, but it is not the best thing. They should be educated along the line of spending their money properly and generously, and where it will do most service. There are other ways for the boys to make money which I have not mentioned. One was by means of the Bee Company, which never paid less than 20 per cent. dividend and sometimes 50. In five years they have got twice the value out that they put in, and still have their shares at double par value. Then there is the Broadview Boys Trading Company and the Broadview Boys Transportation. They made money out of all these things except one, and, perhaps, it was as well, or else they might think that every joint stock company must be successful, simply because it is a joint stock company. They organized a potato company, but it was not a good year, and they lost money on that. We thought we should have some way of educating the boys to spend their money generously, and a suggestion was made that we adopt a boy, perhaps a boy of their own age or a little younger, 10, 12, or 14 years of age. The matter was left for a week to be thought out, so that there would be no snap judgment on the matter. A committee of three was appointed to select the boy, and a condition was made that the boy must be an orphan, because, as they said, they wanted to give a boy a chance who hadn't half a one. The Committee started to visit some of the homes and consulted Mr. Kelso. Finally they saw the boy called Scotty, a cripple, and as the boys said, "We intended to get a boy that hadn't half a chance but this boy hasn't a quarter of a chance." He was selected and brought to the Institute, and provision made for clothing him and sending him to school. The contributions on Sunday jumped from $1 to $3, or $4 per week, and appeals for the "Help the Other Fellow Fund" brought ready responses every time. And the boys about the Institute who were inclined to sulk and be a little vicious were, strange to say, the

Flower bed in park, Clinton.

Cannas. Photo, G. D. McTaggart, Clinton.

ones to take to Scotty and would carry him to the football games. Last Christmas the boys decided to give him something to remember. He hung his stocking in the hall but, when he opened it, found a lot of rotten potatoes and stuff like that in it; he threw it down and said that he didn't believe the yarn about Santa Claus. But the boys had prepared the real thing downstairs and called him down; saying that Santa Claus had left his presents down there. That boy almost broke his neck coming downstairs, and when he saw all the splendid things there he put his head in his arms and cried, and others felt like crying too. Then they asked him about his previous Christmas, and he said he had an orange and some candy and raisins and nuts, and a puzzle that was not all there. There was a book, too, but it had some leaves out. You know what trouble we have in solving puzzles that are all there, to say nothing of the kind that are incomplete. The true spirit of Christmas is in giving presents that are not spoilt and books that have all their leaves. Scotty is always in the best of spirits, and is growing in stature and wisdom.

REPORT OF NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE.

PROF. MACOUN, OTTAWA.

I have been asked by the Secretary of the Committee to present the report of this Committee. There was a discussion at the convention some two years ago as to how to pronounce G-L-A-D-I-O-L-U-S. Some pronounced it one way and some another, and it was decided by the Nomenclature Committee that they should take up a few of the words about which there was a difference and discuss them at this meeting, so that no matter how they are pronounced elsewhere they will all be pronounced the same here.

Your Nomenclature Committee begs to submit herewith a list of 25 Horticultural words that are frequently mispronounced in ordinary usage. Each word in the list is given what is believed to be the correct pronunciation. The pronunciation often used, but which is not believed to be the best, is also given for comparison.

There are also submitted the following lists, viz:

13 Best Chrysanthemums suitable for house culture.
12 Best Begonias suitable for house culture.
20 Best Sweet Peas.

Your Committee desires that it should be understood that these and previous lists are not submitted as final lists of the best varieties, but that with the co-operation of the members of the Association the lists should be revised from year to year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. CAVERS, *Secretary.*

List of 25 Horticultural Names with Corrected Pronunciation.

Agave : a-gā'-ve (a in second syllable as in art), not ag'-ave.
Aloe : al'-ō-ē, not al'o.
Arbutus : ar'būt-us, not ar-būt'-us.
Aristolochia : ăr-is-tol-ō ki-a, not ăr-is tol-ō-chi-a.
Clematis : klem'-ā-tis, not klē'-mā-tis, nor klem-ā'-tis.
Cyclamen : sik'-la-men, not sī'-kla-men.
Cyperus : sī-pē'-rus, not sī'-per-us.
Dahlia : dahl'-i-a (a in first syllable as in art), not dāy-le'a.
Deutzia : dôit-zi-a, not doot-zi'a.
Edelweiss : ā'-del-vis, not idle-wise.
Gladiolus : glad'-iō-lus, not glad-iō'-lus, nor glad ī'-o-lus.
Gypsophila : gip-sof'-il-a, not gip-so-fil'a.
Hemerocallis : hē-mer-o-kal'-lis, not hem er-o-kal'-lis.
Hydrangea : hi-dran'-jē-a (a in second syllable as in arise), not hi-drān'-jē-a, nor hide'-a-range.
Kniphofia : ni-fō'-fi-a, not ni-fof'-i-a
Koehia : kok'-i-a, not kō'-shi-a.
Lonicera : lon-i-sēr'-a, not lon-is'-er-a.
Nephrolepis : nē-fro-lē'-pis, not ne-frōl'-ep-is.
Œnothera : ē-no-thē'-ra, not e-nōth'-era.
Papaver : pa-pā'-ver, not pap'-a ver.
Scabiosa : skā-bi-ō'-sa, not skab-i-ō'-sa.
Schizanthus : skiz-an'-thus, not schiz-an'-thus.
Vase : vāze, not vauze, vāce, nor vahze.
Viola : vī'-ō-la, not vī-ōl'-a.
Weigelia : vī-, or wī-gē'-li-a, not wē-gē'-li-a.

List of Twelve Chrysanthemums Suitable for Home Culture.

It is a very difficult matter to select twelve from among the many hundreds of varieties of these popular autumn flowers. Indeed, a list of twelve does not give an opportunity to even represent each type with one specimen, so numerous have these become. The almost innumerable colours and shades of each type have also to be considered. The form and habit of growth of the plant must also be considered, plants of a low, growing, bushy habit of growth being decidedly the best for flowering in a window. This of necessity prevents the selection of many of the taller growing, larger flowering type for home culture. The season of flowering has also to be taken into consideration. It would be almost useless to select very late, or even late mid-season flowering varieties, from the fact that chrysanthemums are not really good window or house plants. They do not grow very successfully in the customary dry atmosphere of most dwelling houses, hence the necessity of having varieties that flower early. By selecting early flowering varieties the plants can be grown, and be in bloom almost before they are brought into the house in the autumn. After taking all these "whys" and "wherefores" into consideration, the following list has been selected as being suitable for the amateur's window, as well as being varieties, most of which can be found in almost all seed and plant catalogues.

1. *Early Snow.* A pure white flower, dwarf grower, free flowering, and early, in bloom October 26.

2. *Golden Glow.* The earliest yellow of all. Can be had in flower in August, September or October, according to the treatment given it. Usually in flower from September 15th until early October. Golden yellow in colour. One of the best recent introductions.

3. *Glory of Pacific.* A light-pink flowering variety. Free flowering. In bloom early in October. The photo of the three plants of this variety shows the

effect of disbudding. This variety has to some extent been superseded by the variety Pacific Supreme, the last named being of a deeper pink colour. Pacific Supreme is, however, a week or two later in flowering than Glory of Pacific. Both are good varieties.

4. *Nellie Pockett.* A variety raised in Australia by Mr. Pockett, who has originated a number of splendid novelties of recent years. The flower is of a rich cream colour, of Japanese type, the petals being beautifully curved and twisted. The flowers are very large and pleasing. A good sturdy growing variety. In flower about the end of October.

5. *Pink Ivory.* This is one of the best varieties to grow as a specimen plant. It is of dwarf habit, and produces its pretty shell pink blooms, that are almost globular in form, in great profusion. It flowers early in November.

6. *F. S. Vallis.* A large flowering Japanese variety that produces its pretty lemon-yellow flowers in profusion. When unfolding its centre petals it is very attractive from the manner in which they are curled and interlaced. A favourite variety.

7. *Geo. W. Childs.* The blooms of the variety are of a bright crimson colour, very distinct. It has been somewhat superseded by varieties of more recent introduction of similar colour, such as L'Africane, and Pockett's Crimson, but these last are not as well suited for pot culture. It is probably the best crimson flowering variety for pot culture grown.

8. *Snowdrop.* This is one of the double pompon or daisy flowering type. Its flowers which are produced in great numbers are pure white when fully developed. It makes a beautiful appearance as a pot plant.

9. *Julia Lagravere.* One of the best of the dwarf growing, dark coloured, double pompon varieties, its colour being a rich glowing crimson.

10. *Klondike.* This variety, as its name suggests, has flowers of deepest golden yellow colour, large for a pompon variety. This and Emo are the two best yellow pompons. Emo has a smaller flower than Klondike, but makes a very showy pot plant.

11. *Rosina.* A dwarf growing, single flowering variety, very like the popular variety Mizpah in growth, of which it is a seedling. Its blossoms are, however, of a very light shade of rose pink, very dainty and pretty.

12. *Miss A. Holden.* A single flowering variety having large single flowers of a delicate straw colour. A very pleasing and rare shade of colour.

13. *Miss Katherine Simmons.* I am tempted to add this variety to the twelve already selected as its large anemone-centred flowers make it one of the best of this type of flowers. The one outer row of petals are quilled, and of a soft pink shade, whilst the anemone centre is of a pale yellow. A very unique and pleasing variety.

NOTE.—The pompon and single varieties mentioned require very little, if any, disbudding.

LIST OF TWELVE BEST BEGONIAS:

1. *Begonia Rubra.* Red-pink.
2. *B. Dichroa.* Orange.
3. *B. Erfurdia.* Pink.
4. B. *Gracilis Luminosa.* Red.
5. *B. Margaritae.* Pale pink.
6. *B. Metallica.* Pink.
7. *B. Corallina Lucerna.* Bronze-red.

Chrysanthemum, Glory of Pacific.
Plant on left not disbudded, that in centre partially disbudded, the one on right disbudded to single bud.

Chrysanthemum, Snowdrop.

8. *B. President Carnot.* Scarlet.
9. *B. Haageana.* Cream and pink.
10. *B. Argentea Guttata.* Pink.
11. *B. Viandii.* Pale pink and carmine.
12. *B. Scharfrana.* Red, pink and white.

Gloire de Lorraine, though a beautiful begonia, does not do well in the house.

List of Twenty Best Sweet Peas.

1. *Etta Dyke.* White.
2. *Dorothy Eckford.* White.
3. *Elfrida Pearson.* Pink.
4. *Lady H. Sykes.* Pink.
5. *Countess Spencer.* Pink.
6. *Evelyn Hemus.* Pink and cream.
7. *Mrs. Routzahn.* Pink and cream.
8. *Dora Breadmore.* Pink and cream.
9. *Sutton's Queen.* Salmon-pink.
10. *Constance Oliver.* Salmon-pink.
11. *Asta Ohn.* Lavender.
12. *The Marquise.* Mauve.
13. *Helen Lewis.* Orange-pink.
14. *Lord Nelson.* Blue.
15. *Queen Alexandra.* Scarlet.
16. *King Edward.* Cardinal.
17. *Black Knight.* Maroon.
18. *Aurora Spencer.* Striped.
19. *Clara Curtiss.* Primrose.
20. *Geo. Herbert.* Rose.

Prof. Macoun: As we may not have the necessary time to deal with this report I would recommend that the Convention deal with the 25 names. There are a few names, like Gladiolus, Dahlia, and others to pass upon.

W. B. Burgoyne: Why not accept the recommendation of the Committee?

The President: I agree with Mr. Burgoyne, that, as we have appointed a committee to do this work we should accept their report.

Prof. Macoun: Butler has written a very good book; it is the finest thing for reference you could imagine.

Moved by W. B. Burgoyne, seconded by J. P. Jaffray, "That we adopt the report of the Nomenclature Committee and that it be accepted as read." Carried.

A Member: I would suggest that the Association secure (before this report is adopted) some of these small books Professor Macoun is using. It is certainly important that we have the correct pronunciation of words and names. This little books is as plain as A. B. C. The pronunciation is given phonetically. The book can be secured from A. G. Delamere & Company, 428 Duane Street, New York.

A Member: Similar plants are sold under different names, and we should get over that difficulty.

Prof. Macoun: This Association has no trial grounds, and therefore it is impossible for them to present lists of synonyms; we cannot depend on our neighbours, for they are no better off than us, and, therefore, we have to depend on the work of this Nomenclature Committee.

Chrysanthemum, Randee.
1-10 natural size.

Chrysanthemum, Miss Katharine Simmons.
1-6 natural size.

Chrysanthemum, Golden Hair.
1-8 natural size.

Chrysanthemum, Mary Donellan.
1-10 natural size.

Moved by Major Snelgrove, seconded by Hy. Foreman. That this Association hereby requests its directors to use their utmost endeavour to obtain, as far as practicable, affiliation with this Central Provincial Association of the Horticultural Societies comprised within the respective districts. Carried.

REPORT OF THE NOVELTY COMMITTEE.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa.

As has been stated in previous years, the Report of the Novelty Committee must, at its best, be very incomplete. There are no funds available from this Association for the purchase of novelties and no trial grounds under the control of the Association where they can be tested. Hence, the plants reported upon are those which the members of the Novelty Committee have chanced to grow during the past year, or have seen in other people's gardens. The Committee has felt that the duties of this Committee also include the bringing into notice of plants of merit which although not strictly novelties are not well known, and it will be noticed that some of the plants mentioned have been introduced for some years. As each member of the Committee has reported on the plants which he thinks are desirable, it has been thought well to keep the notes of each member separate in this Report.

Notes by Miss M. E. Blacklock.

The new Hardy Aster "Beauty of Colwall" is a delightful shade of lilac-blue, with flowers larger than those of Novae Angliae (our wild deep purple aster). It comes perfectly double on opening, but as the flower grows older it shows more and more the centre, and the later flowers open only semi-double, therefore, it will disappoint those who admire a flower for its doubleness chiefly.

Aster Feltham Blue is a beautiful single variety with large flowers, the colour being a particularly lovely shade of blue and the centre a clear, clean yellow, which greatly adds to its beauty. A clear yellow centre is all that is needed to make most varieties of the hardy aster perfect, the red purple centres of most of them detracting from the delicate shades of the petals.

Alyssum Saxatile variety Citrinum, is a decided acquisition, being a lovely soft citron yellow, which is an even more charming contrast to the silvery foliage, than that of the golden yellow of the type.

Aconitum Wilsoni, while beautiful, and very graceful in growth, does not come up to *A. autumnale* variety Fischeri in colour, the latter being a far purer blue; Wilsoni having a decidedly purple tinge to it.

Campanula carpatica variety "China Cup" is very attractive, having large well formed flowers of clear blue. C. carpatica pallida, a paler shade is equally good.

Campanula G. F. Wilson (C. carpatica X C. pulla) only four inches high and smothered with dark violet blue flowers, is a little gem.

Campanula Pfitzeri is a good double or semi-double mid-blue, smaller flowered than the double white variety C. p. Moerheimii.

Geum Heldreichii is the most satisfactory variety of Geum tried here, being perfectly hardy, very free flowering, and a brilliant orange-scarlet in colour, large flowers.

Eschscholtzia Thorburni.

Diascia barbarae.

Rose, Oakmont.

Primula courtesoides Sieboldii.

Geranium Lancastriense is a very beautiful little "Crane's Bill," the finely dissected foliage is dainty and attractive. The large, flesh coloured flowers, closely veined with rose, produce the effect of a rich pink colour. The plant is low and spreading, lacking the weediness of most of the family, and it blooms more or less all summer. Its hardiness has not yet been tested.

Heuchera sanguinea variety "Shirley" is a magnificent variety, the flowers being very large and of a very rich crimson, and it is very free blooming. H. "Pluie de Feu" is also an excellent variety.

Paparer Orientale variety "Jennie Mawson" is the best pink to date. It has large well formed flowers of a delightfully soft shade of pure salmon-pink, with dark blotches at the base of the petals.

P. O. "Mahony," a very dark maroon, is too dark to be pretty; like the very dark sweet peas, the texture is too shiny to be rich.

Primula denticulata variety Cashmiriana Superba Seedlings. These delightful little flowers differ in colour and are larger than the type, and remain in perfection a wonderfully long time.

P. denticulata alba of purest white, and P. D. "Ruby," ruby coloured, are very lovely forms of this interesting little Alpine Primrose—all blooming early in May. These are not flowers for the careless gardener, but for the devotee, who knows how to cherish them.

Notes by Wm. Hunt.

Diascia Barberae: This pretty, dainty, little annual has not hitherto received the notice it deserves. In fact, it has not, to my knowledge, ever been catalogued in Canadian or American seed catalogues, although it was introduced into England some thirty years ago. It grows about one foot in height and from the time it commences to flower in early summer until late in the fall it flowers very profusely The colour of the flowers is a soft rose, shading lighter with age, a colour not often found among annuals. In shape the flowers are somewhat like a small Columbine. Seed sown in the border out of doors early in May produce plants that will commence flowering in July. For early flowering, seed should be sown indoors early in April and transplanted in the border about the end of May. It is well adapted for an edging plant or for massing. The plants should be planted about six inches apart to give the best effect. The seed grown here was purchased from Messrs. James Veitch & Sons, Seedsmen, Chelsea, London, England. The plant is a native of South Africa. The accompanying photo of a single plant does not do justice to its free flowering habit. Our seedsmen would do well to catalogue this novelty, as it is a decided acquisition to the list of dwarf-growing annuals.

Eschscholtzia Thorburni: (California Poppy). Annual. This variety of these beautiful annuals is a valuable addition to those already in common cultivation, its flowers being of a much deeper and richer colour than any yet introduced. It is difficult to describe its colour as the shadings are so rich and beautiful. J. M Thorburn & Co., Seedsmen, New York, very aptly describe it as being almost of barbaric colour. The unopened buds on outer side of petals are of the richest, deepest crimson toning down in the inner side to bright flame colour and bronzy molten gold. The flowers are large and freely produced. It is a decided advance on Mandarin, Dainty Queen, and others of recent introduction, as these have from a lack of fixity in colour been rather disappointing. The variety Thorburni grown here for the past two seasons, has kept very true to its original type.

Anchusa italica: (Dropmore variety). Hardy perennial. This is a much

improved type of the ordinary Anchusa italica. Height of plant 3 to 4 feet. Flowers a bright blue. Season of flowering, June, July, and a part of August. Wintered over here at the College in seedling stage without protection during winter of 1909-10 and in the perennial border during the winter of 1910-11 with no other protection than the snow. A few plants dotted here and there through the perennial border form very conspicuous and bright objects, with their bright blue flowers produced continuously during the summer months. The foliage is rather coarse, similar to most of the Borage family.

Dianthus latifolius atrococcineus fl pl.: (Ever Blooming Sweet William) It is a pity that this lovely double-flowering variety of the perennial Dianthus has such a bewildering long botanical name. Its common name, however, scarcely does it justice as its double flowers far surpass those of the Sweet William in size, and possibly in brilliancy and depth of colour. Its rich crimson flowers and its continuous flowering habit make it a valuable addition to these favourite border plants. It grows readily from seed or from divisions of the root. Seed sown indoors in March or April will flower the same season.

Primula cortesoides Sieboldii: (Primula Sieboldii). Hardy perennial. A useful little border plant. Leaves large, rather coarse, and low growing. The flowers are produced numerously in umbels and vary in colour from pure white to striped with carmine and rose colour. Height of flower stem eight to twelve inches. Like all the Primula family it likes a light, friable, fairly rich soil, and partial shade from hot sun. It seeds and reproduces itself very readily, young seedling plants being produced quite freely around the old plants if the soil is not disturbed too frequently. It flowers from about the middle of May until the end of June. A useful plant for a not too sunny border.

Pentstemon laevigatus digitalis: Perennial; hardy.

This is not one of the most showy perennials. Its almost pure white flowers borne in a rather loose spike on straight stems about 2 feet in height are, however, very acceptable in the border during July and August. It is usually catalogued as Pentstemon digitalis. This variety and P. barbatus Torreyi with its crimson scarlet flowers are interesting plants for the perennial border.

Scabiosa caucasica: (Caucasian Scabious). Perennial; hardy. This is by no means a newly introduced plant, having been brought from the Caucasian Mountains in 1803. It is not as well known, however, as it deserves to be. Height about 2 feet. Has finely cut silvery foliage. Flowers shell-like and about one and a half inches in diameter, of a pale lavender blue colour. It likes a well drained, light, loamy soil to give the best results. There is a white type, not as pretty or attractive as the blue.

Roses: Among the newer and less known roses, the following varieties have after a three year test proved to be worthy of a place among the many better known varieties:

Blanc double de Coubert: This rose, as its name implies, is a double white rose. It belongs to the Rugosa type, is a vigorous growing bush rose, quite hardy, and of a profuse and continuous flowering habit. The flower is pure white, semi-double in form. It commences to flower about the middle of June and is at its best about the end of June. Quite a number of blooms are produced all through the summer until quite late in the fall. The foliage is very dense and of a deep green, healthy appearance and quite decorative in itself. It is freer from attacks of insect pests than most varieties. Would make a good rose for a lawn hedge or for planting in a shrubbery. A decided acquisition to the Rugosa type of roses.

Sir Thomas Lipton: A single white Hybrid Rugosa rose very similar in growth to Blanc double de Coubert, but not quite as vigorous or as profuse and continuous flowering as the last named variety. Would make a good rose for a lawn hedge.

Oakmont: This rose is classed as a Hybrid Perpetual rose, but doubtless has a strain of the Bourbon Rosa in its composition. The blooms are of a pleasing silvery pink shade, very dainty in appearance, but, unfortunately, it has very little perfume. Blooms very profusely towards the end of June. Would make a good garden rose.

Heinrich Schultheis: Hybrid Perpetual, Bush Rose, Hardy, free flowering, vigorous. Its blooms are of a soft, pleasing pinkish rose shade. Large full blooms. Good exhibition rose.

Hugh Dickson: H. P. Bush Rose. Vigorous free grower, fine foliage. Colour brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, highly perfumed, a splendid rose. Should not be pruned too closely.

Tom Wood: H. P. Bush Rose. Strong vigorous grower. Large, full, perfectly formed rose. Colour cherry-red. A grand rose.

New Chrysanthemums: About thirty-five new varieties have been tested during the past season at the College, twelve of which were catalogued as introductions of 1911. Each have their own peculiar beauty of form and colour and would add to the value of any collection. The following are a few that give promise of merit:

Smith's Advance: This is a new variety of 1911, and may be difficult to obtain for a year or two. The accompanying photo will give an idea of its profuse flowering habit. In colour it is pure white. The plant shown is about two feet in height and had over 120 flowers on it, no disbudding at all having been done. It was sent out by Elmer D. Smith & Co., Adrian, Mich. It gives promise of being a great acquisition to the list of early flowering white varieties for pot culture and commercial growing. The flowers would have been much larger if the plant had been disbudded.

Chrysolora: An early type of the well known Col. D. Appleton variety, being about two weeks earlier in flowering. Colour a bright golden yellow. Good stem and foliage.

Roman Gold: A deep golden yellow, almost a bronzy gold, darker than Golden Wedding. A good, fairly close incurved flower. Foliage and stem very good. An acquisition.

Lenox: A large bright yellow Japanese flower. Rather tall growing. Early flowering. Good the last week in October. Useful as a second early yellow.

Morristown: A large semi-incurve flower. Reverse of petals faded old gold. Upper surface of petals of a pale pinkish magenta. A splendid variety for an amateur's collection.

Varieties of 1910 Introduction.

Randee. A medium-sized incurve variety of a pale creamy white colour, slightly marked here and there with rich carmine markings. Very pretty. Foliage and stem good. Not a tall grower.

Naomah. A splendid pure white incurve. A beautifully formed flower. Medium height.

Mary Donellan. A rich golden incurve, broad petalled flower. Tall grower. An improved Kioto.

Golden Eagle. A deep golden yellow incurve flower, centre almost too full and crowded. Medium height. Splendid strong foliage and stem.

Anchusa Italica (Dropmore variety).

Rose Heinrich Schultz.

ew Chrysanthemum—Golden Eagle.
1-10 natural size.

Pentstemon laevigatus digitalis.

L'Africane. A dark rich crimson flower of the recurved type. Good habit of growth. Should be in every amateur's collection.

Dolly Dimple. An immense flower, pale lemon yellow, extremely strong stem Splendid foliage. A strikingly attractive variety.

Donatello. A bright lemon-yellow flower, globular, of medium size. Good foliage. Promises to prove a good commercial variety.

Golden Hair. One of the feathered or hairy type. Incurve blossoms of an old gold colour. Very pretty. A good variety for an amateur's collection.

Peluche Orleans. A grand incurve feathered flower, almost globular in form. Colour rich crimson tinted pale pink or carmine. Good habit. A splendid addition to this type of chrysanthemum.

Notes by Roderick Cameron.

Iberis gibraltarica. The outer flowers are pink, the inner ones white, but it stands supreme on account of its persistent blooming throughout the whole summer.

Gerardia hybrida. A neat plant about a foot high, producing purplish flowers, freely all summer. It makes a neat border plant. Half hardy.

Puschkinia libanotica. This early flowering plant is one of the best and freest blooming of our early bulbous plants.

Campanula latifolia Burghalti. This is a handsome hybrid found in gardens. The flowers of a pale purple colour, very large pendent. One of the best border Campanulas grown.

Tulipa Greigi (Turkestan). Hardy, six to nine inches high, flaming red with black blotches margined with yellow; leaves also have brown blotches. It lasts long in bloom, June; little grown here.

Achillea serica. This is a bushy and neat plant, foliage cut and whitish looking, flowers yellow, and last long on the plant.

Statice sinensis. This variety is a very good one: the plant is dwarf, small leaves, white calyx and yellow flowers. It is very easily propagated from the root cuttings.

Potentilla Miss Wilmott. Is a very strong, free blooming variety, all summer; purple rose.

Trachymene coerulea. Is one of the best Australian annuals introduced for many years, and not well known; grows to two feet high, and good to cut.

Kniphofia. Red Hot Poker, Torch Lily, etc. There are some very fine varieties of these useful plants now grown. It is hard to choose the best, as all are good and useful in their place. The tallest one I find is K. Mad. Buchner; it grows five feet high, strong stem, flower spike branches and about fifteen inches long; yellow flowers, producing much honey.

Penstemon diffusus. Is a plant about twelve inches high, blooms very freely in early summer and deserves to be cultivated because it blooms freely again in the fall.

Colutea media. Bladder Senna. Buff coloured flowers, more plentiful than the old common one; the plant is also dwarfer and bushier. This is a plant that should be more grown; very hardy.

Veronica Andersonii. Is only half hardy, well known as a greenhouse plant, but the variegated leaved one of it is one of the best variegated plants we have.

Veronica Heavenly Blue and the variegated Sargent, and Veronica La Seduisante are excellent greenhouse plants which should be more grown. The shrubby varieties are excellent tub plants, and bloom continually. They may be rested and kept in a cool greenhouse over winter Most of them are natives of New Zealand.

Chrysanthemum, l'Africane.
1-8 natural size

Chrysanthemum, Nellie Pockett.

Chrysanthemum, Naomah.
1-10 natural size.

Chrysanthemum, Jules Lagravere.
1-4 natural size.

Aconitum Wilsoni. Is a plant not very well known, yet it is one of the best varieties in this class; hardy; flowers in September; six feet; flowers purple.

Eucomis punctata. Is also a very odd-looking plant; also called the Pine Apple Lily. It is quite hardy at Niagara Falls and should be at Toronto with a little protection.

Coreopsis tripteris. Grows to from six to eight feet; flowers yellow, medium in size, very sweet scented, of which no notice has been given to my knowledge. A useful plant.

Gnaphalium leontopodium alpinum. It may not be known to many that this plant, the Edelweiss, is quite hardy and at home in our collection in Toronto.

Acanthus montanus. Is a very desirable plant from West Africa; flowers rose; height three feet.

Trachelium coeruleum (blue). Flowers small, very numerous; August; height eighteen inches; from Italy and Spain. There is also a white one. Perennial herbs.

Buddleia Veitchiana. This is a first-class new plant, grayish foliage, purplish flowers, produced freely on the ends of the branches. Shrub, four to six feet; half hardy. Makes a good tub plant.

Polygonum Baldschuanicum. Is a tall, woody perennial vine. Though not a novelty it should be oftener seen than it is. It is quite hardy in Toronto, climbing to twenty feet high. There is a plant at Sir William Meredith's place in Toronto. Miss Blacklock has also a fine specimen.

Notes by W. T. Macoun.

At Ottawa a number of annuals were grown this year, some of which are of great merit. A few are novelties and the rest comparatively new introductions.

Portulaca New Giant Flowered Parana. This is one of Burpee's novelties this year and is certainly a good acquisition. The flowers are larger than the common Portulacas and the plant is very vigorous and a free bloomer. The flowers are of an attractive shade of rosy-carmine or reddish-purple. Only one colour was received. Care should be taken in planting this so that the colour will not clash with other plants.

The *Annual Larkspurs* now offered by Sutton & Son, of England, are very desirable. The three principal colours are blue, white and rosy-scarlet, the latter being the best. They are very effective when cut.

Petunia Rosy Morn. Is another annual, not altogether a novelty, but one of the best petunias we have grown. The plant is small, but it blooms profusely. The flowers are almost true pink. It is its pink colour which makes this petunia valuable.

Another very good petunia is *Petunia hybrida alba*, sold by Johnson, of Philadelphia, and doubtless by some of our Canadian seed firms. We had several hundred plants of this during the past summer. It comes practically true from seed, and being a white flower is most useful. It has a long blooming season and blooms most profusely.

There has been a great improvement in Antirrhinums during recent years. We grew some of Sutton's best this year and the colours were very beautiful. The varieties of intermediate height are very desirable.

Another fine annual tested this year is Sutton's Giant Pink Verbena. The flowers of this variety were large and ranged in colours from pink to bright rose, all very pleasing shades. The plants were covered with bloom till hard frost on October 27.

From Robert Sydenham, Manchester, England, we received last year and again this year some seed of a hardy Single Chrysanthemum in several colours. Our season

is not quite long enough at Ottawa to get the full enjoyment of these lovely flowers as, although the seed was started early in hot-beds, the plants from seed sown this year did not begin blooming until October. But some plants lived over in the border from last year and bloomed much earlier. The flowers are single and come in most of the colours found in the large chrysanthemums. The flowers are about as large as Marguerite daisies. These are certainly an acquisition. The flowers withstand the early autumn frosts.

An interesting plant tested in the greenhouse this year is the pink-flowered *Freesia hybrida Ragionieri*. The seed was sown on February 13th, 1911, and the plants bloomed the first week in September. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of mauve, yellow near the base of the tube. They are but slightly fragrant, but the man in charge of the greenhouse, who is an Englishman, says that their delicate odour reminds him of that from a field of cowslips in England. The plants branch freely and keep throwing out new flowers.

(Signed) W. T. Macoun,
Chairman.

M. E. Blacklock,
Roderick Cameron,
Wm. Hunt.

Toronto, November 15th, 1911.

IN MEMORIAM—JAMES WILSON.

Moved by W. B. Burgoyne, seconded by J. P. Jaffray: "That in common with the people of Toronto, our Association deeply deplores the death of our esteemed friend, the late James Wilson, Park Commissioner of the City of Toronto, whose splendid leadership for civic improvement will never be forgotten by his fellow citizens. It was his skill and guiding that made Queen Victoria Park, Niagara, a place of beauty and a joy forever for the citizens of this country. The life work of our lamented friend was always admirably performed, and no citizen of Canada was more deserving of the 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'" Carried.

REQUEST FOR INCREASED GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Moved by W. B. Burgoyne, seconded by J. P. Jaffray. "That whereas, since the Government appropriation for Horticultural Societies was last increased, there has been a very marked growth in the membership of the older Societies, especially during this year, which increase alone will probably be more than 1,500.

"And whereas, there has also been an unusually large increase in the number of new Societies, four already organized this year and seven others in readiness for organization in January.

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Association, representing the Horticultural Societies of the Province, beg respectfully to urge upon the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that in order that the valuable work which these Horticultural Societies are doing for the cities, towns and villages of the Province may not be retarded, the grant for 1912 should be for the sum of $12,500, and that the officers and directors of this Association be instructed to present the claims for a larger grant before the Hon. Minister." Carried.

STIMULATING BACKWARD SOCIETIES.

W. M. Robson: There are a number of non-progressive Horticultural Societies in the Province among which for some reason or other there seems to be a lack of enthusiasm. Whether it is owing to the strenuous life that is making such demands upon the public, or the ever increasing light attractions that are absorbing our leisure, I don't know. Interest and enthusiasm is waning, however, and it is difficult to get sufficient directors present to hold Board meetings at stated times. It was not always thus with our Society in Lindsay, which was organized thirty-five years ago, and for many years we had good, interesting educational meetings, and not until late years has there been much cause for complaint. More particularly since the annual lecture has been withdrawn do we seem to feel the want of a stimulus that the open meetings and lectures used to impart, a reviving influence to members and public alike, creating a renewed interest and energy, and, perhaps, the most potent method of reviving declining enthusiasm. If the Superintendent were to visit the non-progressive Societies annually or semi-annually to investigate, advise and encourage, it would give an impetus that would counteract what neglect and indifference has created, by being left to their own free will without any guiding authority. You will admit the influence of a public lecture by such speakers as Professor Craig, A. McNeill and the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, Professor Hutt, Mr. Hunt, and other prominent speakers. This would have a wonderful influence on the flagging interest.

The President: We should urge upon the Department the necessity of sending lecturers around for the purpose of stimulating the backward Societies. Some are not doing work in proportion to the grant they get from the Government. In this connection I think we should utilize the ability of our Secretary more than we do.

J. Lockie Wilson: Something should be done with the resolution regarding increasing the number of districts. Mr. Gammage and Mr. McKay have been nominated directors for No. 7 District, and I would suggest that an 8th district be formed, with a director in charge, if that meets with your approval—leaving Mr. Gammage in charge of No. 7 District.

The President: If the Department does not object, this Association will not. Mr. Gammage could remain in charge of No. 7 and Mr. McKay be given No. 8 District. Carried.

REPRESENTATIVES ON BOARDS.

Moved by Rev. A. H. Scott, seconded by J. O. McCulloch, "That Major Snelgrove represent this Association on the Canadian National Exhibition Board for the year 1911-12." Carried.

Moved by J. O. McCulloch, seconded by J. Lockie Wilson, "That Mr. Burgoyne represent this Association at the American Civic Association's Convention to be held in Washington next month." Carried.

AMENITIES OF THE CHAIR.

R. B. Whyte: The time has come for me to vacate the chair. There is only one thing in which I have been disappointed during my two years of work, and that is that the Societies in the Province have not made use of me as they might.

Gondola.

Chrysanthemum, Morristown.
1-10 natural size.

Chrysanthemum, Smith's Advance.

Souvenir de Gustave Donzon.

I would have been delighted to attend shows and exhibitions, but I did not receive an invitation to do so, and I did not like to go without an invitation. There are no funds for this; the expenses have to be paid out of our own pockets, but your President and Directors are always pleased to take part in any exhibition that a Society may hold.

Rev. A. H. Scott was then installed in the chair.

Rev. A. H. Scott: I thank you cordially for the honour you have done me in electing me to fill this position. I shall be pleased to tell the Perth Society how you have honoured them as well as myself. In addressing ourselves to the duties of the coming year the criticisms and comments we have heard here will be of great benefit to us. In another year I shall have a great deal more to say to you. Let us go our way, sensible of the amount and beauties of the work that lies before us.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.

You cannot cover the question of fruit in one paper, so I have selected one section, that is probably the easiest grown, and also, probably, the most neglected by those who do grow it.

I will speak of gooseberries entirely from the standpoint of the amateur grower. We are not going to discuss what you can make the most out of, but what is best for growing for the small garden—not from the standpoint of best returns, but rather size and quality. Every garden, no matter how small, should have some currants and gooseberries. The quantity, of course, will depend on how much ground you have at your disposal and also how far you have the fruit habit cultivated. Some people do not use much fruit while others are brought up on it, as in my case. Amateur growers require a few bushes for their own use and therefore select the best. In any event every garden should grow enough for the use of the household. For the average, three red and three white currants and as many gooseberries, if they are the American varieties, will suffice, but, if you grow the English varieties, 9 bushes will not be too much. I have 100 bushes in my garden and will have more next year. Currants and gooseberries are valuable not so much for the nourishment you get out of them as for their economic value. I do not think that you can over-estimate the benefits from the use of red, white and black currants in their season. I have seen many instances of the great dietetic value of the berries. When they are ripe I feel best able to work. For many years I have used red currants off the bush. If you get into the habit of eating them that way you will not care to use sugar with them. I always eat them freely in the morning before breakfast. Currants and gooseberries are generally supposed to be sour, but that is because they are pulled before they are ripe, and then they are undeniably so. I was very much surprised myself to see in an English paper that in the County of Kent alone they grow six thousand acres of gooseberries; that will give you an idea what an important fruit it is there. Currants and gooseberries belong to the same family but differ enough in habit to make it advisable to treat them separately. Currants will grow and bear fruit even under the most adverse conditions. Anyone visiting a country garden and seeing the conditions

under which they grow will marvel that they can grow at all. They will repay culture in the way of larger, sweeter and better fruit. Give gooseberries plenty of room in good soil. When they begin to bear you can fertilize very freely, and there is no fertilizer so good as ordinary manure. A little shade is advisable. In field cultivation that is not always possible, but in the garden you can grow them under trees or close to a fence. Never allow weeds to grow. It is a great mistake to use a spade amongst currants or gooseberries. If you pull up a plant you will find the fibrous roots within an inch of the surface. In cultivating I use a digging fork, and unless the ground is stiff I would not even do that more than once in three years. In the fall just before freezing I put in three or four inches of good stable manure. That is ample fertilizer. It is a rare thing to see a currant bush properly pruned. I have a black currant bush here that will illustrate what I want to call your attention to.

In pruning, the first thing to do is to get rid of the old branches, the second and third year wood is where you get your best fruit from. Cut out the interfering branches. It is at the base of the young branches on the old wood where the fruit is found, so that your pruning should be directed towards that. Shorten in the new wood to within 2 or 3 inches of the old, merely allowing enough new shoots to grow to take the place of the old ones. Always have new wood coming on and always remove the old wood after the third year. In that way you will get lots of fruit. The chief enemy of the currant and gooseberry is the currant worm, but it is as easily curtailed as anything well could be. An application of Paris green —a teaspoonful to 10 quarts of water—in Ottawa about the 22nd May—is all that is necessary to keep it under the whole year; the treatment is effective and does not have to be repeated. Currants are very easily propagated, if you want to increase your stock take cutting of new wood about 6 inches long, plant in good soil end of August or early in spring, and over 75 per cent. of them will make young bushes ready for planting out. The best varieties are: White—Gondoin, Grape, Imperial. Red—Wilder, Pomona, Moore's Ruby, Comet, Dutch, North Star, Cherry, Fay. Black—Victoria, Boskop Giant, Success, Black Naples. The Gondoin is, I think, the best of the white currants; some of the Nurserymen have it. It is larger than the others and bears more plentifully. Imperial is also good. Wilder and Pomona are varieties that are well worth growing among the reds. Comet is good, but Moore's Ruby is the best I have come across among the red currants. It bears well, in long bunches, and is in every way satisfactory. North Star is poor; Cherry is very large but sour, and Fay has serious defects: its bunches are short, as a rule, and apt to break off; the wood sprawls all over the ground and is liable to split in the centre. The new varieties of black currants are a great improvement in quality over the old sorts. The one that suits my taste best is Success.

In gooseberries there are two distinct types, the American and English, and hybrids between these two. Among the former there are Houghton and Mountain Seedling, while the hybrids are Downing, Pearl and Red Jacket. The European varieties that have done best with me are: Reds—Victoria, London Red, Industry and Crosby. White—Whitesmith and White Swan. Green—Keepsake, Lofty and Careless. Yellow—Weatherall and Broom Girl. In the hybrids, Downing and Pearl are so much alike that there is no need to grow both. Red Jacket is much larger and a much better looking berry. There is a group of seedlings of the English varieties grown in America that are very good in quality. Among these are Triumph, Columbus and Chautauqua. In England and Germany gooseberries are

Rose, Blanc double de Coubert.

Major Hill Park, Ottawa.

grown better and in greater quantities than anywhere else in the world. The culture is much the same as here. About four feet apart is enough for them. The American varieties—Downing and Houghton—require five. In pruning there are a few slight differences between pruning gooseberries and currants. I have here a year's growth of Red Jacket. The first year the wood should be cut back about one-third; if you want to save trouble you can do so by using the finger and thumb at the right time. I go over them and pinch them out and that stops the growth and obviates the necessity of a great deal of pruning. The English kinds have undeniably the finest quality, but we must consider the conditions under which they grow and under which they have been evolved to their present state of perfection. There is a great difference between the climates of England and Canada, not only as to heat but also moisture and soil. Where we have had gardens for two or three years they have had them for forty. There is age to the soil over there. We must plant in soil where there is plenty of fertility and heavy enough to prevent drying out. Mildew, the great enemy of the English gooseberry in this country, results from planting in sandy soil. If you put your hand into it in summer you will find it quite hot. The roots of gooseberry bushes run close to the surface, and consequently they become scorched. You must put them in soil that won't heat—heavy clay loam. Mulch for the surface will also overcome it. I have been growing for over 20 years and have never had mildew at all. I select a part of the garden that has good heavy soil and manure and water it well. A rule that must be observed is not to dig the ground round the plants with a digging fork or anything else more than once in three years. In England and Scotland they do not have the heat we have here and that accounts for their success with gooseberries; in this country they should have a little shade.

We can grow the American gooseberries here without any trouble, and they are very palatable when ripe, but to a Canadian the gooseberries of England and Scotland are a revelation; they are so large, sweet, and highly flavoured that they are used as a dessert food. In this country we have very little idea of what an important fruit it is. I would never advise anybody to grow European gooseberries on light soil; on heavy clay soil there is no difficulty. I have grown 40 or 50 varieties of gooseberries—red, white, yellow and all the different colors, the best of which I have already enumerated to you. The Victoria is of good size, finely flavoured and very productive. London Red is still larger, but not so good. Industry is one of the best known of the red varieties. Among the white gooseberries White Swan bears well. We had rather an off year this year, but White Swan gave just as good a crop as ever.

A Member: Long before I became a commercial fruit grower I used to cultivate an abundance of fruit for myself in my garden. There is nothing more healthful than fruit, and amateur fruit and flower growing provides a highly beneficial form of recreation. The instructions Mr. Whyte has given in regard to pruning are in line with commercial pruning. In the commercial orchard we use more vigorous means and have more varieties. We grow black and red currants, but not white, because these are unsalable. Successful methods of the commercial grower will be equally so if employed by the amateur. As a general rule green gooseberries are preferred on the market to the red, because they are larger and more vigorous growers. They will grow on lighter soil than the red kinds.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Moved by W. B. Burgoyne, seconded by Major Snelgrove, "That the hearty thanks of this Association be tendered to the Mayor and City Council of Toronto for the use of the Court Room so generously put at the service of this Association, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor and Council." Carried.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, Mr. R. B. Whyte for the valuable services rendered by him during his two-year term. The sum of $10 was donated to the Sick Children's Hospital.

THE GLADIOLUS.

John Cavers, Oakville.

The Gladiolus is becoming more and more recognized as "the People's Flower." Its moderate cost, simple culture, beauty of bloom, healthy foliage, immunity from attacks of insect enemies and comparative freedom from fungous diseases, increase of planting stock, and ease of storage in winter give it a surpassing claim to be considered a popular flower.

It is one of the most important members of the Iridaceæ family of plants, which includes, besides the Iris and the Gladiolus, the Ixia, the Tigridia, the Tribonia or Montbretia, etc. About 150 species have been discovered and described by botanists, of which 90 per cent. are natives of South Africa, and the remaining 10 per cent. come from Southern Europe and Western Asia. The latter named species have been of minor importance in the production of garden varieties, and only about 10 per cent. of the total number have proved useful in this regard.

The cultivation of the gladiolus in European gardens dates as far back as 400 years. Until about 1745, however, this cultivation was confined to the European and Asiatic species, but in that year some of the African species were introduced. The garden varieties as we know them are of much later origin.

The modern gladiolus may be fairly said to date from 1841, in which year Van Houtte, a famous Belgian nurseryman, offered to the public the Gandavensis Hybrid, a cross between G. psittacinus and G. cardinalis or perhaps G. oppositiflorus. The Gandavensis class of varieties that was developed early from this hybrid is distinguished for adaptability over a wide extent of territory, flourishing in various latitudes and in different sorts of soil, for vigour and vitality, and for yielding many flowers on the stem at one time. The next important hybrid to appear was Lemoinei, originated by Lemoine, a French horticulturist, and exhibited by him for the first time at the Paris Exhibition in 1878. One of its parents was G. purpureo-auratus and the other a Gandavensis variety. The prominent features of this class are, larger size of the individual flowers, with spots or blotches of colour on the petals and a more expanded form. It is not adapted to so wide a range in cultivation as the preceding class, but its influence on the modern sub-hybrids has been markedly in the direction of a more beautiful and refined form of the individual flower. The Nanceianus class appeared in 1889, the parents being G. Saundersii and a Lemoinei variety. Its distinguishing feature is brilliancy of colour. The Childsii class appeared about the same time as the preceding one. It was originated by Leichtlin, of Baden-Baden, Germany, and came by purchase into the

Carnegie Library, St. Catharines.

Photo, W. B. Burgoyne

hands of John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, N. Y., in 1893, who gave it his own name On one side it had the same parentage as Nanceianus, but its other parent was Gandavensis, instead of Lemoinei. It is distinguished for the size and substance of the individual flower, for vigour of growth and for general adaptability over a wide territory and in various conditions. The form of the flower is not, however, so refined as in the Lemoinei and Nanceianus classes. "Princeps" is a hybrid originated by Dr. Van Fleet, and offered to the public for the first time in 1903. One of its parents is G. cruentus, a species that although repeatedly experimented with had not been known before to yield a hybrid, and the other parent is a Childsii variety. It is characterized by a healthy, vigourous growth, large blooms of an amaryllis form, and brightness of its colour, being scarlet crimson with a white throat. Garden varieties of this hybrid are being introduced and offered. The Colvillei hybrids, red and white, from which have been derived the varieties "The Bride" and "The Blushing Bride," popular for forcing purposes, and the G. primulinus species from which we may expect pure yellow varieties, are both of recent introduction. The most interesting class—to Canadians at least—of Gladiolus remains to be mentioned. Groff's hybrids. The origin of this class appears to have been as follows: In the eighties Halleck, of Flushing, L. I., Crawford of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., Dr. Van Fleet of the Rural New Yorker Experiment Grounds, and Groff, of Simcoe, Ont., had accumulated moderate sized collections of Hybrid Gladioli, chiefly of the Gandavensis type, Halleck's collection being the largest, and Burbank's having the greatest merit in quality. In the late nineties Mr. Groff acquired from all these other parties their commercial interests in these collections. In the years that have intervened Mr. Groff, who is recognized as the leader in Gladiolus hybridization and culture, has continued to produce new crosses of species and varieties, the result of which is such fine sorts as "Peace," "Evangeline," "Evolution," and "Empire."

The prominent characteristics of each class of the Gladiolus have been mentioned, but each class has defects. Many of the Gandavensis varieties have been so closely inbred that the vigour of the earlier sorts has been much impaired. The Lemoinei varieties are not adapted to so wide a range of territory and conditions as is to be desired, and the hooded form of the petals is undesirable. The Nanceianus varieties are generally lacking in substance of the petals. The Childsii section has some good varieties and has many of indifferent quality. Many of its varieties show a tendency to degenerate quickly. As a class it is exploited by wide advertising and exhibitions. Such varieties, however, as "Alive," "Attraction," "Cardinal," and "Melrose" are worthy of wide dissemination.

The gladiolus lends itself readily to cross breeding. This fact makes the growing of chance and hand-pollenated seedlings an alluring line of horticultural work. There is danger, however of the trade being swamped with new varieties from this source. In this country we have no authoritative control of the exploiting of new varieties. In the United States there is a Gladiolus Society which has taken up in conjunction with the Department of Horticulture of Cornell University, the testing of existing sorts, the weeding out of inferior ones, and eventually the publication of a moderate sized list of the best varieties. The society will, of course, take cognizance of new varieties as they are offered to the public.

What is the ideal gladiolus? Crawford, of Ohio, gives the following as his standard: "The plant should be a strong healthy grower, and if it produces a large number of bulblets so much the better. The spike should be long and straight with many flowers open at one time, properly placed and all facing in one

direction. The flower should be large, beautifully arched, with broad, thick petals that will not wilt in sun or wind. The colour must be clear, rich and attractive." It would appear that Mr. Groff lays greater emphasis on the qualities of the individual flower than is indicated in Crawford's standard. When the best available of each of the following points has been attained it is submitted that the ideal Gladiolus is not far from being realized, viz.: the size of the flower as a whole; the size, roundness and openness of the petals, the colour, the richness and brilliancy of the colour, the markings, the texture and lasting quality of the petals, the number of flowers on the spike, the graceful connection of the flowers to the spike, the length of the spike, the vigour of the plant, as indicated not only in the growth of stem and foliage but also in its ability to open completely the greater number of its flowers after the spike is cut from the stem; its reproductive powers as shown in the increase of corms, its prepotency as shown in its hybrid offspring, and its adaptability over a wide territory and in various conditions.

The culture of the Gladiolus is of the simplest. Any good garden soil is suitable. In this district they may be planted in the beginning of May, and if a succession of bloom be desired, at intervals of ten days up to the middle of June. The corms, if large, should be covered to a depth of four inches; if small, a covering of three inches is sufficient. If the collection be only a dozen or two they may be planted four to six inches apart in groups of half a dozen in a sunny border. If the collection be a hundred or more, the easiest way is to plant in rows a foot apart and the corms four to six inches apart in the row. No attention is required after planting except to keep the surface of the ground stirred and to supply moisture in the flowering season. The flower spikes are usually cut as soon as the first bloom appears, and placed in water, which should be changed every day. Treated in this way the spike will unfold all its flower-buds and give a blooming period for each spike of six to eight days. In cutting the spike some foliage should be left on the stem of the plant. The corms should be dug before severe frost, dried somewhat, the old corm and roots cleaned off, and then stored in a frost-proof cellar. There are two points in the culture of Gladiolus by amateurs that should be emphasized, viz.: the season of blooming of the variety and the size and age of the corm. In European catalogues buyers are advised of the season of blooming of each variety offered, while in America little attention is given to this important piece of information. "Surprise" and "1900" are two well known varieties that must be planted early in this district to enable them to bloom before frost in an ordinary season. It will be readily understood that these varieties would be disappointing in the northern portions of Ontario, and especially so in the North West Provinces. Amateur buyers generally prefer the largest corms that are available and often these buyers are disappointed at blooming time. It is admitted that definite information on this point is somewhat meagre, but this may be safely advanced, viz., that a corm that is flat or concave on the upper surface, and of large circumference is not a desirable one. If the career of such a corm could be traced it would be found that in the first year it bloomed it was of a conical or at least convex form, that it had been planted for a number of years, that after each year's blooming it had lost a part of its convexity, and that after a short series of years, (it is said that five years is the limit for most sorts) it ceased to give satisfactory bloom. Crawford says on this point, "Other things being equal a bulb (corm) is valuable according to its vertical diameter." The conical form, then, with a horizontal diameter of from three-quarters of an inch and upwards is the form to be preferred in buying corms.

Photo, T. Cottle, Clinton.

Mixed bed of Cannas and Calladiums.

Photo, T. E. Davis, Ottawa.

Cycas Serolubi, in seed.

The diseases that affect the Gladiolus are few, and these have affected the growth and progress so little that up to the present little attention has been given to them. These diseases are soft rot, hard rot, scab, and a fungous disease that affects the petals of bloom lacking in substance. An investigation into the nature and causes of these diseases is now under way at Cornell University, the result of which will doubtless enable the average grower to keep any of these diseases that may appear in check. In the meantime if any grower discovers that he has scabby corms it is a good precaution to soak them for 20 minutes, just before planting, in a solution of formalin, one pint to 30 gallons of water.

The blooms of Gladiolus are admirably adapted for decoration and they are largely so used in the homes, hotels and offices. The florists appreciate their fine qualities and the number of amateurs who do so is growing rapidly. It is worthy of being planted in every garden in town and country.

The public wants large forms, but large flat forms are not desirable, as I endeavoured to show in the paper, but forms with a large horizontal circumference, so long as it has depth, that is in a vertical direction. While I suggest five years as the limit of real usefulness, I cannot state that positively, because I do not know. It is a point I would like others who experiment with Gladiolus to take notice of so that we may have more information on that point and other points in connection with the flower. It is, perhaps, as well to suggest that the old corms should be avoided; plant only the forms that are even.

B. B. WHYTE: As to the question of how long Gladiolus corms will keep, as a rule, people think they will die out. I haven't had any trouble with the corms in my garden getting too big; when they are too large they divide up. Every year I grow I take in 3,000 Gladiolus; these I will grow next year. I am in favour of the young and vigorous plants; it is much easier to grow from the young than the old ones.

W. A. BROWNLEE: Have the new bulbs depth perpendicularly?

JOHN CAVERS: Yes; the proportion is greater the first year than after; these are worth more than any other.

A. GILCHRIST: Mr. Cavers is right. Some varieties we have been growing many long years and they are as good as when they came out first. If you cut all the foliage off you cannot expect the large bulbs to come through. Then you depend on the little bulblets for your stock. That is where most people fail. At the Glasgow (Scotland) show last year they had 14, 15 or 16 full sized blooms the equal of which you could not find in this country. The grower not only exhibited himself but sold to other people and he depended on the old corms. I have grown Gladioli for the Toronto market for about 20 years. The trade wants one colour and as many flowers as you can produce of this type. We want one pure colour—pink or scarlet. Take Mrs. Frances King—miscellaneous variety—and it will produce about 15 or 20 blooms to the spike. If you attend to them and cut the spikes short the bulbs will not deteriorate. I had one variety this year producing from large bulbs 12 inches in circumference and 4 inches in diameter. The American varieties don't take up the water so freely, and only open about three flowers at a time. The old type is much superior to any of the new ones. We want a long spike and one decided colour.

Moved by J. LOCKIE WILSON, seconded by W. B. BURGOYNE, "That Mr. B. B. Whyte of Ottawa be elected an Honorary President of this Association." Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I am sorry to say that Mr. C. C. James, who was on our programme for an address, is not well enough to be present. Mr. James desires

the Association to understand that he has a deep sense of the worth of this organization to the Department of Government of which he is Deputy Minister, and further, he desires to convey to you his sense of the success of the work that is being carried on by the Ontario Horticultural Association.

Moved by B. B. WHYTE, seconded by J. LOCKIE WILSON, "That the four Honorary Directors of this Association be re-elected for the ensuing year." Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: At the meeting of the Directors early in the Convention the duty was placed upon the President of nominating the Committee having to do with incorporation work. I have pleasure in submitting the names of that Committee now: Mr. McCulloch and Major Snelgrove, to be associated with the Secretary, the First Vice-President and the President of the Association.

W. B. BURGOYNE: I had hoped to receive from the jewellers the silver cup which the Toronto Society won in competition at our Exhibition during the last two years, so that it might be presented at this meeting, but, unfortunately, the engraving work is not quite completed.

THE PRESIDENT: Before we disperse, I commend the members of the Ontario Horticultural Association to a growing interest in that service which a kindly Providence has invited us to be sharers in. Our possibilities are very great: let us all endeavour to strive even more for success in that field of work in which our Heavenly Father has graciously permitted us to have a part.

The proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association then terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

REPORT OF SCHOOL GARDEN COMMITTEE, 1911, OF THE TORONTO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The experience gathered in 1910 from the successful Home Gardens conducted in connection with the Bolton Ave., School showed that the scheme was a good one and deserving of being extended. It was decided that in the year 1911 one school be selected from each of the seven wards. Your Committee got started and early in the year had all arrangements completed. Interviews were had with the seedsmen by whom the finest quality of seeds of the varieties selected for competition would be supplied at a charge of two cents per packet, also for fertilizer to be delivered in bulk to each school, when sufficient for 50 square feet could be had to cost one cent.

Through the Chief Inspector our scheme was submitted to the Board of Education and met with their approval. Printed matter explaining our enterprise with instructions for preparing the soil and caring for the plants were sent to each school. The prize list for competition by children in books three and four offered one silver and one bronze medal to each school for best gardens in children's homes, with twelve first, twelve second and twelve third prizes in cash for best products shown at an Autumn Fair to be held at each school.

There was a degree of enthusiasm in the spring but it fell away for want of stimulating encouragement in the schools. Of the seven participating, only one, Withrow Ave., carried through to a finish, showing at their Fair very creditable results. Some children are away during the holidays, but there are many who are

not that they could not find more interesting, healthful amusement than by getting close to nature in the home gardens. A knowledge of the soil and what it produces gained from actual practice is highly beneficial to the child and should be earnestly encouraged. Our Board of Education might supplement the salaries of the teachers conducting nature studies, these positions would then be sought for instead of as now being considered an added burden to their duties.

To be efficient, the work should be part of the school curriculum as the other studies are. The school inspectors make regular visits to all the schools. When they are calling at those entered in the Home Garden competition they could help the cause by asking "what children had gardens?" or "why not?" "do you keep the weeds pulled and the surface loose?" Notice the instruction and encourage the teacher and ask each to have a good report next time he came. Or the Board might appoint an officer, Curator of School Gardens, as there is in Cleveland, whose duties are to superintend school gardens, improve school grounds, attend to their flower shows, give illustrated lectures on gardening, etc.

We would suggest to give a year's subscription for the *Garden Magazine* to each of the seven schools and also to Bolton Ave. School. This paper devotes each month two whole pages to school garden subjects, which may be a recurring stimulus to the pupils who hear it read to wish to do better work another year.

Chester B. Hamilton.
Frank Roden.

COMMON TULIP DISEASES.

H. T. Gussow, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Very little attention has been paid in this country to the study of tulip diseases with which, no doubt, all growers are familiar. This negligence is, probably, due to erroneous theories which are held responsible for two very common fungous diseases. Frost, too deep planting, unsuitable conditions of soil and drainage, and immature bulbs are some of the suggestions generally advanced when tulips fail to appear above ground. A disappointment of this kind is by no means rare and will be at the present time still fresh in the minds of some amateur gardeners, who have had this experience during the last tulip season.

Failure of Tulips: The first disease with which it is intended to deal is caused by a parasitic fungus known as *Sclerotium Tuliparum*, Klebahn. Its general course is as follows: The tulip bulbs are planted, either outside or in pots for early winter flowering, when it will soon become noticeable that a more or less large number of them fail to produce plants: in some cases a small bud may appear but it will look sickly and will decay before being an inch in length. We have known of cases where not a single flower was raised from apparently sound tubers. When taking up some of the bulbs which failed to sprout, one may readily observe that they are decayed in their interior and covered with a blue mould. This blue mould (*Penicillium glaucum*) is well known as a saprophyte, *i. e.*, a fungus living on dead or decaying vegetable matter only, and no other fungus being visible to the untrained observer, the trouble is frequently explained by the factors referred to above. Some observers hold the myriads of small wriggling eelworms (*Tylenchus sp.*) present in the decaying bulbs as responsible for the

failure. These polyphageous creatures are, however, secondary, just like the blue mould. The real cause is the parasitic fungus referred to above by name. This fungus produces dense masses of "spawn" or mycelium which permeate the tissues of the bulb very rapidly. In some instances the fungus does not succeed in reaching the growing point of the tuber, when a feeble plant will appear which however, is sure to die by rotting away at its base. The fungus spawn spreads in the soil and reaches the tubers of neighbouring plants, which, owing to their being sound are able to resist the attack, but here is where the fungus provides for its perpetuation; it penetrates the outer loose scales and deposits between them a number of resting bodies known as sclerotia. These bodies are compact, hardened masses of mycelium, greatly resistant to frost, drought, etc. They may vary from the size of a pin head to that of a common lentil. In the early stages soft and white, they later become brown and horny. The same sclerotia may appear in large numbers from fifty to one hundred or more in a single decaying bulb. The fungus has produced all its sclerotia by the time the contents of the plant tissues have been used up for its food. Then the sclerotial bodies are liberated and remain dormant in the soil where they are hardly ever discovered, because of their close resemblance to small pieces of soil. We have here studied briefly one phase of this troublesome parasite and have become acquainted wth its two modes of propagation. The first is by means of sclerotia deposited within the protective scales of the tubers themselves and the other by the sclerotia present in the soil. Here it is obvious that the disease is liable to reappear if bulbs containing sclerotia are being planted or if sound tubers are planted in soil containing a large number of sclerotia.

Tulip growers are no doubt familiar with the fact that on planting bulbs, either for pot work or outside some tubers are very light in weight and that they will break open on slight pressure. They will be found hollow and covered with blue mould inside. These are bulbs which were more severely attacked during the last growing season and which have deteriorated while in storage. Their presence is a reliable indication of the probable presence of sclerotial bodies in other bulbs of the same source. Every bulb used for planting should be crisp and firm to touch, none that are soft or that show any signs of decay or discolouration should be planted. Great caution is necessary when using bulbs taken from beds where a number proved failures because they are very liable to harbour the sclerotia. Even although they may appear quite sound a very simple treatment will increase their power of resisting any damage due to this fungus. They should be dipped into a ten per cent. solution of glycerine in water and while still wet be rolled in flour of sulphur. This will check the progress of any mycelium. As regards the protection of tubers from sclerotia present in the soil this treatment has less effect. The soil of tulip beds which has produced "misses" should be carefully dug out about a foot deep and be replaced by new soil. This should be done very carefully so as to prevent any sclerotia from remaining in the soil. Where this is impracticable—we have rarely enough good soil to spare with which to replace our garden beds—the following treatment should be resorted to: Immediately after the beds have been cleared of summer flowering plants, they should be dug and be well watered (almost drenched) with a solution of one-half pound of formalin to three gallons of water, when tulips may again be planted after they have been subjected to the bulb treatment also. With a little care and common sense this disease is easily averted .

Tulip Leaf Mould: The second disease is due to the fungus Botrytis parasitica,

A Sudbury home.

Photo. Mrs. W. J. Bell.

Flowers at Belrock, Sudbury.

Cavara. The appearance of this malady is as follows: The tulips grow normally until the flower becomes visible when the first leaf will develop a yellowish or brownish streak on the edges of which may be noticed at one time a very delicate velvety growth of a grayish colour. The fungus which composes the mouldy growth produces a large number of spores which it rapidly perpetuates; the spores falling upon other leaves quickly (within six hours or less) germinate and the result is the identical brownish patches. They are also readily blown off their delicate supports by light currents of air and are thus disseminated for long distances. When the fungus is allowed to develop without check it also produces similar sclerotial bodies on the leaves, stem or the crown of the bulb. These sclerotia when ripe remain fairly embedded in the plant substance and may not, infrequently, be discovered externally on the brown covering scales of the tulip bulbs. The sclerotia on decomposition of leaves and the flowering parts of the tulip mix with the soil and give rise to new infections of the subsequent crop. We find here a very analogous case to the first disease with the exception that this disease is at one stage visible above ground on account of the attacked leaves. To control this disease it is advisable to remove, immediately on noticing, any decaying or discoloured patches on the leaves, flower, or flower stalk, and destroy them by burning them. Never under any circumstances should the refuse of a tulip bed be dug into the ground. The reason for this is apparent from what has been said about the propagation of this fungus. A sharp lookout for sclerotial bodies covering the outer scales, generally towards the end of the bulb, should be kept; the bodies may be scraped off and the bulbs treated with glycerine and sulphur as described for the former disease. Infested soil should be removed, but timely attention given to the first signs of disease will prevent the development of the resting bodies and thus render the removal of soil unnecessary. The disease is especially common during wet seasons.

Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissi, and Lilies are liable to similar disease and care should be taken not to plant any of these tubers on affected land.

These two diseases described are the most common fungous diseases of the tulip and those that in nearly every case are responsible for failure. Occasionally there may be observed Tulip Smut, (*Ustilago Heuneri*) and Tulip Rust (*Puccinia Tulipae*) but they are of little consequence. These are prevented from doing any damage by removing and burning the affected leaves.

In conclusion, it may be said that it is bad policy to buy cheap bulbs of any kind, especially at auction sales, where nobody knows where they originated. Good bulbs will give satisfactory results and the enjoyment of a mass of fine bloom should amply compensate for the trifle more of initial expense, while the saving of a few cents will often be the source of disappointment to the bargain hunter.

THE A B C OF GROWING WINDOW PLANTS.

E. Lane, Galt.

In growing plants in pots one of the first essential things to observe is at what stage of growth your plant is. The growth of a plant may be divided into four divisions, namely, resting, starting into growth, full growth, and going to rest, and each division needs a little different treatment of your subject.

For instance, it would be of no use trying to stimulate a plant with food and drink when it is in its resting stage, but you may prolong its growth a little by

School Garden.

doing so when it is in the fourth stage, and when it is in the second stage you can do so, and more so when it is in the third stage.

Again, a plant should never be fresh potted when it is in the first and fourth stages, but in the second and third.

Another essential thing is to plan to assist nature, not to make nature subservient to your views; that belongs to the individual who is far advanced in the science. It may be possible that plants know when you are trying to help them along and when you are not, and that may be one of the reasons why some succeed with plants while others do not. There is not the least doubt that all plants have more or less of what we call intelligence, so look at your plant as something living, not as a dead thing. It may not be able to understand what you say to it, but it can feel your touch, and it may be possible for it to tell whether you are a friend or an enemy. There are greater possibilities in nature than we know of at present. I doubt not that plants appreciate kindness as well as animals.

Plants are somewhat like human beings; some drink a good deal, others very little. By a close observation we can tell very nearly their wants in both food and drink. Look at the formation and arrangement of their leaves and roots. Take the hyacinth, for instance. The leaves stand out to catch all the rain which falls down from heaven, and fit close to the stem or bulb to hold all the water it gets. It is a water-loving plant, and will grow in water alone. Take the cabbage as another example. Its leaves stand out to catch all the rain which comes within its reach, but it is open at the stem, so that all the water can get to its roots. It is composed of 95 per cent. of water, yet it will not grow in water. The Oleander, a hard-wooded shrub, whose home is in the marshy parts of the Jordan, and whose leaves stand out, will, in a short time in hot weather, absorb all the water you give it and look out for more, and if a leaf or branch be cut off the sap will fairly run out. Another type is the black Larch or Tamarac, with open and short foliage, to let all the rain down through it: it is partly a swamp plant and a gross feeder, and sends its roots a long distance in search of food; also the Soft Maple, another gross feeder, whose roots oft-times penetrate a longer distance away than its branches are high, and the leaves of which are more openly arranged than the hard maple, is sometimes found growing in rather swampy places, while the hard maple will not grow on wet land, and has its leaves arranged somewhat linke shingles on a house.

The Fuchsia has its leaves formed to catch water, and its roots are naturally long and large for a small plant, showing it a gross feeder, and, if given plenty of both food and drink, and, what is indispensable to all plants, the necessary amount of heat and light, it will soon show you it appreciates your kindness. So, with a little intelligent observation, we can tell pretty nearly their requirements as regards food and drink.

One of the best soils for ordinary window plants is rotten sod broken up with a little rotten manure added to some good garden soil and a leaf mould equal parts, taking care not to go near pine trees for your leaf mould. When repotting slow-growing plants, use one size larger pots, but when potting vigorous growers use two sizes larger. It is better to repot often than to use too large pots, as the soil is apt to become sour before the roots penetrate into it. Always use soft water in preference to hard, as it contains more plant food, and aim to have your water about the same temperature as the room the plants are in. If the temperature has gone down to near freezing at night a good hot drink will do them good. Water as hot as you can bear your hand in will not hurt plants when the soil is cold, and the saucer can be filled with boiling water without injury.

Learn to know the difference in colour of wet soil and dry, and then you can quickly tell when your plants want watering, but if you are inclined to be a little colour blind, but quick to detect sounds, then give the pot a rap with your knuckles; if it gives a dead sound it is wet enough, if a hollow sound it is dry Another way is to lift the pot and tell by its weight. All three ways can be studied by anyone.

When a plant gets partly frozen plunge it into cold water and let it remain quite a while and it will oft-times revive. On very cold nights place a newspaper between your plants and the window and it will keep away a lot of cold. Have a tray made of galvanized iron, the edges turned up about an inch, of the size to fit your window. It serves two purposes, to catch the water which is liable to leak from the pots, and all the plants can be lifted at once, if needed.

Never open a window so as to cause a draught directly on the plants, but give plenty of fresh air through the door, if it is only for a minute or two at a time. Don't be afraid to live in a room where there is a lot of plants, as florists are among the healthiest class in existence to-day, and are also the least addicted to excessive drinking. Therefore, all children should be taught to love and care for flowers. Never place plants in full growth back in the room for any length of time. Plants at rest may be so placed for some time without injury. Some plants like to have plenty of sunlight, so place them in the windows where there is most sunshine; others enjoy partial shade, but all full light. The brighter the colours the more sun and light are needed as a rule.

Some plants make their growth first and bloom afterwards. They are generally winter bloomers. Others make their growth and bloom at the same time. These generally require rest in the winter. Grow a few of both and you will have bloom all the year around.

When the old leaves on a growing plant begin to wither or lose their natural colour, cut them off. Nature has done with and wants to get rid of them, but if the young leaves begin to turn colour there is something wrong at the roots. Turn your plant upside down, take it in one hand and give the pot a rap on the edge of something and it will come off. If a worm is present, take hold of it and pull gently so as not to break a piece of it off. When putting your plants out of doors in summer place a good sized saucer under them, and in hot weather fill the pot with water and the saucer, too; the saucer keeps worms from getting into the pots. When propagating by cuttings, use two-thirds clean sand and place your cuttings close to the edge of the pot, not in the centre. When sowing seeds in pots, sow them in the centre and not near the sides, and water around close to the pot and not on the seed. Keep a piece of glass on the pot to keep the soil from drying out.

Greenfly or Aphis is one of the most common enemies of window plants, and may be prevented by putting tobacco dust on the soil in the pot; this is also food for the plant. A single plant can be fumigated with tobacco smoke by putting a newspaper over it and pasting the edges together so as to make it smoke tight and blowing the smoke in under. Several small plants can be put under an inverted boiler and it be filled with smoke.

Thrip and Red Spider are also enemies of window plants; both are very minute, and found under the leaves. Nail two strips of wood on a table or bench, about three inches apart and projecting about six inches. Turn your plant upside down and put it in between the strips. Have some strong soapsuds and a small piece of sponge and wash the leaves well, finishing off with clean water.

With a little close study and a few minutes of daily care you can keep your windows full of healthy plants, which will be the admiration of all comers. One

thing more I might mention which is essential to success. After ten years of experimenting I find that the results from seeds sown and plants transplanted when the moon is in different signs of the Zodiac are either good or bad, according to the signs, Cancer being the best of all, followed in order by Scorpio, Pisces, Libra, Capricorn and Taurus for good signs, and Leo, Virgo, and Gemini the best for destroying weeds, etc. The Book of Proverbs tells us that there is a time to plant and a time to pluck up that which is planted. It is a science which was, apparently, understood in those days and will be again before this century closes, as I am satisfied it will be taught in our agricultural colleges, as those who have made a thorough trial of it will never go back on it, as the results are so plainly different and account for a good part of the successes and failures which we so often hear and read about.

THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the American Civic Association was held in Washington, Dec. 13, 14 and 15, 1911, and was one of the most important meetings of the year to the students of civic improvement. Representatives of many cities and organizations affiliated with the Association were present. The Ontario Horticultural Association was represented by its Secretary, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, Superintendent of Horticultural Societies, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Burgoyne, of St. Catharines.

The purpose of the American Civic Association is the cultivation of higher ideals of civic life and beauty, the promotion of city, town, and neighborhood improvement, the preservation and development of landscape, and the advancement of outdoor art.

In the activities thus set out the Association aims specifically to make living conditions clean, healthful, attractive; to extend the making of public parks; to promote the opening of gardens and playgrounds for children, and recreation centres for adults; to abate public nuisances—including objectionable signs, unnecessary poles and wires, unpleasant and wasteful smoking factory chimneys; to make the buildings and surroundings of schools, railway stations and factories attractive; to protect existing trees and to encourage intelligent tree planting; to preserve great scenic wonders from commercial spoliation, and thus, both in civic effort and in relation to national resources, to efficiently promote conservation.

The first session of the recent meeting was devoted to an address of welcome and response thereto. Welcome from the District of Columbia was conveyed by Dr. Wm. Tindall, Secretary of the District Board of Commissioners, in the absence of Hon. C. H. Rudolph, the President, and spoke for all the interests, individual and collective of the district.

The responses were made by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, who dwelt upon the work of civic improvement in Ontario, and conveyed the greetings of the Horticultural Association; by Hon. Wm. Dudley Folke, of Richmond, Ind., President of the National Municipal League, who, during the previous summer, visited many cities in Europe, and related his observations of living conditions in those cities, especially of Frankfort, where he had spent several weeks; by Mrs. Rudolph Blankenbury, of Philadelphia, representing the National Federation of Women's Clubs, who spoke of the efficiency of organized women in municipal ad-

ncement; by Mr. Irving Kane Pond, of Chicago, Ill., on behalf of the American stitute of Architects, then holding its sessions in Washington, and which organtion had done a distinct service in dignifying the profession of architecture and urging the æsthetic growth of communities, especially in the erection of public uctures that contain qualities of beauty as well as utility, and lastly by Mr. nest Thompson Seton, of Connecticut, on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, whom he is the chief, and who spoke on the relation of the Boy Scouts to Civic provement.

Photo, T. E. Davis, Ottawa.

Calceolarias and Lilia Longiflora.

The afternoon session was given over to a meeting in which delegates were pected to become acquainted with each other, and an illustrated talk on "The auty Spots of Oregon," by Mr. Wm. Gladstone Steel.

The evening session of Wednesday was entirely devoted to the subject of the tional Parks of the United States. Hon. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior in the Administration of President Taft, presided. The needs for a Federal reau of National Parks were forcibly presented by the several speakers. Mr. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, in his annual dress answered the question: "Are National Parks Worth While?" and urged on Congress the creation of the National Bureau, calling attention to the fact at President Taft, in his last annual message, impressed upon the House and nate the importance of such a Bureau. Other speakers on the programme were on. Reed Smoot, U.S. Senator for Utah; Mr. Enos A. Mills, of Colorado, and

Mr. H. W. Gleason, of Massachusetts. President Taft honoured the meeting wit his presence, and delivered an address in which he presented the need for a Feder Bureau for the proper development of the National Park System of the Unit States, and expressed the hope that Senator Smoot's bill will become law durin the present session of Congress.

"The Communities We Live In."

Thursday's sessions brought forth many valuable papers and discussions r lating to "The Communities we Live In," and embraced addresses on new phas of city planning for large and small communities, with particular reference t the practical or business value to cities of comprehensive planning. Becaus Washington, the capital city of the United States, is the original type of a planne city in that country, it was selected for an address entitled "Washington, a Mod City," by Major William V. Judson, U.S.A., Engineer Commissioner of the Di trict of Columbia. Major Judson declared that Washington was peculiarly national city, and that municipal progress there was almost of as much importan to other municipalities as to its own people. He pointed out that half the popu lation of the United States is urban, that city planning is growing in importanc and that somewhere a model should be built, in which all municipalities would fin a school for city building.

Arnold W. Brunner, of New York, gave an address on the business side of cit planning. Mr. Brunner recalled some of the famous streets and centres on th continent, pointing out that with all their beauty they were designed, primarily to permit the easiest passage of innumerable vehicles and persons. Emphasizin the importance of beauty as an asset of community growth, Mr. Brunner pointe out very clearly the close relation that exists between beauty and utility.

Modern Street Lighting.

Speaking to the topic "Modern Street Lighting as related to the Commu nities We Live In," C. L. Eshleman, of Cleveland, Ohio, stated as his hypothesi that "anything which adds to the general attractiveness of the city excites in terest in its affairs and fosters public spirit and civic pride," and from this h drew the deduction that "the lighting of the entire business section of a city ac cording to the standards of illumination increases values by increasing the traffic not only from the city itself, but from the surrounding country and nearby towns

Mr. Eshleman summarized under four headings the reasons why street light ing which is both ornamental and adequate meets with popular favour:

1. "Because of the important part it plays in the movement for the city beauti ful—artistic as well as utilitarian;

2. "Because of the advertising value to the city as a whole as an indicatio of its prosperous condition and progressive spirit—a well-dressed city, like a well dressed man, commands attention and respect;

3. "Because of the benefit in dollars and cents accruing to the business in terests in the lighted district—the value of property on a business street is directl proportionate to the number of people who make use of the street as a thorough fare—light attracts people;

"Because of the increase in property values and the decrease of crime."

Building Cities for People in Germany.

Frederick C. Howe, of New York, spoke on this topic, and by implication he ered severe criticism of the methods in vogue in the development of cities in e United States, and this applies to Canada as well. Mr. Howe's address is of h general importance that somewhat lengthy excerpts are quoted:

"The main difference to me between the German cities and our own," he said, ies not in the honesty or efficiency of the German city; it lies rather in the fact t Germany builds her cities for people, with an eye on the rights, comforts and ppiness of all the people. Every German city is planned as we build a world's r, from centre to circumference, and with a vision for comfort, convenience and ppiness. Dusseldorf, Cologne, Frankfort, Munich, Dresden—it makes no differ- ce which city one chooses—officials and people are thinking of the city rather m the rights of private business.

"It is with this idea in view that German cities universally own slaughter- uses, where all the meat consumed in the city must be killed. For the same ison railroad stations, terminals and approaches are built and operated with a w to beauty, harmony and service to all business. The harbors of the cities are rt of the city, and are linked up with the railroads so as to cheapen transport- on. Every bit of waterfront is zealously improved because of its beauty and use- lness. Street railroads, gas, electric lighting and water are treated as the mbing system of the city. They are owned and operated just as is the plumbing stem of a great building. They form the vital organs of a consciously designed y, designed to serve the people in every possible way.

"The land speculator must allot his land as the city decrees. He is not per- tted to lay out mean streets, put in cheap sewers and pavements. The German y treats its streets as an architect treats the foundations of a splendid edifice. ey are planned by the city far in advance of the building. They are paved and vered by the city. Germans treat their streets with as much reverence as a hedral. They recognise that streets and open places control the life and beauty the community.

"All property is subordinate to the rights of the city. Officials think of the ture as well as to-day. They will build with a vision of beauty, as did the cient Greeks. The German city is planned as a unit, as a conscious whole. Ger- ny appreciates that a city is our greatest agency of civilization."

The Smoke Problem.

Thos. E. Donnelley, President of the Chicago Smoke Abatement Commission, d the convention about the four years continuous warfare against the smoke isance in Chicago, and he summarized the results secured by saying that the t annual report of the chief smoke inspector contained the statement that icago now is easily one-third less smoky than it was at the beginning of the mpaign.

The Campaign Against the House Fly.

The house fly, against which an efficient crusade has been directed by the merican Civic Association for two years past, was given an important place on the programme.

Mr. Edward Hatch, Jr., of New York, chairman of the fly-fighting committee of the association, presented a report in which he said that the real awakening of

Entrance to Mount View Cemetery, Galt

the public to the need of exterminating the fly has occurred within the past twelve months. "Since the last annual conference on the fly pest, letters poured in upon the committee from all quarters of the country," he said, and we have caused to be printed and distributed more than 200,000 pieces of literature which served as ammunition in the innumerable "fly swatting" campaigns.

"In many cities newspapers organized 'swat the fly' contests for considerable cash prizes. The numbers scored by the winners ran into the hundreds of thousands, and the count—so many flies to the quart—in Baltimore alone reached 15,000,000. Washington boys and girls caught and killed only 6,386,600, but Washington can't boast of a really bumper crop of flies.

"Swat the fly campaigns help," Mr. Hatch continued, "but what we need most is to arouse such a consciousness of our duty to ourselves and to others that we will first swat out our flies by depriving them of breeding and feeding places, and then compel our neighbours to do likewise—compel them by force of public opinion and of the law as represented by that beneficent czar, the health officer. He is on our side, and, with the support which he is sure to receive from the people educated by our two years' campaign, eventually will be able to make house flies infrequent, if not absolutely extinct."

Prof. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., made an address on the topic "Civic Fly Campaigns," and he referred to various fly swatting contests to illustrate the most active phase of the work of the past year.

Outlining the campaign to be followed next year, Prof. Hodge said: "To completely free the city of flies is the purpose, and the more that are caught, and the quicker, the better. But the proposition must be reversed. To place the premium on the capture of the most flies pays a premium on filthy conditions, and even may stimulate breeding. The civic fly campaigns of the future will focus all prizes and honour on the complete absence of flies. Instead of crowning him winner who catches the most, he will win who has his district cleaned first, that is, who first can catch none. We can then rejoice in clean, wholesome stores and market places; a time-old, weary fight ended, and the most deadly enemy of mankind vanquished at last. This is now a perfectly possible consummation if every household will co-operate. It could all be done by any city at less expense and labor and time than are now required in extra window-cleaning and house-cleaning due to the presence of the filthy pests. If the campaign is begun with the opening of spring, and if the breeding places of mosquitoes also have been attended to, the time will have passed when we need screens in our windows.

"It has been claimed by some that the fly is a beneficent scavenger. The slogan to meet this contention should be 'Don't swat the fly, swat the man who permits the fly to breed.'"

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of New York, and Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture, also spoke on different phases of fly-fighting.

The Billboard Nuisance.

Mr. L. L. Leonard, of St. Louis, Mo., an attorney, who, as chairman of a committee of the St. Louis Civic League, for some years has conducted a vigorous campaign against the American billboard, delivered a very forcible address, in which he told how an ordinance had been adopted which had been declared constitutional. By means of lantern slides he contrasted the atrocious billboards of United States cities with the neat kiosks of European and even South American cities, which are owned by the cities, are very attractive and produce a large re-

venue. Mr. Leonard stated that the city of Rio de Janeiro received a revenue of $92,500 a year from kiosks. In St. Catharines the billboard company is not subject even to a business tax.

Municipal Shade Tree Control.

Wm. Solotaroff, Superintendent of the Municipal Shade Tree Commission of East Orange, N.J., gave an address on "Municipal Shade Tree Control."

Speaking particularly of the towns where the task of tree planting has been left to the property owners, he said: "It is often found that the trees on the same street bear evidence of a diversity of tastes of the planters. There may be half a dozen or more species on the same street, desirable mixed with undesirable, of all shapes and sizes, set either too closely or too far apart. In some cases the trees are not trimmed at all, and the limbs are so low as to touch the heads of pedestrians; in others they are pruned too high. Again, the trees have been left unprotected by guards; many of them have been bitten by horses; others have been injured by insect pests, and nearly all show uneven development because they have not been properly cultivated."

Sentiment in Gardens.

"A garden is a bit of ground in which plants and people grow and love each other."

With the expression of this sentiment, Leroy J. Boughner, President of the Garden City Club of Minneapolis, and a former Ontario boy, whose home was at Simcoe, Norfolk County, editor of the "Minneapolis Tribune," sounded before the convention the slogan of what promises to be one of the most aggressive campaigns next year of the American Civic Association, in the new work which it will prosecute to secure a more universal recognition of civic and economic values of "vacant lot gardens."

Mr. Boughner's address was descriptive of the results secured in Minneapolis in the summer of 1911 by the Garden City Club. He said the work was prosecuted almost wholly by the people of the office or prosperous laboring class, who were inspired to apply for and work in the vacant lot gardens largely by an appeal to civic pride. The idea that vacant lot gardens are charities was ignored.

People were brought to the belief that things other than tomato cans and weeds would grow on vacant lots by a strenuous campaign of newspaper publicity, and by addresses before lodges, unions and improvement associations. In the summary of the year's work he stated that the cost of plowing, planting and supervision in Minneapolis last summer was $1,000. With the experience gained double the same work could be done another year for $1,800.

The Garden City Club of Minneapolis in 1911 had planted in vegetables and flowers, 360 vacant lots, or approximately 2,225,000 square feet, of which 2,000,000 square feet were planted with vegetables. The city was divided into six districts, about 60 gardens to a district, each district being in charge of an assistant gardener furnished by the Minnesota Farm School. Careful instruction in gardening was thus universal, and an idea of the extent of the work may be gained from the fact that the club gave away 28,000 cabbage and tomato plants. The nasturtium was adopted as the official flower of the Club, and 22,000 packages of nasturtium seeds were distributed, in addition to which 40,000 packages were sold.

Chrysanthemum, Dolly Dimple.
1-12 natural size.

Scabiosa Caucasica.

Chrysanthemum, Miss A. Holden.
1-5 natural size.

The economic value of the gardens to the people was almost incalculable. Vegetables were plentiful and cheap in the whole city all summer. And, instead of rubbish-strewn lots, there were grassy lawns and bowers and orderly gardens.

Mr. Boughner very kindly sent to the Superintendent of Horticultural Societies of Ontario 12,000 copies of this excellent paper for distribution in the Province—an evidence of the warm feeling entertained by him towards his native Province.

The feature of the closing session was an "Experience Meeting" conducted by Mrs. (Judge) E. W. Biddle.

It may be mentioned, as showing the desire to get the greatest possible benefit from the association meeting, that the Fort Wayne (Kansas) Civic Improvement Society, sent the city editors of the three daily papers to the meeting.

Mr. McFarland was re-elected President and Mr. Rich. B. Watrous Secretary.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson was also honoured with re-election as one of the six vice-presidents.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1911.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Amherstburg	100	112	50	.....	340	*12	279	.....	.....	318
Barrie	116	237	126	20	606	270	245	18	25	676
Belleville	124	116	.....	.....	245	34	126	22	25	262
Berlin	388	75	103	70	670	226	46	39	.....	540
Bowmanville	79	73	.....	.....	152	.....	117	35	.....	169
Brampton	200	126	.....	.....	326	.....	225	100	.....	335
Brantford	95	152	100	.....	353	*81	87	36	60	318
Caledonia	77	30	10	.....	117	25	124	7	.....	168
Cardinal	54	59	.....	.....	119	.....	130	.....	.....	134
Cayuga	56	58	84	.....	196	47	124	.....	.....	195
Clifford	160	187	10	116	568	259	.....	.....	30	456
Clinton	97	88	25	.....	210	97	65	.....	10	186
Cobourg	105	80	.....	.....	185	.....	115	48	.....	192
Collingwood	(No returns).									
Durham	67	62	.....	.....	202	.....	108	7	30	213
Elmira	74	67	15	18	192	57	60	48	10	206
Elora and Salem	30	43	.....	.....	73	.....	20	5	.....	34
Fergus	61	54	.....	4	122	63	.....	.....	15	109
Galt	206	202	100	19	527	199	139	28	56	507
Goderich	79	60	45	.....	184	.....	175	59	20	271
Grimsby	89	60	.....	.....	153	.....	125	50	.....	203
Guelph	165	149	30	.....	347	*19	139	92	.....	287
Haileybury	60	123	112	75	400	271	.....	.....	20	362
Hamilton	465	529	.....	.....	994	.....	512	289	50	1,026
Hespeler	65	61	.....	.....	131	15	38	33	15	110
Kincardine	108	71	.....	.....	188	.....	87	53	25	194
Kingston	263	245	.....	84	624	337	.....	.....	50	668
Lindsay	72	69	.....	.....	142	.....	49	45	25	130
London	210	356	170	.....	941	*170	392	168	50	984
Midland	121	121	.....	.....	242	32	161	8	.....	238
Millbrook	55	50	.....	.....	105	.....	57	26	.....	108
Milton	55	.....	.....	.....	57	*42	26	.....	.....	84
Mitchell	97	76	2	.....	175	.....	87	53	15	157
Napanee	39	63	.....	.....	114	.....	91	31	25	155
Oakville	144	50	.....	.....	194	.....	120	45	20	252
Oshawa	113	87	.....	.....	200	.....	99	56	15	193
Ottawa	593	800	54	.....	1,474	324	435	383	150	1,400
Owen Sound	47	79	.....	.....	126	.....	32	.....	.....	49
Paisley	85	110	.....	16	247	183	.....	.....	20	272
Perth	154	150	30	.....	345	.....	182	126	.....	346
Peterborough	221	117	.....	.....	344	*25	176	111	.....	379
Picton	105	106	.....	.....	211	*10	115	61	20	237
Port Dover	40	71	65	.....	354	121	158	30	15	352
Port Hope	137	94	.....	.....	251	.....	147	67	11	232
St. Catharines	675	800	509	131	2,311	510	692	51	155	2,516
St. Mary's	69	68	.....	.....	154	.....	71	.....	.....	80
St. Thomas	135	153	1	.....	293	*24	85	82	35	358
Sault Ste. Marie	79	62	52	.....	218	66	45	.....	50	216
Seaforth	68	83	37	.....	211	18	119	24	10	201
Simcoe	63	60	.....	.....	139	.....	40	35	35	148
Smith's Falls	131	160	479	.....	770	6	644	65	10	756
Springfield	55	70	.....	.....	125	26	61	8	11	110
Stirling	79	79	5	.....	167	.....	81	34	.....	157
Stratford	107	135	25	.....	270	.....	97	100	35	244
Strathroy	151	177	.....	.....	332	79	128	13	25	268
Thornbury	96	84	.....	.....	181	4	98	47	20	187
Tillsonburg	76	95	53	25	269	68	84	16	25	269

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1911.—Continued.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants, and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Toronto	653	800	300	.....	2,965	446	57	201	100	2,055
Vankleek Hill	55	82	.....	32	175	61	72	.....	.....	174
Walkerton	79	82	.....	9	207	11	88	39	22	213
Walkerville	251	203	75	.....	555	.....	379	98	.....	523
Waterloo	150	138	20	14	338	.....	134	74	40	315
Weston	461	75	63	.....	600	*129	308	25	.....	534
Whitby	62	75	2	.....	140	.....	97	33	2	159
Winchester	106	75	30	.....	211	.....	147	8	.....	201
Windsor	502	509	425	.....	1,446	.....	904	.....	75	979
Woodstock	220	165	50	24	504	35	187	135	35	501
Totals	9,994	9,748	3,257	657	26,307	4,402	10,031	3,271	1,492	24,862

*Prizes for lawns and gardens.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1910-1-2.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1910, on which grant for 1911 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1910	1911	1910	1911	1912
	$ c.			$	$	$
Amherstburg	302 34	111	100	91	112	133
Barrie	619 73	246	116	198	237	247
Belleville	309 60	115	124	115	116	123
Berlin (organized in 1911)	.....	.....	285	.....	75	266
Bowmanville	177 39	88	79	105	73	77
Brampton	299 60	158	200	158	126	174
Brantford	426 13	137	95	203	152	131
Caledonia	38 95	63	77	63	30	78
Cardinal	149 11	65	54	73	59	60
Cayuga	145 83	65	56	113	58	79
Chesterville	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Clifford	533 44	160	159	195	187	196
Clinton	198 38	116	97	115	88	92
Cobourg	182 40	105	105	96	80	96
Collingwood	242 27	168	.....	104	116	.....
Durham	167 78	61	67	60	62	89
Elmira	184 67	64	74	80	67	89
Elora and Salem	101 00	53	30	49	43	21
Fergus	126 90	69	61	62	54	55
Fort William	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Galt	542 17	200	206	245	202	228
Goderich	146 96	68	79	73	60	110
Grimsby	133 82	83	89	90	60	94
Guelph	396 46	150	165	134	149	146
Haileybury	361 78	98	88	75	123	141
Hamilton	879 89	454	465	481	529	673
Hanover	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Hespeler	149 71	71	65	71	61	57
Kincardine	181 99	78	108	104	71	98
Kingston	618 58	274	243	271	245	290
Kingsville	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Societies.	President.	Secretary.	Address.
Amherstburg	Oscar Teeter, M.D.	Rev. T. Nattress	Amherstburg.
Barrie	J. A. MacLaren	T. I. Young	Barrie.
Belleville	F. Hart	W. Jeffers Diamond	Belleville.
Berlin	S. J. Williams	Geo. De Kleinhans	Berlin.
Bowmanville	Jno. S. Moorcraft	J. H. Jury	Bowmanville.
Brampton	T. Thauburn	J. E. Cooper	Brampton.
Brantford	E. E. C. Kilmer	R. Walter Brooks	Brantford.
Caledonia	J. M. Forbes	H. J. Gould	Caledonia.
Cardinal	J. Carr	E. E. Gilbert	Cardinal.
Cayuga	M. N. Overholt	S. E. Wadel	Cayuga.
Chesterville	Miles Brown	C. W. Casselman	Chesterville.
Clifford	Peter Colquhoun	Jno. R. Scott	Clifford.
Clinton	M. D. McTaggart	Jas. Fair	Clinton.
Cobourg	G. M. Ferris, M.D.	A. B. Roberts	Cobourg.
Collingwood	(No returns.)		
Durham	Jas. Lloyd	Chris. Firth	Durham.
Elmira	W. A. Norman	J. H. Bowman	Elmira.
Elora and Salem	Hy. Clarke	Jos. W. Love	Elora.
Fergus	J. H. Steele	J. C. Templin	Fergus.
Fort William	Major E. R. Wayland	Geo. H. Coo	Fort William.
Galt	P. W. Gardiner	A. G. Elmslie	Galt.
Goderich	W. F. Gallow	W. Lane	Goderich.
Grimsby	Dr. W. A. Brownlee	W. B. Calder	Grimsby.
Guelph	Jas. Anderson	Miss A. Rose	Guelph.
Haileybury	J. L. McDougall	Thos. Jarrett	Haileybury.
Hamilton	F. H. Lambe	J. O. McCulloch	Hamilton.
Hanover	Daniel Lucsing	Jno. Mills	Hanover.
Hespeler	Jas. Moreland	E. H. Birkin	Hespeler.
Kincardine	D. S. McDonald	M. J. MacPherson	Kincardine.
Kingston	Lt.-Col. R. E. Kent	A. W. McLean	Kingston.
Kingsville	Jas. E. Brown	Geo. Pearse	Kingsville.
Lindsay	Jacob Neelands	F. J. Frampton	Lindsay.
London	W. W. Gammage	A. J. Morgan	London.
Markdale	Geo. A. Clark	Jno. Caesar	Markdale.
Midland	Robt. Irwin	Robt. G. Nesbitt	Midland.
Millbrook	A. T. Armstrong	W. S. Given	Millbrook.
Milton	D. S. Robertson	Frank Pearen	Milton.
Mitchell	Alex. Hill, Sr.	A. J. Blowes	Mitchell.
Napanee	W. S. Herrington, K.C.	Miss Jane E. Ham	Napanee.
Oakville	W. S. Savage	R. F. Sanderson	Oakville.
Orangeville	J. H. Henry, M.D.	Herbert F. Tuck, Sr.	Orangeville.
Oshawa	W. H. Tonkin	F. Germond	Oshawa.
Ottawa	J. A. Ellis	J. F. Watson	Ottawa.
Owen Sound	W. N. Chisholm	Miss J. S. Maughan	Owen Sound.
Paisley	Alex. Jack	R. B. Grant	Paisley.
Perth	Hy. Taylor	N. G. Dickson	Perth.
Peterborough	Peter Campbell	C. H. Williamson	Peterborough.
Picton	R. Davison	Walter T. Ross	Picton.
Port Dover	J. Aldredge	J. Aldredge	Port Dover.
Port Hope	Hy. Hume	W. T. Greenaway	Port Hope.
St. Catharines	W. B. Burgoyne	Miss L. A. Radcliff	St. Catharines.
St. Mary's	J. H. Mathieson	L. Harstone	St. Mary's.
St. Thomas	F. E. Bennett	E. H. Caughell	St. Thomas.
Sandwich	H. O. Fleming	J. J. McCarthy	Sandwich.
Sault Ste. Marie	J. L. Darling	W. B. Culbert	Sault Ste. Marie.
Seaforth	A. F. Cluff	H. Hartry	Seaforth.
Simcoe	H. H. Groff	J. T. Murphy	Simcoe.
Smith's Falls	D. N. Coburn	Wm. M. Keith	Smith's Falls.
Springfield	W. I. Atkin	E. O. Awde	Springfield.
Stirling	Mrs. T. H. Matthews	G. G. Thrasher	Stirling.
Stratford	J. A. Monteith	Veo. Westman	Stratford.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1910-1-2—Continued.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1910, on which grant for 1911 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1910	1911	1910	1911	1912
	$ c.			$	$	$
Lindsay	157 15	90	72	72	69	66
London	696 45	280	210	467	356	462
Markdale	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Midland	278 40	155	121	105	121	115
Millbrook	126 01	55	55	58	50	53
Milton	67 90	84	55	75	44	45
Mitchell	174 93	100	97	92	76	83
Napanee	168 47	62	65	88	63	70
Oakville	119 17	62	144	82	50	129
Orangeville	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Oshawa	200 53	113	113	88	87	99
Ottawa	1,504 69	717	593	800	800	800
Owen Sound	240 61	80	64	131	79	38
Paisley	277 90	123	85	134	110	113
Perth	341 77	196	154	182	150	160
Peterborough	280 35	143	230	119	117	198
Picton	271 39	115	105	103	106	110
Port Dover	210 73	55	40	95	71	121
Port Hope	211 29	126	137	89	94	120
St. Catharines	3,107 14	600	675	800	800	800
St. Mary's (organized in 1911)	.....	.....	69	.....	68	49
St. Thomas	443 95	126	135	105	153	157
Sandwich	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Sault Ste. Marie	150 62	77	79	97	62	94
Seaforth	225 85	79	73	115	83	87
Simcoe	153 52	66	63	77	60	68
Smith's Falls	477 66	118	131	149	160	277
Springfield	205 43	57	55	50	70	53
Stirling	180 51	104	81	93	79	77
Stratford	359 72	136	107	133	135	113
Strathroy	373 21	257	151	148	177	135
Sudbury	(new)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Thornbury	206 55	96	96	81	84	89
Tillsonburg	268 54	85	76	102	95	109
Toronto	2,285 76	820	653	493	800	800
Vankleek Hill	228 94	75	55	115	82	73
Walkerton	225 66	79	79	119	82	93
Walkerville	511 68	229	251	207	203	249
Waterloo	365 32	142	150	146	138	150
Weston (organized in 1911)	.....	.....	461	.....	75	328
Whitby	190 15	85	62	73	75	70
Winchester (organized in 1911)	.....	.....	106	.....	75	98
Windsor	1,520 02	545	502	430	509	479
Woodstock	462 23	147	220	165	165	231
Totals	24,657 08	9,799	9,957	9,902	9,908	11,881

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	President.	Secretary.	Address.
Strathroy	Chas. Beckett	R. F. Richardson	Strathroy.
Sudbury	J. F. Black	E. Denison	Sudbury.
Thornbury	Hy. Pedwell, Thornbury	Geo. Wright	Clarksburg.
Tillsonburg	V. A. Sinclair	W. W. Livingstone	Tillsonburg.
Toronto	W. G. MacKendrick	O. St. G. Freer	Toronto.
Vankleek Hill	F. B. Bowden	D. McInnes	Vankleek Hill.
Walkerton	H. M. Lay	Jas. Tolton	Walkerton.
Walkerville	J. W. Taylor	W. H. Smith	Walkerville.
Waterloo	C. Shantz	J. Uffelmann	Waterloo.
Weston	W. F. Charlton	T. A. Thomson	Weston.
Whitby	Rev. Jos. Fletcher	Miss M. V. Powell	Whitby.
Winchester	Jas. Ault	Jas. Thomson	Winchester.
Windsor	A. McKee	H. J. McKay	Windsor.
Woodstock	T. A. Newton	Wm. R. Vroman	Woodstock.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Agricultural Societies

OF ONTARIO

AND OF THE CONVENTION OF THE

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

FOR THE YEAR

1910

PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1910

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

To the Hon. John Morison Gibson, K.C., LL.D., Etc., Etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour the Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1910.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1910.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies of Ontario

1910

To the Honourable James S. Duff,

Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—The Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1910, which I have the honor of presenting for your consideration, contains an account of the proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, which was the largest in the history of this organization, nearly five hundred delegates from all parts of the Province being present.

It is over one hundred years since Agricultural Societies began their work in Ontario, and it augurs well for future success that, after a century of educational progress there are no signs of slipping backward.

The Financial Statements of all the Societies in the Province for 1909, the amounts paid for prizes in the different classes, the value of lands and buildings owned by the Societies and the comparative statement of Legislative grants for 1909 and 1910 are included.

The Report of the Standing Field Crop Competitions, with list of Competitors and scores, and of the prize-winners at the Winter Fairs of Guelph and Ottawa is contained in an appendix to this Report, published separately.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully yours,

J. Lockie Wilson, *Superintendent.*

Ontario
Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

OFFICERS FOR 1910.

President ..... H. J. Gould, Uxbridge.
1st Vice-President ..... Dr. J. U. Simmons, Frankford.
2nd Vice-President ..... John Farrell, Forest.
Secretary and Editor ..... J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.
Treasurer ..... Alex. McFarlane, Otterville.

Directors.

District No. 1 ..... W. K. Farlinger, Morrisburg.
District No. 2 ..... R. J. Bushell, Kingston.
District No. 3 ..... C. W. Neville, Newburgh.
District No. 4 ..... Dr. A. Galloway, Woodville.
District No. 5 ..... J. D. Orr, Meadowvale.
District No. 6 ..... W. A. Fry, Dunnville.
District No. 7 ..... J. Thos. Murphy, Simcoe.
District No. 8 ..... John Brodie, Mt. Brydges.
District No. 9 ..... R. A. Harrington, Chatham.
District No. 10 ..... Wm. Scarf, Durham.
District No. 11 ..... W. H. Johnston, Sundridge.
District No. 12 ..... Rev. J. J. Crowley, Warren.

Auditors.

R. Agnew, Meaford; William Collins, Peterboro'.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The tenth annual convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Toronto, February 9th and 10th, 1910, with a splendid attendance of nearly 500, by far the largest ever held by this Association. After the registration of the delegates, the meeting was called to order by the President, H. J. Gould, Uxbridge, who proceeded at once to deliver his address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

H. J. Gould, Uxbridge.

In calling you to order at this Tenth Annual Convention of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association of this Province, I do so with feelings of pride and pleasure —pride because of the large attendance, and because I have the honor to preside over such a splendidly representative gathering whose varied interests, financial and otherwise, are the largest in Ontario; pleasure because I anticipate that this is not going to be one of the best, but the best, and largest Convention we have yet held.

As President, I extend to you a most hearty welcome, and I ask you to take part in our discussions, to assist me in the carrying out of such rules of order as will enable us to guide our discussions in proper form, and to co-operate in extending the influence of this Association.

I am pleased to see so many delegates who are here for the first time, and I trust that they bring with them many new ideas for the furthering of the work in which we are engaged.

I am a firm believer in the work of an Association such as ours; work which cannot possibly be done so well by the individual is easily put in motion by concerted action.

Many years ago astute statesmen looking forward with prophetic vision foretold this day of co-operation. On all sides in every branch of business, men having a common object are associating themselves together in unions, syndicates, societies and associations, whatsoever you choose to call them. Individualism is now reckoned only in the annals of the past. I am not a pessimist, and believe that the world is becoming better, not worse, so earnestly believe that by reason of association work the conditions of life are being vastly improved, and higher ideals are being realized.

Our Association, however, is somewhat different from most; it has a wider range. Other groups of men come together to discuss one particular object, one aim, but we, while we make the interests of Agriculture our chief plank, embrace the products of almost all lines of trade, and our body politic is made up of men

in every station of life. We, therefore, make no apology for our Association, but claim that it is doing a large amount of good, in that it brings men of many vocations together to discuss the best means of exhibiting the fruits of their labors; it creates sociability, by which means men learn more of each other and each other's lines of business and how to respect them.

When it is remembered that our members give of their time, energy and money for no direct benefit, but for the community at large, we have a right to recognition and the support of the public.

Fairs were held in this Province long before anyone here saw the light. Started in a small way, with small exhibits and no accommodation, they have grown in numbers, size and popularity, and, when weather conditions are favorable, the increased attendance is an evidence that the general public appreciate the good work which is being done. During my visit to the different fair centres, I was agreeably surprised at the interest manifested by the merchants and citizens in making their places bright and attractive, showing that all classes delight in welcoming the exhibitors and patrons to the fair. More than ever before are the residents of our towns and cities discovering how closely their interests are allied with those of the farmers. The fair is the most opportune time and place to view the best product of, not only the farm, but all the other lines of industry and trade. Here intending purchasers have an opportunity of looking over more and better stock in less time than in any other way. They also have the chance of viewing the splendid display of the field, garden, orchard, shop and domestic wares.

Yet there are times when it is not a pleasure, and on these occasions, none feel it more than the directors. When time and money have been expended by directors and exhibitors, and everything looks promising for pleasure and profit, the elements take a hand and spoil it all. It is the possibility of this fate that deters many societies from raising their Fairs to the standard they otherwise would, if there were some method whereby they could be indemnified, even partially, against total loss.

While on my visits last Fall, I was convinced more than ever before of the advisability of making some provision to meet bad weather conditions, and an insurance proposition will be submitted by the Superintendent to this Convention, which, I trust, will meet with your approval.

I have been impressed, not only at Fairs, but elsewhere, with the need of a better system of selecting breeding stock. My observations were directed particularly to the horse industry. It seems an unbusinesslike proposition on the part of the farmer to mate a splendid draught mare with a Hackney, blood or pony or the reverse.

It is discouraging to see so many undesirable males travelling the country. In my opinion, one-half of these horses should be wearing harness, hauling the plough, truck or buggy

While we cannot compel the breeder to adopt a system of selection, he should be urged at least to use sound serviceable males.

As a means to improve the conditions, I would suggest that the Government appoint expert inspectors, whose duties would be to pronounce upon the soundness and conformation of all horses intended for service, and when these are passed in accordance with a proper standard, the owner be forced to take out a license. If this were done, it would not be many years before our stock would greatly increase in value.

A Busy Day at Canada's Greatest Exhibition.

The exhibits and breeding of cattle are more satisfactory. At our Fairs, no society can offer a prize for a grade male, and this is as it should be.

The swine exhibits and industry are now a credit to the farmer, and the returns for these are satisfactory. They can be raised and fitted in a very short time, and when, by reason of a scarcity, prices go up (as supply and demand make the price of everything), the farmers proceed to raise as many as they possibly can, with the result that the market becomes congested, then they get discouraged and reduce the output. There should be a better understanding between the producer and the packing companies.

While we have grand exhibits of sheep, this line of stock has declined in numbers very materially. This is due to several causes. In some sections, principally the Eastern part of the Province, the dairy industry has taken up the attention of farmers largely. Another cause is the dog nuisance, many farmers having had to give up raising sheep on account of ravages by useless curs, which were allowed to wander at large over the countryside. There are a number of other reasons which could be given for the decline of this important industry, but time will not permit. The reduction in number of these profitable animals has certainly been a great loss to the country, as they are great weed destroyers and will feed on lands unsuited for other classes of stock. The idea that is being acted upon by the Department of Agriculture in establishing Sheep Illustration Stations will doubtless serve a good purpose in reviving this important industry.

Poultry raising is going forward by leaps and bounds. Yet the supply is hardly keeping pace with the demand, as is evidenced by the prices paid. Never before in the history of the Province was seen such an exhibit of poultry as was shown at Guelph Winter Fair last winter, and I think if our Country Fairs want to encourage this exhibit, they would do well to provide the best accommodation possible, and secure permanent coops.

The quantity and quality of butter produced is very gratifying, and the high prices paid make it a profitable business, but I regret to learn that the cheese output has fallen off considerably. In 1903 we exported 3,000,000 boxes, and in 1909 only 2,000,000. One reason assigned is the failure of pasture in 1908, when many farmers sold their dairy cattle at a low price.

The vegetable output and consumption is growing very rapidly. It is a pleasure to visit our markets and fairs and see the wonderful assortment and degree of perfection of this natural and healthful food for man.

The success of the fruit industry is encouraging, and I would like to see more fruit trees planted by individual farmers, if for nothing else than home consumption.

There is a good market in foreign countries for Canadian-grown clover seed, but it will be necessary for our farmers to see to it that no noxious weeds are allowed to get into this important crop. I hope that at our next year's Exhibitions we shall see a great improvement in the purity of this line of product. I congratulate the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on passing a law penalizing seedsmen who sell seed grain below a fixed standard.

The Seed Fairs of our Societies are also doing much good. Three years ago, the Standing Field Crop Competitions, under the auspices of our Agricultural Societies, were inaugurated in Ontario by our Superintendent. This educational work was begun in a small way, but it has already gone far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and the Agricultural Society in Ontario that fails to take

advantage of the splendid prizes offered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture is backward indeed and not deserving of the splendid educational features of this work.

While our Directors are making great efforts to perfect the exhibits in every department, there is a branch which needs very careful handling, and that is what are usually termed "Special Attractions."

Fair days are holidays to the majority of those who attend; many come for amusement, and we must give it to them, but let it be along educational lines; nothing should be put on our programme of an immoral nature.

I am pleased to notice that the Department is alive to the necessity of suppression of all gambling devices, and I am informed by the Superintendent that even greater vigilance will be used in this regard in the future.

I am sure that you were highly pleased with the splendid report of our last meeting, and here again we tender our thanks to the Superintendent. This book going into our many homes will be of great educational value, and, with the exception of the cut of your humble servant on the front page, it is fit to adorn any library.

We meet in session time after time puzzling our brains in devising ways and means to make our Fairs educational, attractive, and pleasing, but we cannot do it all; the public, especially the farmer, must help.

It is said that the farmer is nature's nobleman, who has Heaven for a canopy, and the earth for a throne. Learned men of all ages, philosophers, statesmen, orators, have done themselves honor, and "appeased the gods" by laying their good-will offerings on the altars of Agriculture, and yet, if a man possesses mechanical ingenuity, he had better be a mechanic; he who is fitted by nature and education is justified in being a public teacher, and he who is born to be a distributor of the world's products may be a merchant, but all should show capacity for their pursuits to entitle them to obtain the reward due only to ability.

In Agriculture, the Creator has furnished a safe and healthful employment for all. The idea has long been relegated to the Past, that it did not require brains to follow the profession of Agriculture.

Nothing can be nobler than to be useful. Idleness should not be respectable. Selfishness is ignorance. Speculators cannot make unless someone loses. In the realm of speculation, every success has its victim. But the harvest reaped by the farmer benefits all and injures none. For him to succeed it is not necessary that someone should fail. The same is true of all producers.

The farmers represent the largest financial interests in this Canada of ours, and our own fair Province of Ontario is the most prosperous of them all. There is no class which has better opportunities than the Ontario farmers for the building up of beautiful homes and surroundings. Expanding fields of green and gold, and the cattle on a thousand hills are theirs. The farmer who allows his fences to fall into decay, his gates to become unhinged and buildings unpainted, is not of a high order of patriotism. For as Scotland's ploughman poet said:—

> "To make a happy farmside clime to weans and wife,
> This the true pathos and desire of human life."

I am pleased to note that a kindlier spirit of co-operation prevails between business men in our towns and cities and the farmers. This is as it should be. Ours is a common interest, and farmers' and citizens' interests intertwine. The one cannot very well prosper without the other, and in order that the hopes of

patriots and statesmen in this Western World may be realized, there must prevail a kindly spirit among all classes of our citizens, each endeavoring to do his part in our process of nation buildings.

I cannot conclude my already too lengthy address without again thanking our Superintendent for the good work he has done for all the Societies in the Province, and our thanks are due to the Government for the assistance they have given us in the past, but we are deeply impressed with the idea that the time is fully ripe for a substantial increase in the Legislative Grant to the several hundred societies in the Province, which are doing such splendid work for the educational and financial uplift of all the citizens of Ontario in whatever capacity they are engaged, for, with a progressive farming community, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and professional men participate in the general prosperity.

Dr. J. U. Simmons, Frankford: It is a pleasure to be here again at the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, to come as a representative of one of the minor rural districts fairs in the Province of Ontario.

I recognize that the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association, as it stands to-day in the hearts of our citizens, is the finest institution on the Continent, for there is not one to equal it in the United States. It has for its aim the betterment of all our citizens.

Pleased as I am to be a resident of Ontario, the banner Province of this great Dominion, I feel it an honor to come here, and study Agriculture with my coworkers, and in doing so I have, Mr. President, to thank the mover and seconder who last year, while I was on a bed of affliction, elected me to the position of first vice-president in my absence. I feel it a duty to the Province to make Agricultural interests mine, and I have endeavored to do all I possibly could this year.

I am pleased, with our President, to see so many new faces. I have had great pleasure coming here for the last fifteen years. I look upon our Association largely as a voluntary co-operation of the Directors of Fairs to help the public by and through their indefatigable efforts. We who have the honor to be directors know that no one man in a district can run a Fair. It requires the united efforts of every Director; every patron and every exhibitor must bring forward the best product of the soil and of his hands.

The Province of Ontario has nearly four hundred institutions doing good work with Fall and Spring Shows and Seed Fairs. These are the institutions that help agriculturists to make a success of their business. They help to draw out the best products, create a friendly rivalry and bring forward a class and quality of goods second to none on this continent.

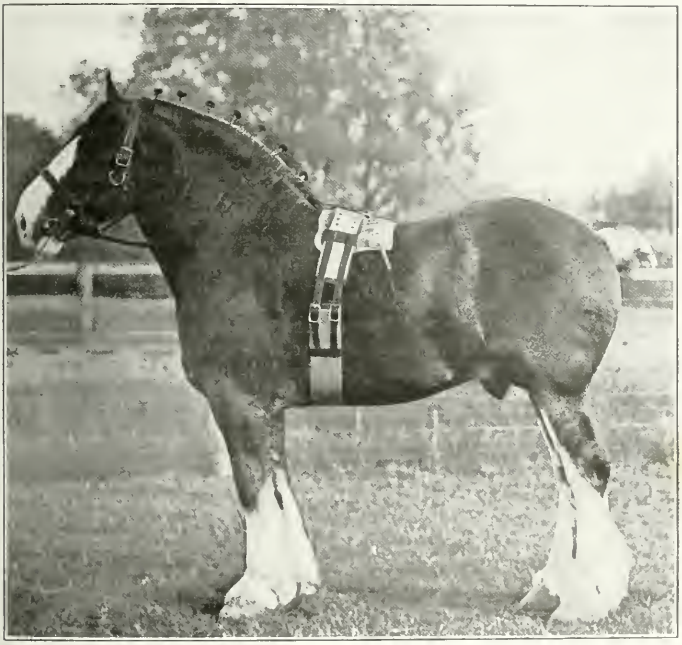
There are drawbacks to the Fairs and Exhibitions, I am sorry to say. There is a lack of concentration, unhealthy rivalry, selfishness and also a lack of co-operation. There are a few men who think they can run their individual fairs better alone, and they do not want to take any lessons from us. I am pleased that some societies have sent their representatives here to-day who have not been represented before. It will make their fairs better than ever. It costs a little for an Agricultural Society to send a representative here, but if he comes and takes home and puts into practice what he hears here, his Society will benefit by it. It is only by stimulating healthy rivalry and by the knowledge acquired at meetings of our Association that we can expect to make progress.

While we say the farmer is the backbone of the country, and while we are pleased to note legislation going forward for the improvement of live stock, more can and will be done, especially in the horse classes. We need a board of inspec-

tors for this purpose. At a meeting at Belleville some time ago, a suggestion was made that the inspection go as far as at least to ascertain that every breeding male was sound.

Coming to cattle. In the east they keep dairy breeds, in the west beef breeds. The interests of the east are very different to those of the west. I have a flock of Ayrshires. Stick to one breed and make it a success. Each breed has its adherents.

Sheep in our district are not very successful, as in a great many other parts of the country. They do better in more hilly districts, and with the Government's assistance I feel that the sheep industry will not soon die out, but will be started again on a healthy basis, and will be developed into a very important trade.



Clydesdale.

I want to say a few words with reference to my own pet subject, vegetables. We have a national reputation along this line. I hope every Agricultural Society will encourage large exhibits of them.

I am glad our President called your attention to the Annual Report. It is sent out to every Agricultural Society in the Province of Ontario.

With regard to "Special Attractions." There is a Society not a thousand miles away from our town which offers prizes as low as three dollars for a team worth $500 or more, and spends from $300 to $500 for popular shows. They had

better take $255 of that and divide it among the various classes, thus making it more educational.

I move the adoption of our President's address. The motion was seconded by J. T. Murphy, and carried.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

It is very gratifying to see such a splendid representation from every section of the Province, from Kenora in the northwest to Glengarry in the east, with representatives from all the counties lying in between. We have come to the time in the history of our Agricultural Societies when a forward movement is taking place. Never before have we had such a magnificent gathering as we have here to-day; never so many Agricultural Societies represented.

The Agricultural Societies of Ontario are to be congratulated on another most successful year, which was marred only by the fact that about fifty of them were unfortunate in experiencing bad weather on the days selected for their exhibitions. With this exception, prosperity was visible everywhere, and the exhibits and attendance were all that could be desired. The returns for 1909 have not all been made to the Department, but taking seven representative Societies as compared with 1908, the prize money paid in the live stock classes has increased several hundred dollars in these Fairs. The most conspicuous showing was in the horse department.

Looking through the Agricultural Report of 1881, I find the returns of four Societies reported, and, comparing these returns with those of 1908, the horse entries have increased four hundred and fifty-five, and the sheep three hundred and twenty-five, notwithstanding that the sheep industry has gone back somewhat in recent years.

The principal amendments to the Agricultural Societies' Act were, "Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, the Minister may authorize any Society to elect six Directors in addition to those already provided for."

There has also been a change in the form of the Affidavit, which now reads as follows:—

AFFIDAVIT AS TO MEMBERSHIP AND PAYMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

County of
To Wit:

I, , of , treasurer of the Agricultural Society, make oath and say that during the year ending 31st day of December, 19 , the said Agricultural Society expended the sum of dollars, solely for agricultural purposes, in accordance with the Act, as set forth in the audited financial statement of the Society, and that no prizes for horse races or special attractions, and no prize money other than cash is included in the above amount, and that the number of members of the said Society for 19 is

Treasurer.

Sworn before me this
day of , 19 .

Justice of the Peace for the County of
or a Commissioner in H. C. J.

9 Edw. VII. c. 23, s. 6.

EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

	$	c.
Prizes paid, Horses, $; Cattle, ; Sheep.		
(Prizes for horses not to include horse races.)		
" " Pigs, $; Poultry, $; Dairy Products, $		
" " Grain and Seeds		
" " Roots and other hoed crops		
" " Orchard and Garden Products		
" " Implements and General Manufactures		
" " Fine Arts, $; Ladies' Work, $		
" " All other objects on exhibition		
Money paid for prizes awarded in previous years		
" " " at Plowing Match		
" " " for Field Crop Competition		
(Contributed by Society.)		
Meetings or Lectures for discussion of Agricultural Subjects		
Agricultural Periodicals		
Purchase of Live Stock		
Purchase of Seed and Plants		
Keep of Stock		
Expenses of Delegates to Fairs and Exhibitions Convention		
Total Cash Expenditure for Agricultural Purposes		

Hackney.

Many Secretaries in making their returns do not seem to understand that the Legislative Grant is based on the money expended by Agricultural Societies in this Province for purely agricultural purposes. They did not know exactly what items of expenditure could be included in this. In many instances, through no fault of the officers, the returns have not been made out as they should have been. To avoid this, some little change has been made, and we now have an affidavit clearly defining the expenditure for agricultural purposes. Every item upon which the grant is based appears on it.

A notice of motion of a change in the constitution subdividing the Province into districts has been received from Mr. C. L. Stephens, Orillia, and in accordance therewith, I beg leave to submit the following subdivision: The proposition is that Ontario be divided into twelve districts with a representative elected at this convention who is a resident of that district. By this method, each section of the Province will be represented at this Convention.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.

Glengarry	3
Prescott	3
Russell	5
Stormont	5
Dundas	3
Carleton	4
Grenville	4
Total	27

District No. 2.

Leeds	7
Lanark	8
Renfrew	4
Frontenac	6
Total	25

District No. 3.

Lennox	3
Addington	2
Prince Edward	3
Hastings	10
Northumberland	8
Total	26

District No. 4.

Peterborough	8
Durham	5
Victoria	8
Ontario	7
Total	28

District No. 5.

York	9
Simcoe	11
Peel	5
Dufferin	3
Halton	5
To al	33

District No. 6.

Wellington	12
Wentworth	7
Lincoln	5
Welland	6
Total	30

District No. 7.

Haldimand	6
Brant	3
Norfolk	7
Waterloo	5
Oxford	9
Total	30

District No. 8.

Perth	9
Middlesex	12
Elgin	6
Kent	9
Total	36

District No. 9.

Essex	9
Lambton	10
Huron	12
Total	31

District No. 10.

Bruce	15
Grey	19
Total	34

District No. 11.

Haliburton	3
Muskoka	8
Parry Sound	12
Total	23

District No. 12.

Nipissing	7
Sudbury	2
Algoma	7
Manitoulin	5
Thunder Bay	2
Rainy River	1
Kenora	2
Total	26

If you decide to adopt these, you will have the opportunity to-morrow to elect a director from each of these districts.

For half a hundred years Agricultural Societies at frequent intervals have been more or less crippled by wet weather on exhibition days, and consequent decrease in gate receipts, causing serious financial loss. It frequently happens that on the first day of the fair the weather is fine when the bulk of the exhibits are brought in. These are then judged, and the prize money awarded, even although the gate receipts on the second day are practically nil on account of rain. I have received letters from all over the Province asking me if something could not be done in some way to assist such unfortunate Societies, and at your last Annual Convention a resolution was passed asking me to look into this matter, and see if some remedy, in part at least, could not be devised. I beg leave to submit two methods for your consideration.

In order to put the insurance scheme on a satisfactory basis, it will be necessary to provide a fund each year of $12,000. The first plan is to deduct this amount from the $67,000 available. The total grant is $70,000, but out of this have to be deducted $2,000 for stock and new societies, and $1,000 for societies which charge no gate receipts, and which, of course, would not be entitled to participate in this proposition, leaving the available amount $67,000. Taking the year 1909, during which, probably, more fairs met with bad weather conditions than ever before, the $12,000 of a reserve fund would, in my opinion, be sufficient to cover 75 per cent. of the average losses in gate receipts each year. If this plan were adopted, there would be a deduction all round from the grant of each Society of about 17 per cent. I would recommend that this fund be limited to $12,000, and if we have a season of good weather the percentage to be deducted would be correspondingly reduced, and the balance of the $12,000 would remain part of the regular appropriation and be divided among all the societies in the usual way provided for under the Act.

The losses would be paid on the recommendation of the Superintendent on the basis of the average gate receipts for the three previous years in the same manner as the Government grant is apportioned.

The second plan would be workable only in the event of your having increased funds that could be utilized for this purpose. You have on your programme the subject of "Increased Municipal and Legislative Assistance." Assuming that your expectations are realized and that the amount at your disposal would be increased by, say, $14,000, then $12,000 could be deducted therefrom in the same manner as suggested in the first plan, which would leave $72,000, and of this, $2,000 would be for the stock societies, leaving the full $70,000 to be apportioned among the Societies holding exhibitions, which would place them in a better position than they are in to-day in so far as their regular grants are concerned, besides having made provision for losses from wet weather. In the event of an extraordinarily wet season, when a larger number than usual of societies met with losses the $12,000 would be apportioned pro rata among them. If, on account of good weather con-

ditions, only a small portion of this $12,000 was required to meet losses, the remainder of the $12,000 would be apportioned among all the societies in the regular way, according to expenditure for agricultural purposes as laid down in the Act.

With the adoption of one of these propositions, those societies which meet with bad weather can go on in confidence with their educational work, and personal liability of officers and directors for the payment of prize money would be completely done away with. This uncertainty and liability has been a great drawback to the successful carrying on of fairs and exhibitions in the past. In order to prevent fraud it would be necessary for those societies applying for relief in this behalf to forward to the Superintendent within ten days after the fair a joint state-

Suffolk Punch.

ment giving the facts sworn to by the President, Secretary and Treasurer. In considering losses in gate receipts it must be distinctly proved that the rainfall occurred previous to 2 p.m. on the principal day or days of the fairs, and was sufficient to interfere with the gate receipts. In order to make this proposition legal it would be necessary to have the Act amended by the Legislature.

Such is the outline in the move for protecting fairs and exhibitions from financial loss owing to the weather conditions. It will be in order for this Convention to thoroughly discuss it and make suggestions.

The work of the Standing Field Crop Competitions is continuing to meet with

the approval of the farmers of Ontario. Eighty Agricultural Societies entered in 1909 and 1,500 farmers competed, the area under crop, inspected by the Departmental Judges, being 20,000 acres.

At the Canadian National Exhibition, the sheaf exhibit from the fields in these competitions was indeed a credit to the agriculturists of the Province, and the arch built up, 200 feet in length, was the admiration of the tens of thousands who visited the Horticultural Building in which the grain was shown. The prize winning sheaves were shipped by the Ontario Government to London, England, for exhibition purposes. I wish to draw the attention of the exhibitors to the fact that about one-third of the sheaves arrived at the Exhibition in bad shape owing to the fact that they were shipped in a damp condition. This, however, can easily be remedied another year.

Three hundred and fifty bushels of grain from the prize winning fields were exhibited at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, and it was considered by experts to have been the best exhibit of grain yet held. Part of the prize winning grain also was shipped to England for purposes above stated and the balance distributed among the Department's agricultural representatives in the Province to be divided among the farmers in their section for experimental purposes. The grain which did not win prizes was sold by public auction and realized satisfactory prices, the amounts obtained being remitted promptly to the exhibitors.

Judges.

The Departmental Judge system is still expanding and the complaints received, considering the large number of judges sent out, were few. The following is a comparative statement of the numbers employed during the last three years:

1907, 178; 1908, 222; 1909, 251.

Since the last Convention I regret to report the death of Mr. Johnson Ellis, Lindsay. Mr. Ellis was a former member of our Executive and was an enthusiastic worker both in his own society and in our Association, and his honest counsel will indeed be missed.

The following are the grants voted for 1910 in aid of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario:—

Seed Fairs	$ 500.00
Spring Stallion Shows	3,500.00
Agricultural Societies	70,000.00
Field Crop Competitions	7,000.00
Services and Expenses of Judges	10,000.00
Expenses of Meetings	200.00
	$91,200.00

Of the $70,000 the Agricultural Societies in the unorganized districts of New Ontario received in 1909, $9,358, this grant being apportioned on double their expenditure for agricultural purposes, that is, they received two dollars instead of one, as compared with the grants paid to the societies in older Ontario. In 1909, these societies also received a special grant of $3,000, apportioned to societies, the total expenditure of which for agricultural purposes was under $1,000, and all but five of the societies participated in this special grant. The rapid expansion of Agricultural Societies in New Ontario reduces the amount available for distribution among the older societies and, as will be seen, one-seventh of the whole grant is distributed

in the north country, and I am sure there will be no complaint coming from those in older Ontario of the generous treatment accorded by the Government to the sturdy pioneer farmers of Ontario's Northwest.

There is also a grant of $1,000 apportioned chiefly among the Indian Societies in Brant and Middlesex.

Of the $10,000 voted for the expenses and services of Departmental Judges the Government receives a refund of about $4,500.

This branch of the Department has been able to make an arrangement with the railways operating in this Province, whereby for the last three years a refund has been secured for the Government on all tickets purchased by the judges employed equivalent to single fare rate for return trips. This same reduction now applies to those engaged in judging the Field Crop Competitions.

A Delegate: Would it not be possible to get a thousand mile ticket and do away with these receipts?

J. Lockie Wilson: That is a question that I took up with the railway companies and they refused to do that, as the mileage books would be a lot of trouble to the railway auditors. I explained to the railways that if they built up a farming community with all its different industries they were building up traffic and trade for themselves continuously.

Societies which hold exhibitions and which also enter the Standing Field Crop Competitions could extend this educational work by offering prizes at their Fall Fairs for sheaves and grain from the winning fields.

Revision of the Prize Lists.

Complaints have been made to the Department that exhibitors of home manufactures and ladies' work have been showing the same articles continuously for many years and making a business of taking these exhibits from one fair to another. This could be remedied by a rearrangement of the by-laws of the society and a careful revision of the prize list. I am of opinion that all the prize lists in the Province should be gone over carefully and revised and prizes that have been given in the past for stock, grain, roots, etc., not adapted to the locality, should be cut out and the money for such utilized for the increase of prize money for what is produced and best adapted to the localities where the fairs are held.

Halter-Breaking Young Animals.

In order to properly exhibit colts and young animals they should be properly halter-broken, and this education should be begun when they are a few weeks old. To encourage the farmer boys, prizes should be offered for the animals which lead best by the halter. Colts should be trained to follow directly behind, to lead from the side or to run ahead of the groom, just as Hackneys are shown. This would prove good educational work and add to the appearance and value of the animal in the show ring and when shown to a prospective buyer. When an animal is brought into the ring that has never been trained it cannot be exhibited to the best advantage.

In conclusion, I thank you for the many courtesies extended to me during the year that is past and trust that we may all be spared to continue our efforts for the extension and uplift of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario.

"For the structures that we raise
Time is with material filled.
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build."

Thoroughdrebs.

THE PRESIDENT: I suggest receiving the report of the Superintendent, but allowing the discussion of the insurance proposition to stand over until to-morrow in order that you may have time to think about it.

WM. SCOTT: Where a society has applied for a certain Judge, do you object to sending him back a second year over the same ground?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I endeavour to meet the wishes of a society as far as possible, but when the circuits are arranged, the man asked for may be on a circuit in Glengarry and not available to attend a fair in, say, the County of Wellington. In sending out the names of judges selected for a circuit, directors are always asked if the judges for their fair are satisfactory, and if objection is taken to any of them those objected to are not sent.

WM. SCOTT: When a society asks for one, should you not send him?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Yes, if that society is prepared to pay $8 for him; but if he is out on circuit, we cannot very well take him off.

CHAS. O'REILLY: I believe it is better not to send the same judges to the same fairs two years in succession. If these judges go on a circuit around the same neighborhood, the same classes of stock are exhibited. It is better to send out a different judge each year.

C. W. NEVILLE: I have had some experience with a man returning the second year. A certain man made a complaint to the Department against a judge last year, and this year this judge had the same circuit, and this man was hand in glove with him. Never send the same man to the same place. A new man comes whom no one knows, and we think it is more satisfactory.

DAVID ROBERTSON: With regard to the exhibiting of horses, we ought to show the light horses first instead of the heavy ones. It should be seen to that the horses are put in the class to which they properly belong.

A. TAYLOR: In order that the delegates should have an opportunity of getting better acquainted they should wear the badge belonging to their societies. We wander through the streets, and do not know each other.

THE PRESIDENT: The Superintendent and I discussed getting badges for you all, but we did not feel justified in spending $20 or $30 for them.

ROBT. HUMPHREY: In regard to the classification of horses, we leave it to the judges and directors to place them in the right class. Previous to that there had been a good deal of contention over them.

DELEGATE: The increased grant is a very important question, and is worthy of some discussion before we go to wait upon the Government. We have gone two years up to the House and asked for $30,000, and the Government says, "You cannot have it." What are you going to do if you get a refusal this time?

CONVENTION: Keep on going.

DELEGATE: I hardly think it is laid properly before the Government. Instead of asking for it in a coaxing way, we ought to say we must have it.

THE PRESIDENT: The proper way to do that is for someone to move a resolution that this Convention wait upon the Government, and ask for an increase, say to $100,000.

R. HONEY: Concerning the judges, there has been some blame placed to the credit of the Department and some to the Superintendent. I do not want to blame either one. I know a little about what some of the parties here have been talking about this afternoon. Here is where the mistake is made. A person applies to the Superintendent who is really not in a position to know whether that man is capable, or not. Mr. Wilson writes to some person in whom he has confidence, and asks him

about the man. If the applicant is not placed on the list, he will get four or five to recommend him who are particular friends of his, but know nothing of his ability. I know a man who applied this last year, and five men recommended him, but at the same time he knows practically nothing about the stock he is expected to judge. The Superintendent received a good report about him. Neither the Superintendent nor the Department is to blame.

J. Lockie Wilson: The method for the selection of judges adopted by the Department is as follows: A man writes to the Department recommending that a certain person be put on the list of judges, or asking that he himself be put on, and stating his qualifications. They are requested by me to forward at once the names of three prominent breeders in their locality, of the class of stock the applicant wishes to judge, and on receipt of these references, if satisfactory, they are placed upon our list, and when a vacancy occurs, are given a few fairs on trial. The directors of the fairs to which they are assigned are requested to notify me promptly whether their decisions are satisfactory or not. If complaints are received they are investigated at once, and, if they are justified, the judge is promptly struck off the list.

Dr. Simmons: Judges should pass an examination, but perhaps we have not reached that stage yet.

J. T. Murphy: I move that this Association ask the Government to increase our grant from $70,000 to $100,000. We need this money and after all it belongs to us, and the members of our Government are only our representatives. In a respectful manner, not bulldozing them, we can tell them plainly that we want that $30,000 extra, and if we do not get it to-day, we will go back to-morrow and from year to year until we do get it. I think that if we do this in a decent way, the Government will take cognizance of it. We are asking for money that we contribute. If some promoter requires $30,000 he pulls on many wires until he gets it.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mayor Geary, Toronto.

When I heard that a gathering of this Association was occupying this room in the City Hall, I had no idea that it was of such a formidable character, so large in numbers and composed of representatives from all over the Province, of such excellence, and representing such a strong and substantial set of organizations as you gentlemen do here to-day.

In this country we have not many institutions, many buildings, many associations which can go back the length of time you can. If I am right, your Agricultural Societies are almost contemporaneous with the founding of this country, existing for upwards of one hundred years, and you have exercised a wide and useful influence during that time.

It affords me great pleasure, as Mayor, to welcome you to this city, and to this particular part of it that you are gracing with your presence at this moment. What I have to say is formal, but that you may feel welcome, you have the freedom of the city.

I have many pleasant recollections of the fairs held in the western part of this Province. Earlier in my life, I went in at one end or the other of the town

band, for we could generally get in that way free of charge. We are proud of the little fair in Lambton, and we always look forward to it in the year; and now I can appreciate the importance and good results that flow from it. I am always glad to know that it is a success, as every fair of that kind is.

I wish your Association every success, for I do not believe that the Province of Ontario could exist without some such association as this is, to constantly instil into the citizens both some ambition to do better and some opportunity to learn what others have done.

I am very glad to see you here. I thank you for the opportunity afforded me to come in and say a word or two to you, and I can only say that I hope all success may attend your deliberations.

THE PRESIDENT: As President of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to accept your hearty welcome and freedom of your beautiful city. The fact that your good city extended to us the invitation, as before, shows that we are not a difficult body to deal with. You have an extended reputation for hospitality and culture.

A Splendid Percheron Six-Horse Team.

In reply to the Address of Welcome, the object of the Association is sometimes dealt with, but it is unnecessary to do so. For your hearty welcome we thank you. I may be permitted to say that what I have read of you, Mr. Mayor, leads me to believe that the city of Toronto has done itself honour in placing you at the head of affairs. I am convinced that you will conduct yourself in such a manner to be satisfactory to all the citizens.

C. NIX: The deputation is about to meet the Government asking it to increase the grant to $100,000. We have gone twice before and this is the third time. If we do not succeed this time, when will we? A body of this kind should have some power and influence. If we go and say that we must have this money that we pay our share to the common fund, and we want a portion back, we should get it. If they give us $100,000, then we can afford to insure ourselves out of that.

The motion that we go in a body to meet the members of the Government, was seconded by C. O'Reilly, and carried.

DELEGATES APPLY FOR AN INCREASED GOVERNMENT GRANT.

The Convention adjourned at 4.40 p.m., to permit the delegates to wait upon the members of the Government and present their claims for an increase in the Government grant from $70,000 to $100,000.

EDUCATIONAL AND FINANCIAL RESULTS FROM FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa.

The idea of stimulating the production of high class seed by field crop competitions had its origin in the Seed Selection Special which visited a great many western points under the direction of the Dominion Seed Commissioner.

Heavy Horses—Canadian National

In my judgment there has been no forward movement in field agriculture which has encouraged the production of high class seed more than the Field Crop Competitions.

In Ontario, the ten societies in 1907 had some 200 competitors in oats, barley, fall and spring wheat, beans and alsike clover. In 1908, some forty societies entered the competition with about 650 competitors in oats, spring wheat, barley, beans, corn and potatoes. In 1909 80 societies took up the competitions and the number of competitors was 1,500, covering oats, barley, spring and fall wheat, beans, peas, corn and potatoes. This indicates the wonderful growth of the movement. If each field of five acres had been ideal for seed purposes, it would have made available a very large quantity of first-class seed. Possibly not more than half the oats and barley would be suitable for this purpose: a larger amount of the other crops might safely be depended upon, however.

The educational value of this work cannot readily be realized. To those who take it up there come the inspiration to excel and the desire to win. This stimulates the competitor to look into the question of varieties and brings him in closer touch with the work of the Experimental Stations, for he naturally reads what they have to say about their experiences in varieties, soil cultivation, time for seeding, treatment for smut, etc.; he also becomes a close observer of what his successful neighbors are doing. When once a farmer enters these competitions, he becomes a keen observer of crops; as he drives along the road he measures every crop of grain like the one he has in competition with his own to see how they compare in stand of crop, maturity, smut, weeds, or anything else he can see at a glance; his crops become more and more a topic of conversation. I was told that a year ago, after the first competition in the Kenyon Agricultural Society in Glengarry County was over, no more heated debate occurred anywhere than when some of the farmers met and discussed the field crop competition problem.

Thoroughbred Sire.

Then there is the benefit of the object lesson these plots afford; when it is announced that Mr. So-and-So's plots won prizes, their neighbours are often curious enough to see what these fields look like, so they go and examine.

As the judge takes up the scoring of the field with the owner he is able to show him the weak and strong points of his crop. He may not have known of the presence of certain weeds until they are pointed out; he is shown how he can combat smut by treating his seed; he is advised to try to separate barley, wheat and other grains from his oats for seed purposes. In addition to this his attention is drawn to business methods when the judge asks him for his date of seeding, the amount he sows per acre, his rotation of crops, his treatment for smut, etc. He realizes that it must be worth while to pay attention to some of these details; such facts would help him to compare notes from year to year.

Such business methods applied to grain production generally would mean very much for the Province. It is variously estimated by the Provincial and Dominion statisticians that last year the field crops of Ontario ranged from $170,000,000 to $200,000,000. This does not really give their value, as much of it is

utilized as the farmer's raw material in the manufacture of beef, mutton, pork, milk and its products, eggs, etc., which gives it an added value over commercial prices. Anything that will increase the yields and quality of our farm crops should meet with every encouragement. Some of the means used for this end are better tillage, better drainage and better seeds. The Field Crop Competitions aid the latter means: better seed embodies not only pure, plump, vital seed, but quality and variety in seeds as well.

The Field Crop Competitions have done more in this direction than the most sanguine of its promoters have anticipated. This work has been greatly stimulated by the splendid prizes offered by the various Governments, Societies and private individuals. You have much to be thankful for in the untiring efforts of your Secretary, Mr. Lockie Wilson, who had his ear to the ground, and knew that if he could get the Societies to take up this work by stimulating them to action through money prizes, much good would be accomplished. I have only to refer

Typical Draught Gelding.

you to the splendid prizes given at the Toronto Industrial, the Ottawa Central Exhibition, the Guelph Winter Fair and the Ottawa Winter Fair, for the grain grown in connection with these various competitions to prove to you that this work is having a telling effect. At Guelph this year there were no less than 107 exhibits and at Ottawa 45. The general purity as well as quality of these exhibits proved to be much in advance of last year, the first year that such encouragement has been given. The sale of this seed, too, was much more satisfactory this year than last. In what other way could so large an amount of representative seed be brought together? Yet another good educational feature of these competitions is in drawing the attention of the exhibitor to the kind and extent of the noxious weed life existing upon his farm. He mentally vows it will be less, and such feelings and inspiration are caught up by his neighbours: thus the good work is extended.

In the bulletins which are published giving a summary of the judges' scores much good is done. This is where the competitor can compare his crop with his

neighbour's in the light of the judge's score and see where he succeeded or failed, as the case may be. Then, in the compilation of the bulletins, light is thrown upon the various inferences to be drawn from the competitions.

Some Financial Results of the Work.

Only a limited number of the competitors can participate in the prizes offered by the Societies or through the Superintendent of the Agricultural Societies, Mr. Lockie Wilson, but all can secure the benefits of more or less free advertising which they get in the bulletins, the agricultural press and elsewhere. Many farmers have found a good market at their own doors for their surplus seeds, when they have proven to be good.

The possibilities for enlarged markets for these seeds may be realized from the popularity of Mandscheuri barley during the last fifteen or twenty years. A few years ago, Professor Zavitz tells us, a striking looking plant of barley was growing in a plot of Mandscheuri, now known as No. 21. It has so multiplied now that some farmers have grown some hundreds of bushels of it; they are selling it at good prices, even as high as $1.25 per bushel. As soon as the results of the Field Crop Competitions were published in 1907, an enquiry came from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Mr. William Lewis, of Dunsford, for 10 bushels of Siberian oats, for which he received $25. He sent them, and they gave good satisfaction, which led to further orders. Ever since 1907 crops were ready to market, Mr. Lewis has had no trouble to sell his seed oats at from $1 to $1.25 per bushel. The work had led him to invest in an up-to-date fanning mill which has paid him well.

There are many other illustrations if one only knew the details. I get numerous enquiries as to where seed of such-and-such varieties may be obtained in quantity and, could I act as a wholesale clearing house, I could dispose of hundreds of bushels of seed grain every year. I refer them to the bulletins. The wholesale seed houses also scan the published bulletins with a view of locating seed grain in quantity for their spring trade.

This part of the work is yet in its infancy, and if more seed fairs were held and the grain from the Field Crop Competitions were exhibited, as in some cases it is, it would also mean a financial gain to the growers.

One of the strongest arguments that the work pays is, that those Agricultural Societies which try it once are usually eager to enter again the following year, and so the good work goes on.

J. Lockie Wilson: After Professor Zavitz, there is no other man in Canada who has done more for farmers in advancing the purity of grain than Mr. Raynor.

On motion of Dr. Simmons, Mr. Raynor received a hearty vote of thanks for his excellent address.

PREPARING SHEEP FOR EXHIBITION.

John Campbell, Woodville.

The first steps to win any measure of success must be taken long before a start is made in the way of final preparation for the show-ring. The selecting of sires and dams, the careful study of their ancestors, their own strong points and defects, the pondering over set ideals and the mating so as to breed up to the high aim are most necessary means to reach the end in view.

Having our flock to select from, the next important step—and on it much depends—is to pick out the sheep and lambs which promise to stand the pressure of liberal feeding. Here is where constitution stands for success or failure. Other absolutely necessary qualifications are to have animals closely typical of their breed, those that are in form as nearly perfect as possible, which show a tendency to flesh freely and evenly, and which also have good fleeces and skins with all the fancy points possible belonging to the represented breed. The wise breeder will first aim at having utility points packed in as full as possible, and follow that up with all the fancy trimmings in reach.

Another consideration in preparing sheep for exhibition is the keeping in

An Early Start in the Show Ring.

view, not only the individuals to be shown, but the securing of uniformity, as well for the flock as for competition. Many such premiums have been lost because one animal showed a distinct want of class compared with its mates, thus so lowering the typical uniform average as to send the whole down to a lower standing.

It is well in setting apart the show flock, or flocks, to separate twice the animals required finally. That will allow the later discarding of any which fail to respond to the extra care bestowed. It may be thought by some who are not accustomed to meet in keen competitions, that too critical an outline is given to the preliminary steps. All to be said in reply is this: The one most certain of suc-

cess in any line of life is he who starts to build on a solid foundation. The one who is careless or indifferent to the most careful selecting of his show sheep and lambs will meet his rewards in future disappointments. The best are never too good, and even with one's best, the other fellow may have them just a little bit better, and then comes your Waterloo.

The selection for the shearling and older sections should be made not later than mid-winter, and earlier when the whole flock is not kept on full, liberal feeding. Succulent food in abundance, Swede turnips preferred for early months, and mangolds in spring and early summer, with but light feeding of grains—oats two parts, peas one, and bran one, all by weight—say one pound daily of the mixture with alfalfa, clover and a little unthreshed peas, cut while partly ripe, will furnish sufficient variety and nutriment to insure growth without fattening to hurt.

The lambs when dropped should be kept growing daily. The mothers must be so fed as to give milk in abundance. As soon as the youngsters start eating, a creep must be provided for them to run in, where pulped turnips, crushed oats, bran and a small proportion of nutted oil cake mixed in, is placed in easy reach. All sheep and lambs should at all times have clean fresh water and salt at hand.

With the coming of spring, shearing must not be neglected. Too early shearing is not recommended nor is stubble-shearing. Close cutting, moderately early, gives a much easier coat to deal with as the show season approaches. These remarks and others to follow will apply more to the medium-woolled breeds.

Both lambs and yearlings should be so well clipped in May or early June as to destroy all insects. The summer fitting after the clipping, is merely keeping before them a regular supply of good grass, with occasional changes to fresher fields and the mixed grains and bran, with more cake as the season advances. Two daily trough feeds in such quantities as will be eaten up clean in half an hour—but not to exceed two pounds daily for the older ones—should cause vigorous growth, but the mainstay of the feeding should be grass and other succulent foods. Alfalfa is often ready to cut the first of June, and the early cut of rape may be two to three weeks later. Afterwards, turnips, cabbage, and tares or vetches provide necessary changes which add daily to the weight and form if all is going on as we wish. In hot weather it is better to have the day feeding, and especially the noon ration of alfalfa, rape, etc., given inside.

As show time approaches no exposure to heavy rains should be allowed, and more especially so after the coat gets dressed. The preparing of the fleece is getting to be even more of an art than the feeding. Exhibitors realize that first impressions are lasting. Therefore, greater pains have been taken in recent years to have the show flock groomed so as to make it as attractive as possible to the judge's eye. Not that it makes much difference to the close and careful examiner, but all else being equal, the ones with the well-trimmed coats given the preference are heartily endorsed by the onlookers. That fact is so evident that no person will put any into the ring without some attempt to fix the fleece.

Given a well-formed sheep, machine-sheared in early April, not much can be done further than dampening the surface well with warm water, brushing freely to raise all loose fibres, and then cutting down to an even smooth surface. That repeated two or three times will improve the general appearance much the same as grooming a horse adds to its looks.

The getting of a good finish to the fleece for the show-ring is something which experience alone will teach. There is a knack about it which cannot be fully explained. It requires persistent plodding and wide-awake eyes, with a steady hand,

and more than all that, the true ideal of perfection aimed at firmly and clearly fixed in the mind's eye. This is not stated to discourage the novice, but to lead him from the outset to master all by patient study, close observation and the long practice which is absolutely necessary to put his flock into that form which will make it noticeable in the pens even before shown in the ring.

ALFRED TAYLOR: I have been very much pleased and instructed with Mr. Campbell's address. The fear of dogs prevents many of us from keeping sheep, and I want to tell you of a plan I adopted some fifteen years ago. I taught them to be self lockers. They lock themselves in at night and let themselves out in the morning. One training did it all. I had cut into their house two light doors with weights attached to ropes, and I taught them to push them in with their noses. Their house is about half a mile from home. I lost about twelve fifteen years ago, but now I can sleep sound knowing that my sheep are safe.

J. CAMPBELL: I want to warn the Honourable Minister of Agriculture that a deputation from the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association is going to wait upon the Government to discuss this dog business. We realize that if you give it your closest and best consideration it will not be long before all these rascally curs are put out of business.

C. O'REILLY: At the meeting of the Farmers' Institute in 1906, they requested the Government to repeal section No. 2 of the Act regarding sheep killed by dogs. The Sheep Breeders' Association brought it up, and as Mr. Campbell has called the Minister's attention to it, they should act.

J. CAMPBELL: I am sure that that will be attended to within the next few days.

R. HONEY: Is oil cake at $40 a ton good value?

JNO. CAMPBELL: Far better than bran at $22 or $24 a ton.

Mr. Campbell's address was much appreciated by the meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: Before I call upon the Honourable Minister, I wish to say, as President of this Association, that we are very grateful for the assistance we have received from his Department in the past.

We are also pleased with the grand Report, with the beautiful cuts in the Report of last year. The book is educational, and we thank you for producing an article of that kind, and ask you to render our Superintendent all the assistance you can in his work. Every delegate is pleased with the Report he got last year. I have much pleasure in calling upon the Honourable Mr. Duff to address you.

ADDRESS.

HON. J. S. DUFF, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

Permit me in starting out to thank you heartily for the very complimentary remarks you have seen fit to make with reference to the work of the Department over which for the time being I have the honor to preside.

I am very pleased indeed to hear what you have to say with reference to the Report gotten out under the supervision of the Superintendent of Fairs, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson. I may say that there is a decided improvement in the Reports of the different branches of our work; and I do not claim, and I do not wish to be understood as claiming, any credit for it. It is largely due to the fact of the earnest work being done by the gentlemen in charge of the sub-divisions of our Department. It is worth while to make these reports not only attractive but

educative, and I am sure that the last Report, with the President's photograph and the new Minister of Agriculture's photograph on the first page, made everyone want to read it. It is well to have them attractive and interesting, because unless they are so and of some benefit we are only wasting the money expended upon them.

This is equally true of the whole of our work. This afternoon I told the deputation that was so good as to wait upon me and others of the Government that unless the money used brought some results, unless the Province is gaining something, it is not being expended as it should be.

I was pleased to hear Mr. Raynor and Mr. Campbell. Both addresses were full of instruction.

I have been watching the increased interest in the Field Competitions in this Province, and it seems to me, as far as grain is concerned, that there is no work so

Carriage Team.

important to the farmers of Ontario. If we could get the people imbued with the idea of only sowing the best grain, and eliminating the weeds and other things referred to by Mr. Raynor, no doubt the wealth of the Province would be wonderfully increased; and, after all, those of us who are engaged in practical crops, those of us who know good and bad crops, dirty and clean crops, know that it is just as easy to take care of the clean ones as those filled with noxious weeds.

There is one thing to which I wish to draw your attention, and if you see fit to take it up or appoint a committee to look into it, well and good. That point is this: In some way or other to bring about a greater consolidation of the fairs in the Province of Ontario. In the State of New York, there are only 92 fairs, and there are 8,000,000 people. We in Ontario have 2,500,000 people and 250 fairs. Surely the thought strikes everyone present that either we are wrong or they are.

Clydesdale Fillies.

Either we are pursuing the right lines or they are. Either small fairs are a great waste of energy (there are just the same number of directors) and a consolidation would be a great saving of labor to the men who have devoted their lives in self-sacrifice in building up good fairs, or the benefits derived therefrom would warrant them being continued. Surely this aggregation of gentlemen representing the fairs of this Province can take into consideration some scheme to bring about the consolidation in many parts of the Province of the fairs that now exist, and under the same management do the work. The people would attend the fairs from the same distances. There would be opportunities for the people of the neighbourhoods meeting.

There is another point about our fairs that I might mention, and that is that they are held at the most important time in connection with the work of the farm in the Province of Ontario, when every day is of so much importance and when the farmer should be scuffling over his land and preparing for his crop.

You have still two addresses on your programme which will not be only instructive but educative, from the President of our College, Mr. G. C. Creelman, and another from an old Ontario boy, Principal of the Manitoba College. I was delighted to hear Mr. Campbell say that while he had been to the other side, not only in Illinois, but in various other points, meeting the agriculturists to the south of us, yet looking into the faces of the representatives of the Agricultural Societies of this Province, he feels we are second to none; and is it not true wherever we go, and we may be proud of it. In the world to-day there is not a community that has done so much or is doing such magnificent work as the people of Canada, and in that work, if she is true, Ontario will still be the premier Province of this great Dominion. I thank you for your courtesy in listening to me.

ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT G. C. CREELMAN, O. A. C., GUELPH.

It is a great pleasure and privilege to come to you and address you again and say something about the Agricultural College in its relation to the Agricultural Societies of this Province.

The Agricultural Society is the oldest organization in this Province, as old as the Legislature. The Agricultural Societies established themselves under an Act known as "The Agriculture and Arts Act." They set out by that Act to do three things. In the first place to hold meetings where essays were to be read on subjects relating to the life and work of the farm; in the second place, to distribute at these meetings and through the organization, good seed and good live stock for the up-building and betterment of the people of the Province of Ontario; and in the third place, after having had these meetings, and telling how things should be done, they were, as the years went by, in the autumn time to gather together and hold an Agricultural Exhibition to which they were to bring the results of their labour and allow the people to view them.

While it is easy to make laws, it is hard to carry them out. While the Act was a very worthy one, it did not seem possible for the Agricultural Societies to do all these things for which they were established, and their work dwindled down to the holding of a show once a year. It became clear to the people of this country that while these things were very necessary, number one and two, the holding of

meetings and the distributing of seed, it was not practicable to do it through the Agricultural Societies. It had to be done some other way, and so the Agricultural Department was established, and they immediately took up the matter of building an Institute at Guelph, where some of these features might be carried out. The College was established in 1874 with a farm of 550 acres and a farm house. There were a few students whom the Government paid to come. The people were paid to come, and the Government gave instruction free to keep them there. Then it grew. It had a great deal of opposition, but it only stimulated its growth. If the thing is right and well-founded and the concern is going, and the people have confidence in it, criticism is going to stimulate it. So the Agricultural College has grown to be (I am pleased to say as President, without any credit to myself, but to the credit of the splendid staff) in the opinion of those who visit us and of those studying there, without a peer in the world's history. I say it without boasting. It is not my College, it belongs to you. If the oldest institution should not take part of the responsibility, I do not know who should.

The Agricultural College makes its reputation from the kind of students it gets, the work it does with them, and the work they do after they leave. The students are going to make the reputation of the College. The splendid intermingling of the three races, English, Irish and Scotch, has given to us a class of boys during the last thirty-five years which has made the reputation of the School.

I am proud when my time comes, on the first Friday of June, at the Toronto University, to call my boys. I listen to the men in Arts being called for, and the graduates in Medicine, and of the School of Practical Science, and the men from the Dental College, and from Pharmacy; and when the time comes for me to call forward the graduates of the Agricultural College, and when I see those stalwart men who have earned their courses, or borrowed the money, or gone to their fathers and worked hard for it, walk up the line with their heads up, I am indeed proud of them. The men in Arts are just beginning, the men in Medicine have to make themselves known, and while the young man in Law has got to go and work for somebody else, these young men can take positions at once, because they have learned to do things, and take positions of trust in the College and Experimental Stations and on farms, and are a going concern from the moment they leave the College.

I have said a good many things complimentary of our College, but there is this, even although the College is doing all it can do, we are only touching about one per cent. of the farmers' sons between the ages of sixteen and twenty; and the other ninety and nine per cent. of the farmers' sons and daughters are not getting very much. As we could not get the people to come to the College, and could not expect one college to do the work for all the farmers in Ontario, we decided in 1885 to take the College to the farmers and preach to them the gospel of Agriculture. Now each year 800 to 1,000 men take the work of the College to the people.

Then there was the distribution of seeds to their members, and the Agricultural Societies found they could not do that. They had no trial grounds. They could not advertise in our calendars and get the first prize seed. A man had no opportunity to dispose of it. The work must be done by the Government.

There is a department of the College known as the Agricultural Experimental Union. There are over 5,000 farmers in the Province of Ontario belonging to it, and they report to us every year to secure seed from us; and if we find that they have something better than we have, we pay them for it; and if we have something better than they, we give it to them for nothing. This work has spread, and these

5,000 farmers are now in different parts of the country, all over Canada. These men report back to us, and so the work spreads.

I am going to give you one illustration. In 1888, Mr. Zavitz was impressed with the idea that the barley grown in Ontario was not as good as it should be. You older men here will remember that it was shipped to Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Picton and Oshawa, and that barley in those days was used for brewing purposes. Mr. Zavitz was anxious to improve the value of barley. Letters were written all over the world for samples. One day Professor Zavitz saw a striking looking plant of barley growing in a plot of Mandscheuri. He obtained the seed and planted it alongside of other samples. That one variety of barley was grown for five years. It was analyzed by the chemist, and last year there were over half a million of acres of Mandscheuri barley grown, and the average production amounted to between four and five bushels above the average of any other, and it sells at fifty cents a bushel. This we have been able to do for you, and it is something of national importance to the farmers of Ontario; and this would pay for many Agricultural Colleges and just as many Experimental Farms.

Going the length and breadth of the Province, seeing the splendid farms and the methods of cultivation, and the intelligence that the farmer puts into his operations, we are pleased to say that we are still keeping up the production of wheat to 22 bushels per acre. The average in the United States is only 12. I had all the wind taken out of my sails, however, when Mr. James came back from the Old Country, and at the Experimental Union, in the month of December, said to me: "We talk about 22 bushels! I stood in fields in Sweden, that great frozen country, and I saw growing in the fields wheat of the same variety as is produced here, averaging 70 bushels to the acre." 70 bushels to the acre in the field, think of it! It is most remarkable, and seems almost incredible. You do not think it possible to have forty or forty-two bushels to the acre, but put on top of that much more and imagine it. These were actual facts, stated by the man who saw the crops. Does it not make our twenty-two bushels look small? There is a lot of work to be done in this line by the Agriculturists of this country.

The length of the head is twice as long as ours, and it has two or three times as many grains. We come to the conclusion that it is well to spend $10 on an acre if we can make $20 more out of it. Our farmers must learn that, and more judgment must be exercised with reference to their stock. They cannot be kept in good condition without more feed. The stock must be kept up and be in better shape than what some of us allow it to fall into in winter. You must spend $10 here and there on fertilizers and feed, and it will return to you with interest next year.

I would like to say something about tiled drainage, but I have not time to go into it. 32,000 acres of land in the last two years have been drained, supervised by our young men. They go out in the summer time, and with a simple little machine they take the level, find the way the water flows and proceed with the work. It is our duty to bring to you measures of this kind.

In the work of your Fall Fairs I am with you heart and soul. We are finding out new methods and new types of grain in order that you may increase both quality and production. We experiment with them for years before placing them before you, and save you this trouble. After they have been tested for a number of years, we place them before your people at your fall fairs and otherwise and get into close touch with our work. In conclusion, I would like to say that your work has not only justified the grant you are asking for, but a much larger grant each year than the one the year before.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT W. J. BLACK, MANITOBA COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.

I regard it as a great honour to be called back to my native Province, after an absence of several years, to speak to you upon the subject of "Agricultural Societies and Education."

As representatives of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, I take it that you are public-spirited citizens, interested in not only those things which go to develop your own Province, but those of all Canada. In my experience, the leading men in Agricultural Societies, and those whose mark is most worth while, are those who never get properly paid for their efforts, but who continue on from year to year, working in the interests of their community.

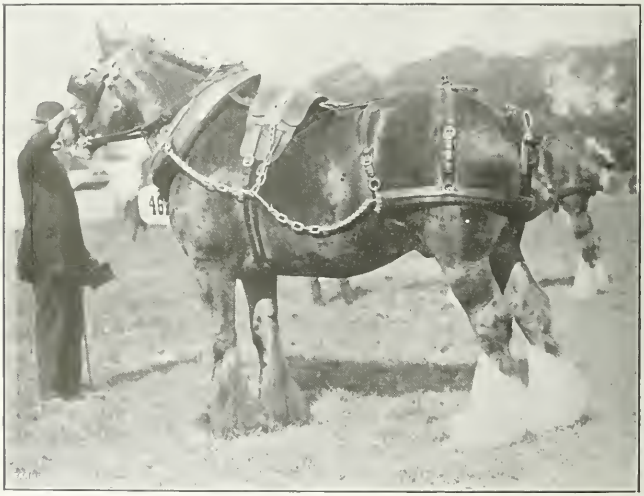
Teaching the horse to stand properly.

In a recent address, J. J. Hill, that noted railway builder and master of the science of commercial economy, said: "The American people have many problems of a political, economic, and social nature to settle, but none so important *as the true relationship of the nation to the soil.*" If we apply this statement to our conditions in Canada, we will agree that this is our greatest problem also. The soil is the life of the nation; upon the extent to which we develop our agricultural resources and the intelligent use that is made of them, depends very largely the future greatness of Canada.

No other natural resource in this country is comparable with nature's storehouse of plant food within the soil. In the year 1908, according to estimates furnished by the Department of Statistics at Ottawa, Canada produced from the mines, forests, lakes and fields, including live stock, about $960,000,000 and of that amount 85 per cent. came from the farms.

It is estimated that we have not less than three hundred million acres fit for cultivation, only forty millions of which have yet come under the plow. We, therefore, stand in need of a vast increase in population; we need immigrants, intelligent, capable and willing to work, and to learn how to make the soil productive. We need likewise improvements in our agricultural methods. Looking at conditions in agriculture, we have to conclude that the wealth of the farm is in its *waste*.

In many of our most important manufacturing industries, there has been great advancement in recent years in the matter of making of value products otherwise wasted. Indeed, it is conceded that in such industries as meat packing a comparison of present-day methods with those of fifteen years ago shows that sufficient is being gained by the introduction of new methods to pay the cost of running these plants. It is probably not too much to say that were the average manufac-



Good kind of Cart Horse.

turing concern managed with as little attention to the elimination of waste as there is given to farming, it would not be in existence any length of time. We shudder as we investigate conditions.

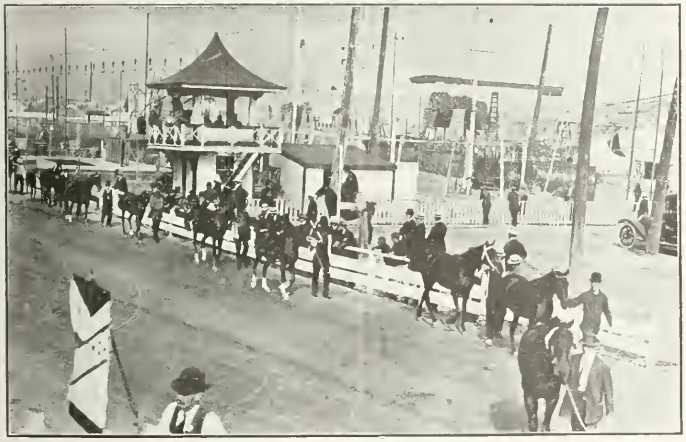
In this Dominion on our cultivated lands we lose by noxious weeds alone more than five times as much as is being spent for the maintenance of our colleges, schools and universities. In the West, being a land of newer occupation, wasteful methods prevail more generally, perhaps, than in this Province. A careful estimate has led us to the conclusion that our waste from weeds alone is not far short of ten times the amount paid for educational purposes.

Some time ago I had occasion to ask a class of young men coming from different Provinces of Canada to name on examination the practices in farming which they considered most wasteful. From their replies I received such answers as this:

1. Feeding farm horses, idle in the winter, a ration much more expensive than an equally nutritious one.
2. Keeping for dairy purposes cows unsuited for the purpose.
3. Sowing dirty seed.
4. Shipping valuable constituents off the farm.
5. Growing grain to sell only.

These and three score others were given, any one of which, upon careful examination would show on an average a considerable loss.

The most immediate need of the time, therefore, is *Education*; and I mean to interpret that term in its broadest sense—Education, that which fits individuals for their life work. By your Act of Incorporation you are educational organizations. Your object is stated to be the promoting and improving of agriculture. By awarding premiums for live stock, for agricultural machinery, and production of grains and vegetables; by organizing plowing matches, holding seed fairs, grow-



Light Horse Parade—Canadian National.

ing farm crops, etc., you aim to improve conditions in agriculture; to demonstrate, teach, inspire and educate. You stand by your Act of Incorporation as organized instruments to direct the minds of the people to the conservation of our agricultural resources. You exist to educate against waste, to demonstrate that the highest conception of the nation is that of a trustee for posterity.

Great discoveries have been made in the realms of science during the last few years. Many old industries have been transformed, and many new ones have come into existence as the result of the quiet, patient work of the scientist in his laboratory. Even our social life and customs are changing rapidly by the more general use of such appliances as the telephone and motor car; and yet it is a well-known fact that no industry at the present time is making less use of science and its revelations than agriculture.

Every vocation or calling in life stands before the public in accordance with the intelligence of the men who represent it. No industry demands more fully a

combination of intelligence and energy than farming. The necessity for energy need not be discussed. It is apparent. It is evident also that we must as a nation keep pace with the development of other nations. We must prepare to place the products of our soil upon the markets of the world at as low a cost and at as great a profit to the producer, as the people of other countries receive for theirs. Having in mind our debt to posterity, we must see to it that the men of the next generation are now being afforded proper facilities to prepare themselves for the mighty struggle of competition.

Improvements in transportation have brought us closer to other countries; and it is no longer a trip of three weeks by passenger steamer to London, nor one of two months to South America. Every year the nations of the earth that place their food products on the same markets as we do are being drawn closer together.

Two of the most significant movements of modern times are the accumulation of wealth and the increasing desire for education. The nations which are pro-

Shorthorns.

gressing most rapidly, undoubtedly, are the nations which are paying most attention to technical education. Take, for example, Germany. Thirty years ago the people of that country set about to establish technical schools in which their boys and girls might become proficient in the application of science to the production of the various essentials to human existence. So great was the advantage found to be derived from these practical institutions, that the German people have found it desirable to increase them greatly in numbers, the result being that, as they did so, the cost of producing the various products of their industry has become less, for it always follows that in the application of science to production, the cost is lessened. The result of this far-sighted policy on the part of this European nation has been very clearly seen in the recent political struggle in England. We are told that the products of German industry have been in some cases displacing those in the home land, because they are purchasable at a lower price.

Most Canadians believe it to be our duty to contribute in some form to the

Empire's Navy, in order that the great nation, of which we are proud to be a part, may remain naval mistress of the seas. We seem to consider Germany our chief competition in this struggle, and yet we overlook very largely the desirability of being able to compete with such a great country for future commercial supremacy. Should we not, in aiming to be a part of a great navy, aim with equal earnestness to have the steamers that leave our ports for the foreign markets heavily laden with those things which should be worthy of the protection of a great navy.

Other countries have started later than Germany to emphasize technical education, and the results of their efforts are already noticeable. Japan may be mentioned as one of these, because the rapid rise of the Japanese people can be attributed to no single factor so much as the emphasis which they have placed on education. During the last fifteen years the brightest young men of this oriental country have been found in all the leading universities of the world. They, in many instances, received funds from the home government to enable them to be educated in the universities of the United States, Germany and England, afterwards returning to become the people's official advisers in organizing institutions and drafting laws best calculated to make that country a strong competitor in the race of nations.

But, apart from the development of a sentiment that will stand out in support of Canadian industrial expansion, and recognize the value and importance of agricultural knowledge, the Agricultural Societies of Ontario can do great things in a practical way towards making this country rise to its opportunities. You are already doing a grand work. Your exhibitions and fairs are great educational institutions.

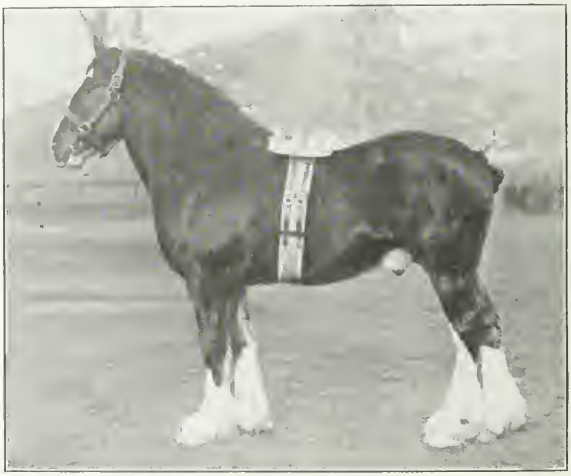
I shall never forget the great privilege I enjoyed a few years ago when called upon to report upon the progress of the Norfolk Agricultural Society at Simcoe. Although I had been as a boy a member of four different Societies in this Province, I got a new conception of the educational value of a fair. The extent to which Secretary Murphy and the directors endeavored to make the judges, provincial officers and newspapers feel "at home" was inspiring. The way Superintendent Kydd of the horse department and others with him strove to make the most of the exhibition from an educational standpoint; how the wheel of fortune fakir was obliged to camp on a vacant lot far back in the town, instead of on the Society's grounds; how the professional horse race with its winners so often picked before the race begins was absent; and best of all, how the people kept coming, remained all day, and went away seemingly satisfied and happy. All in this picture has come back to me hundreds of times in the discharge of my duties as an adviser of Agricultural Societies in Manitoba. Since that day I have learned to be a firm believer that fairs are just as useful and as educational as the directors managing them believe they can be.

Men who are interested in the improvements of the methods of teaching agree that the eye is as important an agent as the ear. We learn to do things by seeing them done, much better than by being told merely how to do them. You teach men how to produce good horses and cattle by showing them the results of the efforts of the man of skill in the science of breeding. It is your opportunity as an exhibition association to present ideals to the people. You do this in your exhibits of grains, vegetables, fruits and other products of the farm, but you are coming to a time when you will do even more to make your fairs educational than you are doing at the present time. I say this knowing that you are aiming to make the best of your opportunities to have old Ontario stand out as a bulwark in Canadian prosperity.

I am told that there are fairs in this Province that have not yet learned to

appreciate the necessity for having a judging ring for live stock. Anyone who has judged horses knows how difficult it is to satisfy one's self, much less the exhibitors, regarding the merits of competing animals, when the crowd is allowed to gather very close. I am told, too, that hogs are exhibited where no unloading facilities are provided, the result being that they are judged in the wagons, the public having no opportunity of studying their merits. It seems to me that your Department of Agriculture would be justified in withholding a grant from such fairs.

Then there is the much debated subject of giving reasons for placing animals. Capable judges are always ready to give some reasons to exhibitors who desire them, but it is not always thought to be fair to the man who showed and lost, to have his horse, for example, criticized for the benefit of the public, unless he knew when entering that he might be called upon to submit his animal for consideration in this way. I believe it is always possible for a capable judge to tell the ringside what would constitute an ideal in each class.



A Good Sire.

Good judges, I know, are not always ready speakers, but a short explanation when the awards have been made in each class inspires the public with confidence in the judge. No single feature of a show can do more to increase its future patronage than the creation of a feeling among exhibitors that the judging was conscientiously and skilfully done. The giving of reasons need not apply to live stock exhibitions alone. We are certainly moving on towards a time when exhibits will become greater object lessons, and the fairs something more than the farmers' show window.

As we look on into the future we see a spreading out, an enlarging of the fundamental functions of Agricultural Societies, viz., Education and Improvement. Your Standing Field Grain Competitions I expect to see enlarged upon until all the operations of the farm are considered. Growing choice, clean seed is only one of the important operations carried on in summer on your farms.

In the Province of Manitoba we have held during the last two summers what we call "Good Farming Competitions," our object being to emphasize good farming by attracting attention to the farms on which the best theories of modern agriculture are being put into practice. We are strong believers in demonstration work. When we get back to the soil to consider our own weaknesses, we must all agree that one of the greatest problems of to-day is better farm management. Talk when you may with the average farmer, and you find he knows how to do much better than he does. Many of us are very good theorists, but not nearly so good in practice. "The spirit seems willing but the flesh is weak." So we in Manitoba try by our good farming competitions to draw attention to the men who, as we say in the West, "are doing things."

Now in any competition of this kind you are apt to assume that the man who has the best pure bred stock and the finest buildings always wins. This is not true, however. We have a very interesting score card which we try to follow in order that the man who is doing most to improve conditions can get a fair show. Perhaps the man with the pure bred stock secured the animals from someone else. Anyone who has money may go to the shows and buy good stock from among the prize winners. Money also can provide good buildings. What our judges look for in live stock, herds and flocks, is evidence of improvement. They expect to find the animals of better average quality than their dams. The man who has a good grade herd and is improving it is given the fullest consideration. Where buildings are elaborate, we expect to find them modern in construction and equipment.

In following out this score card, we often find that the farmer with a comparatively small, plain outfit of buildings in good repair with tidy yards, well-cultivated fields, giving evidence of good management about the place, wins over the fellow who has nearly twice the capital invested in his plant.

But, before concluding, I want to emphasize another good feature of the Agricultural Fair that should never be overlooked. It is the value of competitions. They are good for humanity. They educate men to be truer gentlemen. In a show ring, perhaps, anyone may be a winner, but it takes a gentleman to be a good loser. Is it not one of the best sights of our Fairs to see a fellow who has lost big enough to congratulate the winner, with the remark, "I intend to win next time"!

Yes, the population of Canada is increasing, and must increase rapidly. Your own vast stretches of North-land must fall before the woodman's axe and yield to the pioneer's plow. Hundreds and thousands of young men will come from other climes to gain a knowledge of agriculture from your farms, and they will go on perhaps with your own sons to these new lands. While they are with you, your fairs and your exhibitions will teach them much that should be of value to them in conquering greater Ontario.

I rejoice as I see you stand in support of your Legislature in aiding all Institutions of Agricultural learning. I look with great pride to Ontario, as I see you introducing Agriculture in your secondary and high schools, as I see you appreciate the advantages of learning among the agricultural classes.

Your Agricultural Societies will do a noble work for the next generation in preparing our people to compete with other nations that strive with Britain in their efforts to become greatest. Let us, then, in serving the interests of our community, contribute to make this a greater country of enlightened and happy homes, a land where education is ever more free, and where Agriculture is honoured amongst the most dignified of occupations peculiar to it.

It was moved and seconded that Professor Black be thanked for his very able address.

MORNING SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT: The nomination of officers is the first item on the programme, but it will be necessary to change that if you are going to adopt the twelve districts and elect officers within those. Mr. Lockie Wilson will now explain the proposition he outlined yesterday.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There seems to be a misunderstanding about the change in the districts. Some have contended that it could not be done on account of the constitution, but the proper notice was given by Mr. C. L. Stephens, of Orillia, two months ago that he intended proposing this change. I looked into the matter very carefully, and any change that you will make to-day will be quite within your jurisdiction. The idea was to have the number of societies in the different locali-

Part of Horse Parade—Canadian National.

ties about the same. So, with your permission, I think it might be better for Mr. Stephens to move, as the one who gave the notice, that the proposition as brought down by the Secretary be now considered or adopted; and then it is open for discussion. I suggest that we take the districts in order, and if you wish any changes made they can be discussed.

C. L. STEPHENS: After the election of the committee last year, I thought that it was not evenly distributed over the Province. All the representatives seemed to come from the West and South of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a great part of the Province was not represented, so I thought it well to have the constitution amended, and gave notice to the Secretary. I therefore move accordingly that these directors be elected from the twelve districts as arranged by Mr. Wilson. This is the resolution as moved by myself and seconded by Mr. Raith.

J. T. MURPHY: At our executive committee's meeting, held in September,

this scheme was brought forward. It was recommended and thought that a notice of motion would be given at this meeting to carry it out, and by next year it would be put into operation. I was not aware that a notice had been given since that time. I do not know whether the constitution provides a certain time or not.

J. W. SHEPPARD: The delegates did not know of this notice of motion. I cannot see that there would be any benefits by adopting this new system. It is practically in force at the present time. The nominees are printed on the ballot, with their places of residence. Surely the men here are the best judges of those best fitted to serve on our Board. It seems to me only complicating the organization of the executive body. I move, in amendment, that it be allowed to wait until proper notice of motion is given.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I shall read the clause of the constitution. Constitution, clause No. 11, "The constitution and by-laws may be amended, revised or repealed by a majority of the members present at any regular annual meeting, provided a notice of motion of such change has been given at the previous annual meeting or in the notices calling the annual meeting. All notices of motion not made at the previous annual meeting shall be forwarded to the Secretary not later than November 30th of each year." I may state in my reading of the constitution, notice of motion was made previous to November 30th, given in writing to the Secretary. It was never intended that the programmes should contain these notices of motion. As long as they were properly made to the proper officer, my contention is that the whole thing is regular, and if it is the wish of this Convention to divide the Province into Districts and elect an officer from each, my view is that it is legal.

A. C. GRAHAM: It appears to me that this meeting should have something to say with regard to the contemplated change. I do not see how this new system is going to be an improvement on the present one. I am very much in sympathy with Mr. Sheppard's views, and I take great pleasure in seconding his amendment that the Directors be appointed as formerly.

D. K. ROSS: I have been in favor of the suggested change ever since I started coming here. We have never been represented on this Board except by an auditor. It would be great encouragement to the local exhibitions out through the country who send delegates here each and every year, to have a director whom they can call their own. I am fully in sympathy with the motion made by Mr. Stephens, and so are all the Societies in the district I represent. We want representation which we have never had.

J. WHEATON: Are the President and Vice-President to be elected by this Board?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The President and First and Second Vice-Presidents are to be elected by this Convention, and the directors to be nominated and elected by the delegates from the twelve districts, if the proposed change is made.

N. MCDOUGALL: There is no man here who has studied this proposition as the Secretary has, and I do not believe that there is a Society in the Province of Ontario, which would object to a proper division of the Province. It is the proper thing to do, and the motion should be supported.

J. BRODIE: I am in favor of the motion. I think that the directors should be spread over the Province as much as possible. I have had quite a few questions asked me by the different delegates here that I have been unable to answer. One of them is if the Province is divided into districts how shall we elect the director? Coming from the West as I do, I have no idea who should represent the East. The delegates seem to be in favor of having each district elect its own man.

J. Lockie Wilson: This meeting will elect the President, first and second Vice-Presidents, and each district will elect its own director.

J. Brodie: I am heartily in favor of appointing the directors from each district as proposed.

A. D. Adams: I would like the mover and seconder to explain why it would be better than the plan heretofore adopted. If the plan is not satisfactory, it would be well to make a change, and I presume that this is the place to have it threshed out.

J. Lockie Wilson: This being a Provincial Organization, it would be made more representative by having directors from all parts of the Province.

A. D. Adams: They could not get together so readily.

Wm. Scarf: The motion is one worthy of support. Taking, for instance, the northern part of Ontario, it would be better to have a man to look after the work up there. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

J. C. Dickson: I am in sympathy with the motion that the directors should be representative of every part of the Province.

Rev. T. J. Crowley: As the representative of New Ontario, the silver and gold country, I will support the motion of Mr. Stephens for several reasons. The first is this, that if we wish our organizations to be a success, the important factor is a feeling of harmony and satisfaction. If each district is represented by a director, it will feel that it has got what is coming to it, and there will be a greater feeling of satisfaction amongst the members of the different Agricultural Societies in the different districts. The north is not represented at present on the board. There are quite a number of societies in the north at the present time. Only a few send delegates to the Convention. If there was a director he would be able to get them to send delegates to this Convention each year.

The second reason is this, it appeals and seems to appeal very strongly to our Superintendent; and I am prepared to stand and fall by what he says, because he is in a position to know what is best for us. He has studied the question, and I support it for that reason alone.

C. W. Neville: I wish to support this motion for the reasons given. I am from the East, and Societies east of Belleville have been boycotted in the past.

W. J. Johnston: I am from the extreme East, and am in sympathy with the motion. We should have a representative down there, even though they may not all be wise men who come from the East.

J. W. Sheppard: I am in favor of distributing the representation, but I object to this matter being rushed upon the Convention. I submit that notice of this important motion was not given to us. I am perfectly satisfied that the representation should be distributed, but it should be deferred another twelve months in order that it might be considered how these divisions should elect the directors. The business of this Association would be administered with more despatch if there were a smaller number here. We should continue the Constitution as it is until the next annual meeting. Nothing could suffer. Notice of this change in the Constitution should have been printed in the programme.

J. Lockie Wilson: The programme is arranged by the Directors in September. The notice of motion was given in November. There has been no springing of this matter upon you. It is for you to say whether the proposition is in the best interests of the Association or not. If you consider it a move in the wrong direction vote it down.

Mr. Laidlaw: If the notice of motion is not properly given, we can amend the Constitution by a three-fifths vote of the delegates. If three-fifths are satisfied it will become law, as it were. We can go ahead and carry out Mr. Stephens' motion; but the point that rests with us is whether the directors should be elected by us or not.

J. W. Sheppard: I have no desire to force the amendment on this meeting and therefore, beg leave, with the consent of my seconder, to withdraw it. It is the interests of this Association that I have at heart.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the main motion was put and carried unanimously.

J. B. Gould: I move that the delegates from the Societies in each district elect their own director.

Dr. Simmons: I second that motion.

The President: You have heard the motion moved and seconded that each district elect its own director. Carried.

C. W. Neville: I think that each district is thoroughly represented here, and the men will know whom to nominate and elect, and that will save us the trouble of gathering ourselves together and doing this. The men here will know who are good men and who will be an addition to the executive, and let us elect them now.

Wm. Laidlaw: We had better accept the divisions which Mr. Wilson read to us yesterday. It would save considerable time.

J. Lockie Wilson: It would be a good idea to pass these districts for this year, and then give notice of motion before the 30th of November if you wish a change.

J. B. Gould: Let us do the work right while we are doing it. It a great deal easier to change anything before it is done than afterwards. I move that the Superintendent read the districts out, and if any society wishes it changed it can be done. There is no particular hurry, and I move that each district be discussed by this Convention.

J. W. Sheppard: I second that. Carried.

J. Lockie Wilson then read the districts as follows:—District No. 1—Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Dundas, Carleton, and Grenville. Carried.

District No. 2—Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew, and Frontenac. Carried.

District No. 3—Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward, Hastings, and Northumberland. Carried.

District No. 4—Peterborough, Durham, Victoria, and Ontario. Carried.

District No. 5—York, Simcoe, Peel, Dufferin, and Halton. Carried.

District No. 6—Wellington, Wentworth, Lincoln, and Welland.

Moved by J. W. Sheppard, and seconded by A. W. Cohoe, that Haldimand be added to No. 6.

J. Lockie Wilson: If you move Haldimand up that alters the totals of the number of Societies which have been arranged so as to even them up as much as possible. However, if it is the desire of this Convention, we can move Haldimand up and put Wellington in its place, that would make District No. 6 as follows:—Haldimand, Wentworth, Lincoln, and Welland. District No. 7 then would be:—Wellington, Brant, Norfolk, Waterloo and Oxford. Both carried.

District No. 8—Perth, Middlesex, Elgin, and Kent.

A. D. Adams: Kent should be interchanged with Huron.

J. Lockie Wilson: Then District No. 8 would contain Perth, Middlesex, Elgin, and Huron. Carried.

District No. 9—Essex, Lambton, and Kent. Carried.

District No. 10—Bruce and Grey. Carried.

District No. 11—Haliburton, Muskoka, and Parry Sound. Carried.

District No. 12—Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and Kenora. Carried.

Moved by J. B. GOULD, and seconded by J. COLLINS, that these districts be adopted as amended. Carried.

List of Directors elected for twelve Districts:—

No. 1, W. K. Farlinger, Morrisburg; No. 2, R. J. Bushell, Kingston; No. 3, C. W. Neville, Newburgh; No. 4, Dr. A. Galloway, Woodville; No. 5, J. D. Orr, Meadowvale; No. 6, W. A. Fry, Dunnville; No. 7, J. T. Murphy, Simcoe; No. 8, Jno. Brodie, Mt. Brydges; No. 9, R. A. Harrington, Chatham; No. 10, Wm. Scarf, Durham; No. 11, W. H. Johnston, Sundridge; No. 12, Rev. T. J. Crowley, Warren.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, H. J. Gould; 1st Vice-President, Dr. J. U. Simmons; for 2nd Vice-President, there were nominated Jno. Farrell, Forest; Geo. E. Lee, Highgate, and C. W. Neville, Newburgh. Messrs. Lee and Neville withdrew and John Farrell was elected 2nd Vice-President.

Moved by J. O'REILLY, seconded by J. W. SHEPPARD, that J. Lockie Wilson be elected Secretary and Editor. Carried.

Moved by WM. HICKSON, seconded by J. W. HEWER, that A. McFarlane, Otterville, be elected treasurer. Carried.

Moved by J. A. MCKEE, seconded by J. W. MCARTHUR, that R. Agnew, Meaford, and Wm. Collins, Peterborough, be elected auditors. Carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1909.

Receipts.	$ c.	Expenditure.	$ c.
By balance on hand Jan. 1	109 16	Paid Sick Children's Hospital	15 10
Contribution Sick Children's Hospital	15 10	Treasurer's allowance for 1908	25 00
Memberships	137 00	President's allowance for 1908	5 00
Cheque, Government Grant	107 00	Bryant Press, Printing	8 00
Interest from Bank	7 40	11 executive members, $2.50 a day each, at arranging programme	27 50
		J. Wesley Fish, Printing	1 25
		Postage	1 46
		Caretaker, City Hall	5 00
			88 31
		Balance on hand in Bank	280 35
Total	368 66	Total	368 66

(Signed) ALEX. MACFARLANE, Treasurer.

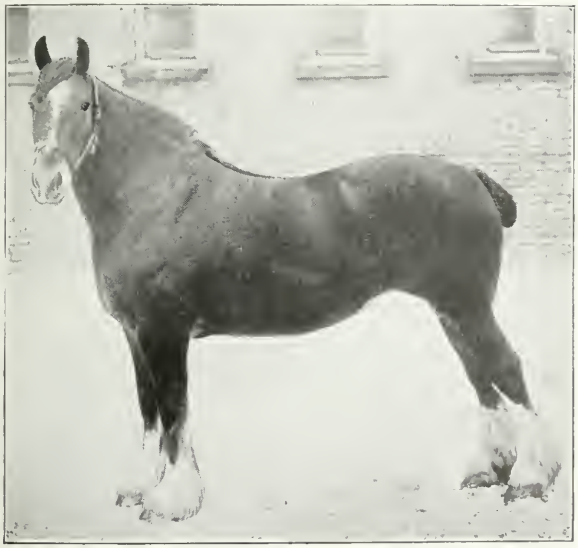
Audited and found correct.

R. AGNEW,
WM. COLLINS, } Auditors.

ADDRESS.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister Agriculture, Toronto.

During the past Summer I had the pleasure of visiting the Royal Agricultural Show at Gloucester, England. Two or three things struck me very forcibly at that Exhibition. The first was that there was every indication of neatness and order about that Institution. Although it was raining, and during the past summer it rained practically every day, there was very little appearance of disorder or dirtiness about the show grounds. I venture this assertion that you could pick up and put into your pocket all the loose paper lying about. Compare that with what



Good Type of Heavy Draught.

we see. I was struck with the neatness with which the show was carried on. There was no handing around of bills and throwing them down, and giving th place an untidy appearance. The British people will not stand for that. Apparently we in this country will. The same thing is seen in connection with our towns and cities. Here everybody can put up bills if he wants to. It is his property and he can do what he likes with it. The result is that our towns and cities present an untidy appearance. That is not tolerated in the Old Land. In that regard we are still in the crude condition of a growing people. That care is carried into their show grounds, and there is as much neatness about the arrangement of their booths and tents as in connection with the affairs of their towns and cities.

The second thing that struck me was the particular attention given to the arrangement of their exhibits. You enter the grounds and you buy for sixpence a catalogue, which is a complete guide. You want to find a certain animal. You go to the stall, and you find the number corresponding with the one in the catalogue. It is not a place for amusement, but for business and instruction. Men go there to see animals with records, and they have no difficulty in finding them.

As you go about, you are struck with the fact that there are just as many women looking through the stalls as men; and in fact in some buildings the women were vastly in the majority, going around with their catalogues in their hands studying. Interest in live stock exhibition is not confined to the male side of the house.

Then there is not only the record of the animal, but the best facility is provided for seeing them. Particular attention is paid to arrangement, so that a person is given every opportunity to examine them. That is a point that we have not given the fullest attention to with reference to our Canadian Exhibitions. Things are not crowded, and every facility is offered and every encouragement given to the people, men, women and children, who go to that Exhibition to see things and see them well and thoroughly.

The next was that while there was a good band-stand, you wondered where the fakir and side-show was. You could not find them. British people do not mix their amusements with the agricultural shows. There is no race of people fonder of sports than the Britisher. They seem to lose their heads over horse races and cricket. The British press devotes columns to sport. The British people do not take much more interest in elections than in their sports. However, they do not allow amusements, or so-called amusements, or questionable things of that kind, to get into their exhibition grounds to divide the attention of the people. The show is there for a definite purpose.

Of course they do not draw the enormous crowds that we do, having cut out the side-shows and midways and exhibitions of that kind. They have evidently made up their minds that the agricultural exhibitions are not for that class of people. You do not see the enormous crowds that you do here, but there is a steady stream of the strong, substantial yeomen of the country. There are farmers and stockmen there with their wives and children, and you feel that you have within the gates of the Royal Agricultural Show, and the same in the Highland, the men of the agricultural class who are controlling the situation so far as individuals can control a great situation. So much then for that.

In regard to your general situation, it is a matter of great gratification to those devoting their entire time for agricultural matters to see such a strong development in connection with your Association. An opportunity was afforded me last evening of meeting the Holstein Friesian Association, a self-supporting one; and they had the satisfaction of telling us that they had a membership of over 750, and a good strong surplus of more than $10,000 in the bank. It is a matter of gratification to see Associations of that kind, and this kind also, growing and taking care of these interests.

Why? Because the agricultural questions are so great and so important, and unless you who are associated with the Fairs and Live Stock Associations will grapple with the situation we shall see very little development in this work. The situation becomes serious. Looking at the men here, one would think that things must be developing wonderfully. See how you are growing. There is the Agricultural Department, the Agricultural College, the Experimental Stations. Things must be growing and developing wonderfully. Allow me to give you some figures:—

"Whereas ten years ago the rural population of Ontario was about 60 per cent. of the total population of the Province, the urban population representing the other 40 per cent., we find to-day that these figures have been almost reversed. The movement that has been taking place from the farms of the country to the centres of population is shown by the following figures:

Rural population of Ontario,	1888	1,133,046
" " "	1898	1,110,894
" " "	1908	1,047,016
Population of towns and cities,	1888	747,099
" " "	1898	890,456
" " "	1908	1,197,274

Shorthorn Steer.

The foregoing figures mean that there has been a change of over 370,000 in the relative population of the rural and urban districts within ten years. Think these figures over; I consider them startling. They mean that the producers—the men who produce the food—are decreasing in numbers. We cannot keep on decreasing the number of our producers and increasing the number of our consumers without affecting the prices of farm commodities.

"You can understand from this why the price of commodities is going up. You can have these conditions all over the continent and not have serious results. You can't explain it simply by saying that supplies are held in cold storage warehouses.

"The middleman is not getting it all. He is getting a fair share. He is in the business to make all he can, and will get all he can out of it, but this other

cause that I have referred to is the key to the situation. This movement is not going on in Ontario alone. It is general all over the continent. The change has been taking place gradually, and prices have been advancing in sympathy with it. The movement is so widespread and far-reaching in its effects that it cannot be stayed or the conditions altered in any short period of time. This means that the prices are going to stay up. I hope that they will. If any class deserves an innings it is the farmers of the country. I am not sure that it is a good thing that prices have been going so high even for those getting the benefit of them. The price of meat goes too high. People stop eating meat, and the market tumbles. Then farmers quit this, and go to something else. It is disorganizing to the whole agricultural industry. It would be better to have more even prices.

"In regard to bacon, you know where you have landed. The packers and feeders of hogs don't know what is going to happen next.

"For years wealth has been increasing in our towns and cities by leaps and bounds. Values there have been increasing by tens of millions a year. The farmers have created much of this wealth, but they have obtained but little of it back. The time was bound to come when the city people would have to pay high prices for the articles produced on the farm.

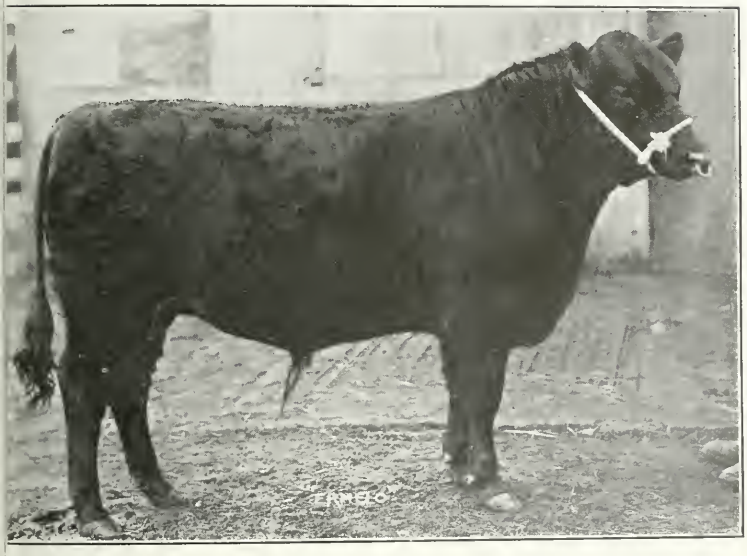
"Farmers who are members of such associations as these have for the most part profited by this change of conditions. You are thinking men, and have changed your methods of farming as the changed conditions have required. You are benefiting in consequence. But what are you in number compared to the 175,000 farmers of Ontario? Go to that great body of farmers who do not belong to our associations; who do not read the agricultural press; who neglect to attend our farmers' institute meetings; who are afraid of changes, and, therefore, tread along in the same old ruts. They are worse off than they were twenty years ago. While many of our farmers are better off to-day than they were before, a large proportion of them are not. The reason is found in these high prices.

"Of late years the business of farming has narrowed down. Years ago a large proportion of the articles, and even clothes, used on the farm were of home manufacture. To-day this is not the case. Our farmers are forced to buy much of what they need, and as the prices of these articles have advanced from year to year, the burden on the farm has grown. Those of our farmers who by good management have increased the production of their cows, the fertility of their fields; and thus the yield of their crops, have profited by the changed conditions. But the other class of farmer who has neglected to improve his conditions as rapidly as the change in conditions has required has been going down hill. You can go to any county and pick out representatives of the first class of farmer, and just as readily you can pick out other farmers who represent the second class. The question is, are we going to allow this movement to continue, or are we going to try to help the men who need assistance? If we are to attempt the latter, all I can say is that it is a very difficult matter to help those who do not want to be helped. How can we reach these helpless, don't-care farmers.

"It will never do for us to sit down and content ourselves with saying that the problem will work out its own solution. That is not what the people of Denmark did. They said: 'We have got to devise a system that will help the common people of the country,' and they did it. In Canada, however, we do not appear to be alive to the seriousness of the situation. If the people of our towns and cities realized the importance of this problem, forces would speedily be set at work that would soon do much to solve the problem.

"Do you ask what our Agricultural College is doing? It is doing much, but it alone cannot begin to cope with the situation. The students at Guelph represent only one farm out of every 175. We must find some means to reach the people out on the country side lines. We must take the gospel of improved farming methods to them. We are attempting to some extent to do this through our branches of the Department of Agriculture. Your future progress depends on how much milk you can produce from your cows, on how many bushels of grain you can produce per acre, on how many barrels of No. 1 apples your trees can be made to yield.

"Two things are going to happen. We are going to have the people in the



Aberdeen Angus.

towns and cities waken up in earnest to the importance of agriculture, and they will also waken to the evil of extravagant living.

"There is probably enough food wasted in this city to feed any good-sized city in many different countries in Europe. We don't know how to buy, keep, prepare, or use food. This means millions of dollars of waste, and all these things should be given attention. If this is to be the result, then great good will come out of the present serious situation.

"The agricultural problem before this country to-day is so big and so important that it needs the co-operation of all the associations of stockmen and agricultural societies of every description. But we will never get it moving on the right lines until we also get behind it the people of our towns and cities."

ADDRESS.

HON. NELSON MONTEITH, STRATFORD.

In my case it is back to the farm from the city. However, they talk about back to the land, but I doubt if preaching is going to do much for us, unless we demonstrate it in a more practical way.

We are in the midst of great economic changes. We are suffering largely from the drift to the city and the West. We are pleased that we have an outlet for our enterprising young men and men not so enterprising. I do not say that the best people have gone West. We have the backbone of the people here still. Your production is such as to take no second place to the great West.

You want to get hold of the people in your locality, and show first the situation, and make them feel that they have a home duty to perform to their local show. It would be well to get that feeling abroad. It is not the feeling in some sections. I feel proud that our Agricultural Association has been rising in the standard of things in the Province of Ontario. It is the pioneer, and I believe to-day is doing a splendid educational work in all the centres of this Province, and we want to keep the young men and the school children interested.

I believe as agriculturists we should not stand idle, but co-operate with our school system. Get the children started along the lines of competing with articles of merit. It may be work of the hand, or the production of some fruit. Get them interested. That is what will keep our boys and girls on the farm. I thank you for the opportunity of again meeting with you, and I wish you and your officers the greatest success for the year you have just entered upon.

WM. LAIDLAW: I would like to move a vote of thanks to Mr. James. He is known throughout the Province; in fact, throughout the whole continent of America. Mr. James is a true educator.

MR. CURRIE: I have much pleasure in seconding that. Carried.

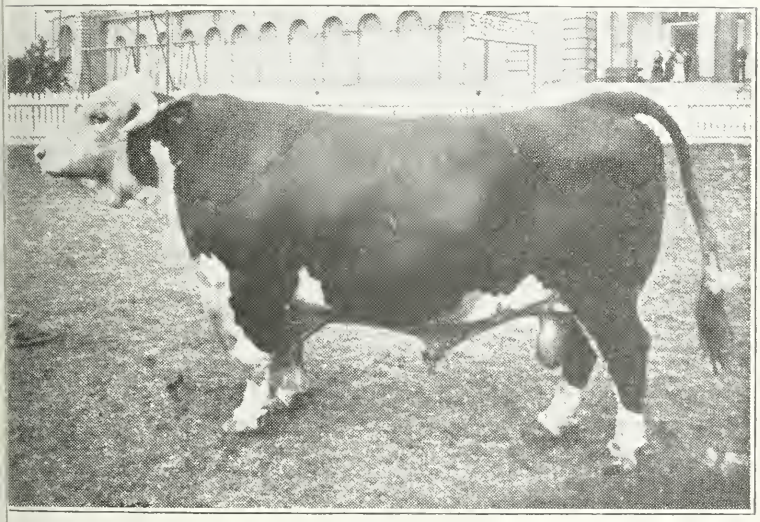
INSURANCE AGAINST WET WEATHER.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: In order to put this insurance plan on a satisfactory basis, it will be necessary to provide a maximum each year of, say, $12,000. In the event of your not procuring any additional funds from either the Government or the municipal grants, this sum would require to be deducted from the $67,000 available.

The amount payable might be based on the gate receipts for the three previous years. A society which had $400 as average gate receipts for the three previous years, and which on account of wet weather took in $100 the fourth year, would require $300 to make up the loss. Provided that the weather conditions are very bad and the $12,000 were not enough to pay all shortage in full, it would be divided pro rata among the societies. It would be necessary to make a provision that if a society had a wet day the president, secretary and treasurer would have to make a sworn affidavit that the gate receipts were reduced a certain amount on account of such bad weather. Supposing that the weather conditions are good and only $1,000 are required to make up the loss, then the $11,000 would be turned back into the regular grant, and all that such grant would be reduced out of the $67,000 would be $1,000.

A Delegate: Have you made an estimate of the losses that have been sustained during the last three years owing to bad weather conditions?

J. Lockie Wilson: Yes. Last year was the worst one for some years. Fifty societies (a good many of them small ones) suffered an almost total loss of gate receipts. In this extraordinary bad year this $12,000 would provide an average of $240 to each society affected. If a sum is fixed it should be a reasonably substantial one. This $12,000 would mean a reduction of about 17 per cent. of the grants as at present apportioned. In the event of your regular grant being increased, say, $12,000 more than at present, then this additional amount could be used, if required, to meet claims for losses in gate receipts due to wet weather. In many cases during the time that exhibitions are held weather conditions are



Hereford.

excellent, and the loss in attendance is very slight. In such years the amount to be deducted from the regular grant to meet losses would be so small as to cause no material decrease in the regular grant. After looking very carefully over the situation, I am fully convinced that, in order to give our fairs the financial stability they should have, some provision should be made along the lines suggested. Your Association is the one that must work out this problem, and I know that in your wisdom you will be able in the not distant future to agree upon a plan that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Wm. Scarf: The amount given to any society in case of bad weather should not exceed $400.

J. Lockie Wilson: I went over the matter with Dr. Hunter, the Provincial Insurance Inspector, and his opinion is that if you had $84,000, and out of this $12,000 could be utilized, if required, for an insurance reserve, it would cover the

requirements of the societies in this Province. I gave him a number of figures, and he went into them carefully with me, and he is of the opinion that the plan is workable and would be of great benefit to the societies in the Province. While the matter can be discussed here to-day, we cannot arrive at a definite conclusion until the scheme is submitted to all the societies in the Province to be dealt with at their next annual meetings, and if the majority of them pass resolutions in favour of the proposition, then it will be necessary for the delegates at next year's convention to make final arrangements and submit these to the Department of Agriculture and ask that the Agricultural Societies Act be amended in accordance with your conclusions

In the event of getting a grant of $80,000 or $4,000, would your Convention be willing that $12,000 be utilized for an insurance reserve, or will this Convention endorse the idea of having a reserve fund of $10,000, or $12,000, or a lesser amount from the $70,000 less the $3,000? These are points for you to discuss and consider carefully.

W. J. Currie: In the even of the insurance scheme carrying, has every society to fall into line? May those that do not want to come in stay out?

J. Lockie Wilson: It would be of no use unless made general and compulsory.

W. J. Currie: We hold our fair for three days, and talk of increasing it to four. If you hold only a one or two day fair things may be serious, but if it is held for three or four days you have a pretty good chance of getting out whole; but there is nothing like a guarantee against bad weather.

C. O'Reilly: Mr. Wilson deserves the thanks of the Association for bringing this matter before us. It has been handled very carefully. We come here without any instructions from our societies, and I think that we ought to have them. I move, therefore, that this be received as a notice of motion to be brought up at the next meeting of the Association.

R. J. Bushell: I second that.

Rev. Father Crowley: I like the principle, but I feel that it requires a great deal of consideration. There would be some difficulty in regard to New Ontario. By looking over the figures of the gate receipts of our own society, if taxed 17 per cent. we will be paying out more in premiums than what we get in gate receipts. I have no doubt that Mr. Wilson would find some way of getting around that. We receive more of a grant in New Ontario than you do—for the first three years $2 for every member, and after that twice as much for what we expend for agricultural purposes; but if we have to expend so much for insurance out of our total grant, I do not think that it would work out very well. There is another difficulty: How would it work out with a new society?

J. Lockie Wilson: There is a little misunderstanding about the proposition. The idea was that the amount should be deducted from the Government grant. Seventeen per cent. would only be used in the event of extremely wet weather. If there was a dry fall, nothing would be deducted from your grant at all. I quite agree with you that this question is an intricate one, and you are right in taking your time to consider it. Next year it may be possible to devise a scheme satisfactory to all concerned. If your grant is increased there will be no difficulty whatever. If the grant remains the same, no doubt many societies might find it a hardship. So far as Mr. Crowley's question is concerned, these difficulties can be easily regulated.

Ayrshires.

Rev. Father Crowley: In conclusion, I wish to support that motion that this matter be laid over until next year. I would suggest that our Secretary should send a plan of this insurance scheme to each society, and by next year they will have had time to consider the matter at their annual meetings and instruct their delegates as to their wishes.

The motion carried.

POULTRY AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa.

For the past twenty-three years I have been at the head of the poultry department of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Before that I had a small poultry farm of my own. I have met with the farmers from one end of this Dominion to the other. It is necessary for me to be acquainted with the different conditions of the different Provinces of this Dominion. To give you an idea of my territory—in the spring I was at Tignish, the far end of Prince Edward Island; and in the fall at Nanaimo, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

As I pass through the different places, I appear before one farmers' audience after another, and if I was not well acquainted with the prevailing conditions I would be laughed out of court. A farmers' audience is one of the most difficult, exacting audiences to speak to, because a farmers' meeting is a critical one. A political meeting is half opposed to you anyway, and the other half think you can do no wrong, but when you come here you have to know what you are talking about.

You have read, doubtless, for you are all intelligent men, from time to time statements of the agricultural tests. There is no better paying business than the poultry industry. If you wish any information, write to A. P. Hillhouse, Pondhurst, a trusted Government officer. He made the statement that there was a lady in the neighbourhood of his farm who had made a profit of $2.76 per hen during the past year by her good management, her knowledge, and her intelligent manipulation of that department. If a woman could do that, what could you men do?

I very seldom have the chance of speaking to such a representative body as this is, and I would like to impress upon you the importance of the poultry department of the farm as a revenue maker. A Wall Street journal stated that the poultry production of the United States last year reached to the amount of between six and seven hundred million dollars, greater than any other agricultural product, greater than the mines, greater than the railways. The Wall Street journal is a level-headed paper, edited by hard-headed men who have to present the views of the brokers of Wall Street. Is it not remarkable that you have such results from a comparatively undeveloped department of farm work?

The poultry department of the farm occupies a unique position. In spite of increasing production there are increasing prices. A few years ago we exported nearly one and a quarter million dollars of eggs alone; the last figures available represent only $129,000 worth. We have in poultry a decrease in the export and an increase in the production. It seems peculiar that with a greater production prices are higher.

Why are prices so high? The Toronto Globe said that the quality of the product was increasing so rapidly in worth that the production was inadequate to the demand, and that was strictly true. The demand is for a superior quality of produce. If you can say to people who like them that your eggs are strictly fresh they are prepared to pay the highest price if they can get the article.

Where does the bulk of the poultry supply come from? It is not from the few farmers with many hens. We are going to get them from a great many farmers with a few hens. The moment a farmer gives a department of his farm his best attention, he becomes a specialist on that line. Now do you take strict account of the different departments of your farm? Can you tell which paid the best last year?

A DELEGATE: My hens eat their heads off.

A. G. GILBERT: Is it your's or the hens' fault? Feed your hens with a sufficient quantity, and see that they have an abundance of fresh air.

Why do you say that the hens are eating their heads off when they were worth between six and seven hundred million dollars in the United States last year? The

Shropshire.

Canadian farmer would have the same result if he would develop that branch of agriculture.

One day a lady walked up to the poultry department. Her friend stayed outside. "Is this the poultry farm?" I said "Yes." "May I go through?" "Yes, you will find three or four buildings in all *en suite*." It was in the month of June. She came back and said: "Mr. Gilbert, everything looks very nice. You have nice fowl. I suppose that you are getting a great many eggs." I said "No." "No eggs, and the Government has given you such nice fowl and houses, and yet you have no eggs." I said "No. What do you think I am. A fool, for only a fool would keep those hens doing nothing during the winter months, when eggs are forty

or fifty cents a dozen. They have to lay in November, December and January, and in the spring we convert them into poultry and sell them." "Oh," she said, and she went outside and said to her friend, "Come away, my dear, there is a most disagreeable man inside." The poultry department can be made, and is made, profitable, and highly profitable, by proper management.

When I first went out among you farmers I met David Moore, of Almonte, and he said to me a little while ago, "You have come among us for twenty years, and you tell us the same story to-day that you told us then, and we are finding out that the story you told us is perfectly true." In the old days I was told that if all the farmers followed my advice, eggs and poultry would be so cheap that they would not be worth producing. I said, "The better the fowl the more people would eat them."

I have often been struck with the educative value of the different fairs throughout the country. I am not going to speak to you about the fairs of the towns and cities, but the ordinary township or county fair. The day is wet, and it is un-

Berkshires.

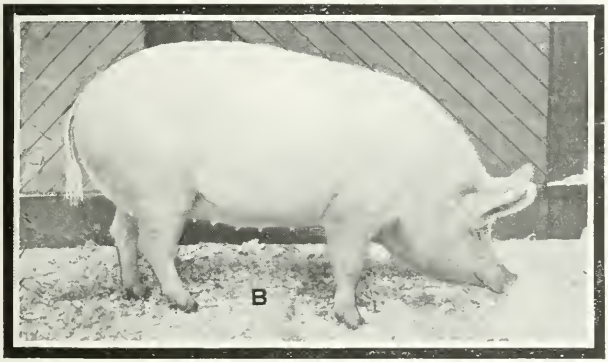
favourable—one of those days that you are trying to get insurance against. I am asked to be judge. I go to the chairman and say, "Where are the poultry?" "They are not come yet." That is at ten o'clock on the second day. Shortly after they come, one wagon after another, and the fowls are brought in, some in soap boxes, others in crate boxes, all sizes and shapes; and they are arranged in a field promiscuously.

Judges walk from one end to the other. Perhaps some of you are judges, and you will sympathize with me. We do the best we can. We take out the best specimens and look at them, and finish as rapidly as we can. One day I judged with an umbrella held up over my head and the rain running down my coat sleeves. Birds should be well housed and exhibited in proper coops, or in as large roomy boxes as possible, and there should not be seven where there should be only two.

The poultry are not always properly classified. One of the striking features of the fairs of England is that the exhibits are properly classified, and I can tell you that has an educative value that is not half appreciated. So have your birds properly classified. That makes the work of the judge so much easier. The next

thing is to have a competent man to judge them. A great many judges are sent to judge poultry who are not fit to do their work.

I want to tell you the experience I had at one fair. The chairman of the committee had a lot of birds at the fair, and alongside of his a farmer had an exhibit. I did not know this at first. You could hear the fellows talking around, "You cannot influence with that fellow, for he is judging the birds." The chairman of the poultry committee was with me all the time. When we came to his exhibit of white Leghorns I took out his birds, spread out the wings, found them to be yellow in colour, and put them back. I took the farmer's out, found them to be quite white and of a proper Leghorn type; the others were not. The chairman said, "I have been feeding corn heavily this summer." I said, "I am not to blame for that. Look at the quills of your birds." He said, "I know that they are yellow." "Look at those farmer's birds. He gets first, second and highly commended; you get nothing." Now if a local man had been judging the farmer would have been left out in the cold.



Yorkshire.

At another fair there was a good exhibit of Barred Rocks by a farmer, and there was another pair by his neighbour's son. You ought to have seen the wistful way the boy followed me around from coop to coop. Would it not be cruel to crush the boy's love for the finer quality of poultry? So I said to him, "Come here, I want to satisfy you. Do you see those birds up there. I am going to give them the first prize." His eyes fell. "I am going to tell you why. These are a better color, the legs are a better color." "To whom do those birds belong?" "To me," I said, "You see the black on the legs, the red in the ear lobe, and the comb is not so good?" He said "Yes." I said, "What would you do?" He said, "I would give the first prize to those." The boy was satisfied. If I had given a wrong judgment, there would have been a bitterly disappointed man and a boy with a crushed ambition.

Have them properly housed, classified and, by all means, properly judged. Before sitting down, I want to express the great pleasure and satisfaction it has been to meet with you. I want you to pay more attention and take more practical interest in the poultry department of your different farms.

EXHIBITS OF HOME INDUSTRIES.

Miss Shuttleworth, Toronto.

While the fairs and exhibitions are an established social feature, a sort of gala day, in the life of the country and townspeople, we all recognize that they have been and are an important factor in agricultural and domestic education, and can be made of still greater value in this respect.

We are to consider for a time to-day the place occupied by "Home Industries"

Faithful Mother.

in these exhibitions. The field covered by them is a very large one, and some of us may differ as to what is embraced under this heading. We can, however, deal with the subject in only a general way, and need not, therefore, take time to enumerate the various articles and classes which may be included under "Home Industries."

While the subject announced might well include many of the articles prepared and exhibited by men, we shall deal with it only in so far as it applies to the exhibits of women and children.

Geese.

Proficiency in cooking, needlework, putting up fruit, making of butter, etc., has a most important bearing upon the happiness in the home, and does much in determining the financial success of the farming operations, for this success depends as much upon the proficiency of the mother and daughters of the family to make an economical use of the supplies and articles placed at their disposal, as upon the gross production of the farm. We should, therefore, endeavor to make these exhibits of "Home Industries" of still greater importance at our fairs. Not only because we desire to educate the people along proper lines should special inducements be offered, but from a business standpoint encouragement should be given by the directors.

If we can encourage the mothers and daughters to exhibit in large numbers, we not only secure the co-operation of the exhibitors, but their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends will be invited by them to attend. A wider interest will be created, and increased gate receipts will follow.

You have all heard of the lady (usually of advanced years and not overburdened with domestic cares) who makes a practice of exhibiting, from year to year, some highly-prized piece of fancy work, a crazy quilt, or an over-worked apron. This precious prize-winner is brought from the dark closet every fall, and will almost make the round of fairs without assistance from the owner. It knows its class or classes so well that it rebels if it is placed in a wrong section. Prizes should not be given to such an exhibit. Those who have come into competition with such exhibits and would-be exhibitors know very well that in order to compete successfully against such articles requires a great expenditure of both time and material, and only a few will attempt it.

Either make a special class for such exhibits, a professional class, or cut them out altogether. Make an amateur class for articles made by the exhibitors within the preceding year or two years, the article shown not to have won prizes in any previous year. By allowing articles to be shown from year to year you limit the number of exhibitors, and the exhibits are very small and of little educational value.

Revise your prize lists from time to time, change the classes occasionally, so that a greater interest will be created. You should study the capabilities of the people of the district, and consider what are important home industries for women in your locality in compiling your prize lists. If beef raising is the chief line of cattle production in the district concerned, then you would not be expected to have many classes or large prizes for dairy products. On the other hand, if home dairying is carried on to any extent in your locality, see that the prize list gives an opportunity to the women of the district to show their proficiency in this important line of home industries.

If the growing of small fruits is a feature of the agricultural operations of the district, then offer substantial prizes for canned, preserved, pickled or jellied fruits. Homemade bread, buns, cookies, pies and cakes should be given a place at all exhibitions, and such can be made of considerable educational value, not only to the exhibitors, but also to the general public, if the judge or judges will indicate upon properly prepared score cards wherein various exhibits excel or fail to come up to the standard.

Such cards have been prepared for bread judging, and there is no reason why assistance should not be extended to other lines of work. It would mean a greater task for the judges, but we believe that it would be extra effort and money well spent. Many a person is discouraged from exhibiting again because she does not know in what particular her exhibit is inferior to those which have secured the prizes.

We would advise that special classes for exhibits by young girls be included in the prize lists. Prizes for cooking, patching, darning, knitting, button-holes, etc., would no doubt induce many of the girls in the towns and country places to show samples of their work. Such exhibits could be made of still more value, if accompanied by contests on the part of the exhibitors. Those who entered the contest should be required to make a button-hole, put on a patch, or do some other sort of work, within a given time. The prizes should be awarded upon the excellence of the work done and the time occupied in doing the same.

It would be well to consider the advisability of having demonstration along some lines; for instance, if a butter maker were in attendance with the necessary equipment, she would be able to give valuable directions to those in attendance as to approved methods in the preparation of the cream, the churning of the same, and the printing of the butter. When this is accompanied by questions on the part of the audience and answers on the part of the demonstrator much can be done to introduce up-to-date methods.

It is well for the officials of the fair to have the exhibits placed in an attractive and systematic manner. The finest of goods if not properly displayed and systematically arranged will not be very attractive. Whereas, even an ordinary exhibit which is systematically arranged and the goods displayed to the best advantage, would be a drawing feature. See to it also that proper care and protection is given to the articles exhibited. Dust, direct rays of sunlight and excessive moisture are very injurious to many of the finer classes of exhibits.

When an exhibitor finds her goods returned much decreased in value, because of improper handling or care, she is not likely to be easily induced to exhibit again, especially if she has failed to take a prize. It would no doubt be money well spent to have cases well protected with glass for some of the finer exhibits. See to it that the goods are entered under their proper classes and that the various classes are properly grouped. In some cases, judges have given their awards for a greater part of a display only to find out later that some of the prizes awarded have been to goods which were wrongly placed. Definiteness of purpose, system and thoroughness are especially important in exhibition work.

It would be well for those who have control of the exhibitions to invite the co-operation of the ladies in the preparation of the prize lists and in the arrangement of the goods after they have reached the exhibition. I have no doubt but that a committee of ladies would do much to inspire confidence on the part of the public in the "Home Industries" exhibits, and they can be of material assistance in securing special donations for prizes and for introducing classes which will especially appeal to the ladies of the district.

I have thought it well in this paper to speak of things in general and to give suggestions rather than to give special instruction as to how to prepare your prize list for the "Home Industries" section of your exhibition. I trust that these suggestions may be followed by a discussion on the part of those who have had practical experience in fair work.

REPORT OF CENTRAL FAIRS' ASSOCIATION.

C. H. Curtis, Warkworth.

The Central Fairs' Association met in convention at the town of Colborne on February 3rd. The following resolutions were discussed and carried unanimously:

1. Resolved that fairs of the district not sufficiently interested to send representatives shall not be permitted to fix dates for their Associations clashing with dates selected by this Association.

2. Resolved that the Government grant is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the advanced interests of agriculture in this district.

3. Resolved that all Agricultural Societies should raise the standard of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry and offer prizes to pedigreed stock only, and further recommends that pedigreed seed grain would be to the advantage of the agriculturist.

4. Resolved that a license board for Ontario, which is to be divided into three districts, be appointed to control serviceable sires in the horse class according to eligibility.

These resolutions are of great importance to the common good and uplifting of agriculture throughout the Province of Ontario. The farmer of to-day with his crop, breeding, soil, chemistry, his training in applied physics, has raised farming to a scientific profession. Along with this change has come a widespread grading up of our farm stock. The breeding of animals for fine points is ancient, but the farmer of to-day is a laggard in the procession of progress who is not paying more attention to blood and breeding in his flocks, his herds, his pens and in his poultry yards.

This change has been brought about to a great extent through our Agricultural Societies. Why then should we not ask for increased grants from our Legislative body?

IMPROVEMENT OF SWINE EXHIBITS.

J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Agricultural Fairs are held for the purpose of the improvement and distribution of live-stock and other products of the farm.

That we may have the best results, the various departments of the Fair should be made as attractive as possible; exhibits should be displayed in such a manner that they may be seen without any great inconvenience, not under adverse conditions. Exhibitors should be made to feel that they have a duty to perform to the visitors at their Fair, by allowing them to inspect their exhibits with the utmost freedom. Exhibitors often consider that their only duty towards a Fair Association is to take the prize money, and give as little in return as possible.

When an exhibitor brings his stock to a Fair, he should remember that it is the property of the Fair Management for the time being, to be made one of the attractions of the show, and he should lend his efforts to make the best possible display. Upon the other hand, the Fair Management should furnish, to the best of its ability, proper accommodation in the way of suitable buildings or pens to contain the exhibits.

Mammoth Arch of Sheaves from Field Crop Competitions—Canadian National.

That the Swine exhibits are not larger and better we can attribute to lack of proper accommodation, pens are frequently in out-of-the-way places, or are not strong enough to hold the stock. This gives the exhibitor an excuse to leave his stock in the stock racks or boxes upon their wagons where they are not seen without great inconvenience or under great disadvantages. Judges are called upon to make awards under these conditions. Is it any wonder that dissatisfaction is often given through no other cause than that the one making the awards has not a fair opportunity to compare the different animals he is called upon to judge? I know of a case in my own experience where I was asked to judge an exhibit of swine where no pens were provided. The pigs were left on the wagons, and I had to climb from one wagon to another to inspect them. In one instance the pigs were confined in a large close box, where my only chance of seeing them was by placing one eye to a large knot-hole in the box and looking into darkness; added to this the pigs were all black. You can imagine what satisfaction I gave to this exhibitor when I placed his exhibit last in the awards. What benefit, may I ask, is an exhibit of this kind to any show? to say nothing of the injustice to the exhibitor. The exhibitor loses the opportunity of properly advertising his stock, is disappointed, and will cease to bring out his stock in future; the public derives no benefit, and whatever prize money is given is practically wasted.

In building pens for the accommodation of pigs, do not put them around the outside fence, but place them in two parallel lines, at least fifty feet from the fence, and leave the space around the fence for placing the horses and wagons of the exhibitors after the stock is unloaded. Each pen should be about 5 x 10 feet square, with two ranges of pens running parallel with each other, leaving a space between of about twenty feet, the doors opening from each pen into the alleyway, which may be used as a place to let out the various classes when being judged. A chute for unloading should be provided and need not be expensive. It will be appreciated by the exhibitors. Where pens of this kind are provided, the public have an opportunity to inspect the stock without being over-crowded, or in the way of exhibitors.

A proper classification is also necessary to bring out a good exhibit. I do not think it wise to have too many breed classes. Two of the principal breeds that are popular in the district where the Fair is held, and another class for other distinct breeds should suffice. A class should also be provided for market hogs, and also two fat hogs. The following is a good classification, and gives a good variety of ages:—

1. Boar, one year and over.
2. Boar, over six months and under twelve months.
3. Boar, under six months.
4. Sow, one year and over.
5. Sow, over six months and under twelve months.
6. Sow, under six months.
7. Brood Sow, with litter under three months old.

It is a common practice to give larger money prizes in the aged sections than in the younger sections, which I think is a mistake, one of the main objects of the Fair being to encourage the breeding and distribution of better stock among the members. It is better done by giving inducements to the younger sections.

In conclusion, I would urge the Board of Directors to appoint at least one of their number to look after the exhibitors when they bring in their stock, so that

they may be properly placed in the pens provided, and that the different breeds or classes be kept together. It adds to the uniformity of the exhibit, and visitors have a better opportunity to make comparisons of the different individuals.

A Director should also be present when the judge is making the awards to see that the stock is brought out in its proper class, and render whatever assistance the judge may require.

NEW BUSINESS.

Alf. Taylor: For the advancement and encouragement of agriculture, small Fairs are required as well as large ones. The way the grant is distributed the small Fairs will soon be knocked out of existence. Our Fair at Victoria Road has a membership scattered over five townships which are very sparsely settled, but it is the only Fair in that district. Owing to the conditions we do not have a large attendance, and our gate receipts were only $125 last year. At the rate our grants have been cut down during the last three years we shall not be able to exist for more than another year or two longer. Formerly we received $380 from the Government and $200 from the County, now we only get $150 from the Government and $50 from the County. Therefore, I move that this Association give assisting grants to Societies in sparsely settled districts of Old Ontario, which the Minister of Agriculture thinks deserving of such grants. Motion seconded and carried.

After a vote of thanks had been passed to the Council of the City of Toronto for the splendid accommodation provided for the Convention, and a substantial collection had been taken up for the Sick Children's Hospital the meeting adjourned.

NOTES.

The Agricultural Societies of the Province were represented at the Convention by delegates from such widely separated districts as Port Arthur in the West to Glengarry in the East.

The Convention of 1910 took a forward step in arranging that every section of the Province be represented on the Board of Directors, and the Counties were grouped into twelve districts. The wisdom of this change has already been shown by the fact that meetings are being called by the new Directors in their several districts for the discussion of topics pertaining to the management of fairs in the sections which they represent.

W. A. Fry, the Director for District No. 7, had a meeting of delegates at Dunnville the first week of April, which was largely attended and matters of importance to all the fairs in this district were discussed, and resolutions were carried unanimously, fixing the standard weights for horses, heavy draught over 1,600 lbs. and agricultural 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.

County Old-Boys Reunion in 1910, during Fair days, were much in evidence and added materially to the enjoyment as well as to the crowds that foregathered. This feature might well be considered by those in charge of Agricultural Exhibitions.

The Departmental Judge System is still growing. During 1909, 251 judges were employed, a large increase over any previous year.

In order to be successful in the Standing Field Crop Competitions, underdraining is necessary to secure uniformity of maturity. Low wet spots in a field retard growth.

Drainage will add materially to the average yield of farm crops in Ontario.

The best corn and potato crops in 1909 were grown on sod ploughed in the Spring, especially where the soil was sandy. The first year after sod there are fewer weeds to contend with.

While farmers are slow in taking part in innovations, they are now learning the value of Standing Field Crop Competitions.

Once they lay hold on this work they will not let go.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture wants the 350 Societies in this Province to take part in this forward movement.

Each year the advantages attending the growing of alfalfa become more evident. When we find farmers who have grown this crop on the same land for nearly 30 years, and it is still yielding satisfactory crops, it is time that its growth was much more general than at present.

Remember that alfalfa cannot grow satisfactorily unless the land is well drained, naturally or by tiles. It does well on bare hillsides, where generally nothing but weeds flourish. If the soil has not the necessary bacteria in it, it must be inoculated with them. This can be done by purchasing a 25 cent bottle of bacterial culture, and treating the seed with it. Applications of lime are also beneficial.

Societies which have not yet entered alfalfa for the Standing Field Crop Competitions, should do so in 1911.

Local Agricultural Societies, where Standing Field Crop Competitions are held, should offer prizes for grain and sheaves from winning fields in their different localities.

Don't forget to encourage the children by offering prizes for exhibits of Agricultural products.

Encourage school teachers to have plots of flowers and vegetables growing on rural school grounds, to be cared for by the children. Offer the farmer boys prizes for best halter-broken colts and other young stock.

Revise prize lists carefully each year and cut out prizes for live-stock unsuited to your neighbourhood.

Each Board of Directors should offer larger prizes for the stock, which are most largely produced in the locality. Every district should endeavour to become noted for some particular line of stock or agricultural product.

The history of the past has shown clearly that it is the height of folly to encourage half a dozen different breeds of stock in one district. If your's is a dairy section encourage some one well-known breed of dairy cattle. The same applies to all classes.

The saving in the exchange of breeding males in a locality that confines itself to some special breed would mean a large item in itself. The Directors of Agricultural Societies can assist in this line of specialization materially by, as previously stated, offering larger premiums for special lines of stock best suited to their conditions.

Encourage school children to attend the Fair in a body, accompanied by their teachers, admitting them free, if they march in parade from the schools directly to the grounds at some stated hour.

Don't forget a Banquet about the time of your Annual Meeting, with one or two outside speakers, who will be able to discuss questions of interest to the farmers. The Societies which have made most progress in this Province are those which have held a social gathering of this kind.

THE BROADVIEW BOYS' INSTITUTE.

J. C. Atkinson, Toronto.

The Broadview Boys' Institute, Toronto, is a boys' club that is specializing n industrial education. "Learning to do by doing" is its motto. It occupies a ather unique position as a city boys' club that magnifies country life. It teaches griculture, not by lectures alone, but in a practical and experimental way. The nstitute owns five and a half acres of land centrally situated in the eastern part f the city, and here is located its miniature township, which is divided by section nes and crossroads into 72 little farms and 12 flower gardens. These are culti- ated by individual boys or partners, who style themselves "farmers" and delight) don overalls, top-boots, and broad-brimmed hats. To be called "hayseed" is n honour, because it implies that they are landed proprietors and yeoman of the ommonwealth. No better vegetables are grown anywhere than are found on these ttle farms.

The farms are leased to the boys, a regular printed form being used, which ; duly signed and sealed. The stipulations of the lease are: One hour's work per ionth is to be performed upon the common plots as rental; farms are to be care- ully cultivated and kept free from weeds; roadways adjoining farms are to be ept clean; rules, regulations and by-laws of Municipal Council are to be obeyed. 'he farmers provide their own tools and seed. The produce of the farms is the roperty of the producer to take to his home, sell, or dispose of as he pleases. 'ames are chosen for the farms by the proprietors and are neatly painted on uni- orm sign boards and placed in the centre of the plot. Some of the names of last eason were: Lakeview Farm, Old Homestead, Geneva Farm, Great Western, lencoe Farm, Enniskillen Farm, Enterprise Farm, Shamrock Farm, Jumbo Farm, :c.

A course of Monday evening lectures on "Agriculture and Nature Study" are iven by experts during May, June, August and September. Such themes as iese are discussed: "Preparation and Care of the Soil," "Weeds and How to 'reat Them," "Our Friends, the Birds," "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," Nature Study in Parks and Gardens," etc.

Prizes are given for the best kept farms, and inspections take place at regular ltervals during the summer. A Fall Fair is held by the Institute in September f each year. At the fair for 1909 there were over 1,500 entries in agricultural roducts, flowers, collections of seeds, pressed flowers and weeds, insects, shells, irds' nests, polished woods, manufactured articles, fine arts, and boys' pets of all inds, such as dogs, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, guinea pigs, ponies, etc.

The "Farmers' Harvest Home Dinner," held each autumn, is another inter- ting feature of the township idea. Upon its extensive menu nothing is allowed) appear, from soup to dessert, that has not been grown, in part at least, upon ie boys' farms. Even the menu itself is printed on corn-husks. Ministers of the rown and some of the most prominent agriculturists in the Province have been iests at this function.

Boys who experienced for the first time the pleasure and profit of making ings grow in the Broadview Township, and who have since set up homes of their vn, have located in many cases where they could continue to tickle the earth ith hoe and spade, and it would laugh with bright flowers and delicious fruits ix of the graduates are on farms in the Northwest, and a score or more are llowing the same pursuit in their home Province. The drift of boys and young en from the country cityward has long perplexed the student of social conditions.

Broadview Boys Learning Farming.

Cooking Class of Broadview Boys.

But here is something new under the sun, the current has set in the other direction, and the extension of the "Broadview idea" will mean the swelling of the current from the city countryward.

Evening classes, which are almost exclusively industrial, are held during seven months in the year. Vocational classes would, perhaps, be a better term, for here it is found that boys discover their bent, and decide upon their life vocations. The subjects taught are: Woodwork, both in manual training and wood carving, clay modeling, printing, cooking, freehand and mechanical drawing, show card lettering, typewriting and business correspondence.

The eagerness displayed by the boys in the fall of each year in enrolling in these classes would serve as a striking object lesson to those who are indifferent on the question of industrial education. Last season over three hundred boys, three-fourths of our entire membership, were enrolled in these classes. No objection is made to a boy dropping one class and taking up another until he finds what he likes or is adapted to. And the numbers who have been guided to the choice of vocations by these classes is large and constantly increasing.

From the manual training classes have gone out boys who are now engaged in carpentry, pattern-making, cabinet-making, and other lines of woodwork. Boys who were interested in wood-carving are now earning large wages as journeymen carvers, chiefly in piano factories. Graduates from the drawing classes are employed in the art departments of photo-engraving and lithographing concerns. There are very few printing offices in the city in which there are not one or more representatives of the Institute's printing classes.

For the purpose of teaching the boys citizenship, the Institute is organized as a commonwealth, a nation in miniature, in which there are four Provinces—Agriculture, Education, Sport, and Camp—each sending representatives to the Commonwealth Parliament, composed of thirty-six members. The Dominion of Canada has been taken throughout as the model.

The citizens of this Commonwealth are boys from twelve to eighteen years of age of every religion and nationality, and from every grade of society. They live at home and spend their spare time in playing citizen. They organize joint-stock companies, incorporated by Act of Parliament, for trading and carrying on large enterprises. They have their National Bank, with boys under bonds in charge. They have stock brokers and a stock exchange; a standing army and police constables, and inspectors of many kinds. Two printing plants on the premises are now required to publish newspapers and the necessary public documents.

The Government has its Cabinet, with Premier, Ministers of Finance, Justice, Education, Agriculture, Militia, Athletics and Secretary of State. Taxes are levied, supplies voted and expended through the several departments. Courts of justice administer the laws and inflict penalties. On rare occasions boys have been brought before a Commonwealth court who were not citizens—that is, not members of the Institute. On one occasion, when an outside boy was summoned for stealing, the boy's mother refused to allow him to come. But when given her choice of the boy's court or the regular police court, she chose the former and came with her boy, although strongly protesting and declaring his innocence. A boy-judge presided, the accused pleaded "not guilty," but evidence was given so clear and convincing that the plea was soon changed to "guilty," restitution was made, and the offender further punished by a sentence of two hours' hard labor. At the conclusion of the trial the mother called at the Superintendent's office and expressed her entire approval of the way justice had been administered. When asked if the boy would do the two hours, she replied: "He certainly will, if I have to stand over him with a stick." And he did.

THINGS TO GUARD AGAINST IN PURCHASING CLOVER, SEEDS, Etc.

E. B. Eddy, Ottawa.

In discussing this subject, which does not convey as well as it might what I wish to cover, I want to explain, as briefly as possible, the present regulations concerning the sale of seed in Canada and the amendments to the Seed Control Act now before Parliament, and to point out the means which farmers might take to protect themselves against the danger of being supplied with seed contaminated with weed seeds or of low vitality.

General Principles of Seed Control Act.

The Seed Control Act does three things. It provides that seed grain containing noxious weed seeds must be labelled wtih the names of the weeds therein. It fixes a standard for No. 1 clover and grass seeds, and very dirty seed has to be sent to the cleaning plant or out of the country. In framing the Act it was taken as a basis principle that the law should not try to compel farmers to sow clean seed unless they want to, only in so far as the sowing of large quantities of weed seeds is held to be a public nuisance, but that it should offer them the means of protection against sowing weed seeds unknowingly. Section 6, therefore, which deals principally with cereals, does not prohibit the sale of seed grain contaminated with weed seeds, but requires that all grain sold as seed containing seeds of any of the fourteen weeds named in that section of the Act shall be labelled with the names of the weed seeds contained therein. This surely is not a hardship to the seedsmen as it does not prevent them from selling anything at all; but it makes them provide the purchasing public with information as to the impurities contained in grain sold for seed. This has been found quite effective in checking the trade in dirty seed grain, as seedsmen find that farmers will not buy grain for seed if they know it contains weed seeds. However, there are some dealers, whom we would not dignify by calling seedsmen, who try to fool the public and evade the law by selling what they call recleaned grain, being careful not to represent it as seed. Of course if a farmer wants to buy feed grain and sow it, the law cannot prevent him doing so, but he has to take the consequences. The remedy for this is in the farmers' hands. They should make clear that it is seed grain that they want and make the dealer deliver it subject to the provisions of the Act, or, better still, grow their own seed grain and be sure of it.

Since the Act has been in force, the margin of tolerance allowed within the meaning of the word "free" in this section has been one seed of the weeds named in Section 6 per pound of cereals, and one per 1,500 of good seed for smaller seeds. When seed packages are not labelled, it is, therefore, a practical guarantee that the seeds of the weeds named in Section 6 are not present in greater proportion than is shown on the chart.

Classification for Timothy, Alsike and Red Clover.

For these smaller seeds there is a different classification. Two distinct grades are made and a limit is set on the quantity of weed seeds that may be sold. Apparently, many farmers and seedsmen do not realize the difference between No. 1 and the lower grades of seeds or there would be a greater effort to secure the No. 1

article. Section 7 names nine more weeds, the seeds of which are commonly found in small seeds, and states that no timothy, alsike or red clover seed shall be rated No 1, or otherwise represented as first quality, unless it is free from the seeds of the weeds named in this section and the one preceding. In addition to this, No. 1 must contain out of every hundred seeds not less than 99 of the kinds represented, or seeds of other useful or harmless grasses and clovers, and must germinate not less than 90 per cent. The margin of tolerance allowed within the meaning of

Ontario Corn Growers' Exhibit—Canadian National.

"free," as used in Section 7 in defining No. 1 seed, is one weed seed per 1,500 of the good seeds, as in Section 6.

Section 8 defines the maximum weed seed contamination that is allowed in timothy, alsike and red clover that may be sold for seed in Canada, which is placed at five of the weed seeds named in the Act per thousand of the good seed. This is the prohibitive line to which some seed vendors have given the name "Government standard," and in some cases have tried to make that name pass as a representation of high quality. How misleading this is will be shown below.

Differences Between No. 1 Seed and the Second Quality.

We have, therefore, two distinct standards for these seeds, and it is of vital importance that farmers and retail seedsmen get these firmly fixed in their minds, so that they may purchase and sell seeds more intelligently. The chart will illustrate these standards more clearly.

Seed Control Act Standards.

Weed seeds named in Section 6 allowed before labelling is required—
Cereals, 1 per pound.
Small seeds, 1 to 1,500 of good seed.

Grades for Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover and Alfalfa.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Proportion of weed seeds named in the Act allowed	1 to 1,500	5 to 1,000
Weed seeds named in Act allowed per pound—Timothy	880	6,560
" " " " Alsike	448	3,392
" " " " Red Clover	192	1,472
" " " " *Alfalfa	160	1,168
Possible percentage purity by number of weed seeds named in the Act	99.935	99.5
Minimum percentage purity other weed seeds	99	Unlimited
Other weed seeds allowed per pound—Timothy	13,152	"
" " " Alsike	6,800	"
" " " Red Clover	2,944	"
" " " *Alfalfa	2,320	"
Minimum percentage germination	90	*64

In the first place, you will notice that No. 1 seed must contain not more than one of the weed seeds named in the Act per 1,500 of the good seeds, while in the lower grades there may be five per thousand, or seven and a half times as many. What this means is brought out more clearly when we bring it to the number of weed seeds per pound. Roughly speaking, there are 82,000 seeds of timothy in an ounce, 43,000 alsike and 18,000 red clover. One weed seed per 1,500 of timothy means approximately 880 per pound, while five per thousand means 6,560 per pound. On the same basis, No. 1 alsike must not contain more than 480 weed seeds per pound, while the second grade may have as many as 3,392 per pound. No. 1 red clover must not have more than 192 weed seeds per pound, while the second grade may contain 1,472 before it is prohibited for sale.

On the basis of percentage purity, No. 1 seed may be 99.935 per cent. pure and still contain the maximum number of weed seeds, while the lower grade may be 99.5 per cent. pure and still contain the maximum number of weed seeds. This illustrates clearly how misleading a percentage purity statement may be, and little value should be attached to it unless you have with it a statement of the nature of the impurities.

But a standard of purity, so far as the weeds named in the Act are concerned, seven and a half times as high for No. 1 as for the lower grade seed is only one point where the No. 1 standard is much higher. There are two others of almost equal importance. As stated before, in No. 1 seed at least 99 out of every hundred seeds must be of the kind represented or of some other useful or harmless grass or clover. This means that the seeds of such weeds as foxtail, pigweed, sheep sorrel or black medick, which are not considered noxious enough to be named in the Act, must not be present in greater proportion than one per cent. The possible contamination per pound by noxious weed seeds other than those named in the Act, under No. 1 standard, is represented on the chart. On the other hand, in the lower

grades there is no limit to the impurities of this nature that may be present. In our inspection work we have found cases where clover has been adulterated with black medick to the extent of fifty per cent or more, and sheep sorrel, foxtail and other weeds of this nature may be present in any proportion. There is nothing in the Act to hinder seedsmen from selling such seed so long as it is not represented as No. 1 quality.

Provisions of the Amendment.

While on this point I may explain the meaning of the stars on the chart placed before the alfalfa and the 64 per cent. germination. The amendment now before Parliament provides for the classification of alfalfa the same as now given for timothy, alsike and red clover. The figures for alfalfa indicate the number of weed

North Dumfries Ploughmen.

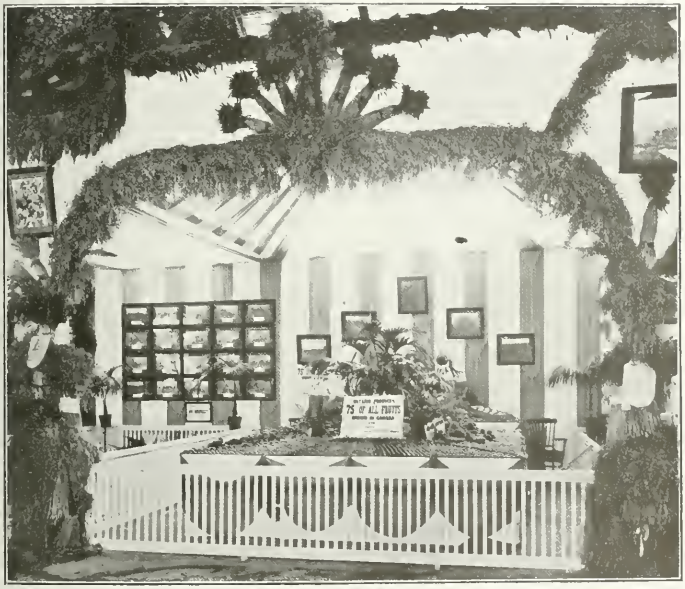
seeds allowed in the different grades. As will be explained more fully later, a minimum percentage germination is provided in the amendment for the different classes of seeds. The lowest germination that will be allowed for timothy and red clover is 64 per cent., but up to the present there have been no restrictions so far as second rate seed is concerned.

How to Get No. 1 Seed.

From what has been said, you will readily see that there is a wide difference between No. 1 and the second quality. In fact, second rate seed may be so badly contaminated with noxious weed seeds that it is dangerous to sow it on reasonably clean land. It is therefore essential that farmers wishing to sow clean seed should purchase guaranteed No. 1 goods and use every precaution to see that the guarantee is carried out. This is comparatively simple if you go about it in the right way. Do not go to your local dealer, who may or may not know good seed when he sees it, and ask for clover seed and take whatever he may give you. Go to him early in the season and place your order for guaranteed No. 1 seed. To make sure that the seed delivered is up to the standard, take a sample of each lot and

send it to the seed laboratory at Ottawa for purity test. You will be sent a report giving the grade of the seed and the nature and quantity of the impurities. Then if it is not up to the standard, you can return it and demand something that will meet your requirements. The seed laboratory is always open to do work of this nature for farmers, but as yet the great bulk of the samples received come from seedsmen.

At present there are not many wholesalers who put out seeds marked No. 1. It is mostly sent out under brands, which mean nothing so far as the law is concerned. Seedsmen hesitate to mark their goods No. 1 so long as they can sell them without, as there is much less danger of violating the Act when only the "Government standard," as the prohibitive line has been named by the trade, has to be



Part of Sheaf Exhibit—Standing Field Crop Competitions.

conformed to. In fact, seedsmen often find it more profitable to export the No. 1 seed so long as Canadian farmers will buy what they call Government standard, which, if sown at the rate of ten pounds per acre of red clover, may give you weeds to the extent of 15,000 per acre. However, some seedsmen are now sending out seeds marked No. 1 and others will do so as soon as there is a sufficient demand from retail dealers, and that demand can only be created when farmers refuse to be satisfied with anything else.

If the method of purchasing and testing seeds just outlined were followed by the individual farmers, it would create a great improvement in the trade and would be an almost perfect safeguard against the danger of weed contamination. In

addition to this, a systematic study of noxious weeds and weed seeds should be made by farmers, so that they may recognize them when seen in the field or in clover or grass seed. The revised edition of "Farm Weeds," which can now be purchased for one dollar by any farmer, will be found of great assistance in this work. Everything possible is being done by the Department to check the sale of low grade seeds, but the most that we can hope to do is to look after the trade in a general way and put the means of protection in the hands of the farmers themselves.

Summary.

We have noted some of the dangers in purchasing seeds of the various sorts, and I would like to again emphasize the following points to be observed in guarding against them:—

1. If you have to purchase seed grain, see that what you buy is sold as seed and not as feed, and look for a label that will tell you if there are any weed seeds present.

2. When purchasing timothy, alsike and red clover seeds, insist on your dealer supplying you with No. 1 seed and beware of "Government standard."

3. Place your orders early and have your dealer's guarantee verified by having a sample of the seed tested, so that you may know exactly the nature and quantity of the impurities.

4. With root and vegetable seeds, purchase from the most reliable dealers and insist on securing the best quality of seed obtainable.

5. Secure the seed early and have it tested for vitality before seeding.

REPORT ON EXHIBIT OF GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS AT THE WINTER FAIR, OTTAWA.

E. B. Eddy, Ottawa.

On the whole, the quality in the very large class of oats which won prizes was very high. It was the largest I ever judged in which no wild oats were found. Very few noxious weeds of any kind were found, although some samples had considerable wild buckwheat or seeds of less serious weeds. Most of the samples were also quite free from mixtures of different varieties, as nearly as could be seen from the threshed samples. This freedom from weed seeds and other varieties of grain is no doubt due to the fact that the crops have been judged in the fields, where these points can be scored accurately, which leaves only the cleanest fields open for competition in this class. The Department is certainly to be congratulated upon the large showing of high class grain as well as the very attractive manner in which the exhibit was put up.

ALFALFA.

This year a number of Agricultural Societies in the Province are selecting alfalfa for the Standing Field Crop Competitions. Farmers in various parts of Ontario who have gone into alfalfa experimentally have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this is the best paying fodder crop that an agriculturist can grow.

Alfalfa has been known since 490 B.C., and was successfully grown in Greece and Rome nearly 2,500 years ago. In the State of Kansas there were, a few years

ago, 30,000 acres grown, while last year nearly a million acres of alfalfa were under crop; resulting in untold financial benefit to the farmers of this State.

There are five different varieties, viz., American, Turkestan, Arabian, Peruvian and German, but for Ontario the American variety is best suited.

Alfalfa, unlike many other crops, enriches the soil rather than impoverishes it. The roots extend into the earth from five to twelve feet, reaching down and bringing to the surface nitrogen and other valuable mineral plant food. It has been grown continuously on a farm in one of the counties of this Province for nearly thirty years, and still produces good crops. It can be grown successfully on sandy, heavy clay, clay loam, and on nearly any variety of soil properly drained. Successful experiments with it have been conducted on a limited scale with success in nearly every part of Ontario, both with and without a nursing crop. Spring sowing has given best results. If sown with a nursing crop, barley, at the rate of one bushel per acre, is an excellent one for this purpose. Eighteen or twenty

Exhibit at Ottawa Winter Fair.

pounds per acre of alfalfa is the proper quantity of seed. From three to four crops can be harvested in one season, and the average height of a plant runs from fourteen to twenty inches. When about one-third of the crop is in bloom is an excellent time to start cutting, as it then possesses its greatest food value. The cutting should be done in the forenoon, when the dew is on the grass, and the tedder should follow immediately and be kept at work until late in the afternoon, and the crop left in windrows. This process should be repeated the following day, and the hay put in coils and left for several days. It should not be cut too close to the ground, as the plant may be injured thereby.

The yield per acre of green crop is about twenty tons, and of dry hay five. It should not be allowed to dry too long in the hot sun, as the leaves are liable to become dry and break off, and they contain most valuable nutrients. Seed is produced best from either first or second cutting, and averages five bushels per acre, although it sometimes runs as high as ten.

Alfalfa hay contains about fifty per cent. more digestible protein than hay made from red clover. It makes a splendid pasture for horses and hogs, but care is required when sheep and cattle are turned in, as there is a tendency to bloat if allowed to eat too much, especially when the grass is wet.

An application of about twelve loads of barnyard manure per acre every four years has proved very satisfactory. Fertilizers containing phosphates have given the best results. When a field of alfalfa is plowed down, the surface soil is completely filled with roots, rich in fertile elements.

It is to be hoped that every farmer in Ontario who has suitable, well-drained soil will put in a field of this most desirable crop.

ALFALFA.

Every Farmer Should Try to Grow Some.

W. D. Albright, London.

Within the memory of man now living, wheat bran was dumped into rivers to get rid of it. My grandfather hauled loads of it away to feed, paying a nominal price of $3.00 or $4.00 per ton, with the miller glad to get that for it. To-day wheat bran seldom sells lower than $20.00 a ton, and feeders lament that not enough of it is to be had at that price. We have learned that wheat bran is rich in protein and mineral matter, containing about a third more protein per cwt. than oats, hence its great value for balancing up the ordinary farm-grown roughage of corn, straw and timothy hay. Especially for young and growing animals is bran valuable, by reason largely of its protein contents and mineral material, going to produce muscle, blood and bone. With more bran fed to colts and calves we would have much better-grown and stronger-boned stock.

Alfalfa Worth $15.00 per Ton.

But valuable as bran is, its price has almost reached—and for some purposes has surpassed—the limit of profitable use, except it be in very small quantities. Farming is not a business of large margins. We must widen them when possible by cutting down cost of production. Is it possible to get as good results as formerly with cheaper feed bills? Here is where alfalfa comes in. Well-cured alfalfa hay is about the nearest approach to bran in point of composition of any feed we have. This is how they compare:

	% Digestible Protein.	% Digestible Carbohydrates.	% Digestible Ether Extract.
Alfalfa hay	11.0	39.6	1.2
Wheat bran	12.2	39.2	2.7

According to these data from Henry (quite a reliable source) alfalfa hay contains nine-tenths as much digestible protein as bran, and practically as much carbohydrates and vegetable fats, the substances that especially go to produce heat and fat.

Two of Ontario's Splendid Field Crops.

Jas. Douglas, of Caledonia, a well-known stock breeder, who has grown alfalfa extensively for many years, considers well-cured alfalfa hay worth as much per ton as the bran we get nowadays. He used to feed much bran, but now he feeds alfalfa altogether instead, and with excellent results.

John McCannell, President of the Milton Pressed Brick Co., says: "We feed no bran at all, as we find the alfalfa takes the place of bran with good results, at much less cost."

J. W. Clark, of Brant County, writing in the *Farmer's Advocate* in 1906, declared: "I consider a ton of well-cured alfalfa hay almost equal to a ton of bran." He estimated the yield at from 5½ to 7½ tons per acre in three cuttings, as follows: First, 2½ to 3 tons; second, 2 to 2½ tons; third, 1 to 2 tons.

From one test at the New Jersey Station they concluded that when bran and brewers' grains could be purchased at $17.00 per ton, alfalfa was worth as a substitute $11.16 per ton. From this they calculated that the average production of their land for three years amounted to $51.00 per acre, and in one other year to $74.21 per acre.

In another experiment comparing alfalfa hay with purchased concentrates they figured that although the latter ration produced 20.6 per cent. more milk, the value of alfalfa meal in displacing a feed mixture of wheat bran, distillers' grains and cottonseed meal was $14.50 per ton. Had the comparison been wholly between bran and alfalfa, the showing would probably have been more favorable to the latter feed. While a pound of protein in alfalfa is probably not equal to a pound of protein in the grains used, the alfalfa can furnish it so much more cheaply, and therefore may be largely substituted for the grains. A Pennsylvania experiment indicated that alfalfa meal (which is simply ground alfalfa) was worth $21.28 per ton in comparison with bran at $20.00. This result would seem to be exceptional. However, we do know that Henry Glendinning has fed his cows wholly upon silage, roots, alfalfa and red clover hay, getting very fair results in production of milk and butter at a very small feed cost.

"But," someone objects again, "you can't always cure it well." Quite true. Occasionally the first and third cuttings—for it commonly produces three cuttings per year in southern and central Ontario—will be injured in curing. Once in a long while the first will be lost, though seldom, for I have known alfalfa to be cocked up on the green side and go through a week of rain, then opened out, hauled to the barn, and eaten with considerable relish by horses and cattle the next spring. It is not so spongy as clover, but settles together, and its leaves shed rain remarkably. The chief difficulty in the curing arises from the fact that the first cutting, and sometimes the third, come in uncertain and slow hay-making weather, and from the further fact that it must, like clover, be carefully cured and handled to avoid rustling off the leaves, which, pound for pound, are more valuable than bran. The difficulty of curing is accentuated by the sappy condition of the alfalfa at the stage when it should be cut, which is when about one-tenth in bloom. Make allowance, therefore, for the fact that it cannot always be perfectly cured, and for the lightly larger percentage of crude fibre it contains, and let us set its feeding value at, not nine-tenths, but three-fourths that of bran. That would be $15.00 a ton. From personal experience, supplemented by a wide observation and extensive first-hand enquiry, I have no hesitation in saying that a limited amount of alfalfa (say the produce of five to ten acres on a hundred-acre farm) is worth an average price of $15.00 a ton fed to cows or other stock as a substitute for bran. Of course an animal, fed wholly or largely upon alfalfa, would not likely return that

value in produce any more than it would return $20.00 per ton for bran if fed wholly or largely upon that feed. In general we might say that the larger the amount of alfalfa produced and fed on a farm the less per ton will be its feeding value. But a very large quantity could be profitably fed to good stock at $10.00 or $12.00 a ton, and, as we said before, a limited quantity used with corn silage would be fully as good value at $15.00 a ton as wheat bran at $20.00. Of course I will admit that for some purposes there are more economical sources of commercial protein than bran—oil cake and gluten meal for example—but even when set over against the most advantageous combination of concentrates, alfalfa will still show a high value per ton.

Four Tons per Acre, Worth $60.00.

It is now current opinion among Canadian alfalfa growers that on land suited to it, an acre of good alfalfa will yield, in its usual three cuttings per annum, five

Ploughing.

tons or upwards of cured hay per acre. In ten years' plot experiments at Guelph it only once failed to give three cuttings a year—once it gave four—and the annual average yield was at the rate of 5.27 tons of cured hay per acre. As a rule, the pro rata crop-yields on these plots considerably exceed the average obtainable in ordinary farm practice throughout the country, but in this case I doubt whether they do so. I know many pieces of alfalfa on hard clay hillsides which run, in their owners' opinion, five tons and over of cured hay per acre, and I fancy we would be safe in putting the average annual yield of a good stand of alfalfa at five tons. But let us call it four tons, which, at $15.00 per ton, is worth $60.00. Fourteen dollars would be a liberal allowance for the cost of cutting and curing those four tons of hay. In fact, it would allow a wide margin for extra work due to bad weather, and would permit of the use of hay caps on the first and third cuttings. Their use, while not common, is advisable, considering the great value of this crop.

Rent of land might be put at $5.00 per acre, which is liberal, seeing that alfalfa is specially adapted to hard hillsides that are seldom cultivated profitably. Now on suitable soil an average duration of a stand would be perhaps eight years. Mr. Douglas tells of two fields of rolling land, amounting to twenty-three acres, that were under alfalfa twenty-three years, and, except some of the lower parts, where thinned by pasturing, the crop was good till the last. So far as he remembers, those fields got no top-dressing in that time, nor any disking save on a few spots re-seeded. On the other hand, some stands will be prematurely killed out by ice, standing water or other cause, so, taking an average, let us put the duration at eight years. A dollar a year for eight years would amply repay the cost of seeding, seeing that a light crop of barley may be harvested at the same time. That gives us a total annual charge of $20.00, against an income of $60.00, or a clear profit of $40.00. This estimate is conservative. Have you another acre outside your orchard that yields as much?

Fertilizing Value—Fertility from Atmosphere and Subsoil.

Alfalfa is a legume. It draws nitrogen from the air to build up its tissues. How much will depend inversely upon the amount of combined nitrogen available in the soil and upon other factors. Note this table of fertilizing constituents in a thousand pounds:

	Nitrogen, Lbs.	Phosphoric Acid. Lbs.	Potash, Lbs.
Alfalfa	21.9	5.1	16.8
Wheat Bran	26.7	28.9	16.1

Thus we see that alfalfa contains about four-fifths as much nitrogen, nearly one-fifth as much phosphoric acid, and a trifle more potash than wheat bran. Note also that a four-ton yield would contain about 175 pounds of nitrogen. Suppose 100 pounds of this were taken from the atmosphere. At current values for commercial fertilizers that alone would be worth $18.00.

The other elements come largely from the subsoil. Alfalfa roots are tremendously deep-ranging. I have personally known them to be found nine feet deep in waxy clay. I have dug up and measured one-year-old alfalfa roots grown on a sandy breakwater that were three feet six and a half inches deep. They get much mineral plant food from the crude, inert compounds in the subsoil, as well as the more available forms that have been leached down beyond the reach of annual crops. And in going down after these the roots open up the subsoil. In fact, alfalfa roots are the best subsoiler we have in field agriculture, and instead of costing money they bring up golden wealth while doing the work. So we see why alfalfa is such a boon to the land. The general experience is that after alfalfa other crops do far better than they have done on that land before.

Influence of Alfalfa Roots on the Soil.

In the years 1900, 1902 and 1903, experiments were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College to ascertain the comparative value of the sods of alfalfa and timothy. After the crops were removed from the plots, the land containing the

roots of these crops was plowed. On the sods of 1900, winter wheat was sown in the autumn of the same year; on those of 1901, barley was sown in the spring of 1902; and on those of 1902, corn was planted in the spring of 1903. The average yields of the crops produced per acre are shown in the following table:

Sod.	1900. Winter Wheat, Bushels.	1902. Barley, Bushels.	1903. Corn, Tons.
Alfalfa sod	61.5	30.2	24.0
Timothy sod	42.1	19.7	17.9

In 1902 the test with alfalfa and with timothy sods was repeated four times. Barley was sown on each of the eight plots in the spring of the year. The detailed results of yields per acre are very interesting, and are as follows:

Tests.	Alfalfa Sod, Bush.	Timothy Sod, Bush.
Number 1	27.9	13.4
" 2	31.7	20.1
" 3	31.0	19.6
" 4	30.3	25.7

In short, alfalfa not only enriches the manure pile by about two-thirds as much as would the feeding of an equal amount of bran, but the growing of it and the decay of its roots and stubble in the soil increases the productiveness of the land when broken up.

Gold Mines in the Clay Hillsides.

It is commonly asserted that alfalfa prefers a deep, rich loam. Now, on the strength of experience and considerable knowledge of Canadian conditions, I take issue with that statement. While with proper treatment it will succeed on a wide variety of soils so long as they are clean and the drainage is good (both surface and subsoil), still it nearly always does best on the hard clay hillsides where other crops grow poorly. It is something like sweet clover, which thrives best in the bare clay along roadsides. True, it is not so easy to get a catch on these clay hills, but it can be done, and once started, alfalfa flourishes magnificently, taking up nitrogen from the air and drawing potash and phosphoric acid from the subsoil of the hills. Excepting spring spots, these hillsides are normally well drained both above and below, and this is of the utmost importance. Here, too, it stands the winter best and resists most successfully the encroachments of grass, that arch enemy of alfalfa. I have frequently seen alfalfa on rolling fields killed out in the hollows and on the loamy knolls, but flourishing like a bay tree on the hard clay slopes. I know many plots—ten, fifteen and twenty years old, and still producing luxuriantly as ever. While I would not advise one against growing alfalfa unless he had hills, I say most emphatically that if you have clay hills that are not springy and not too steep to mow, that is the place to sow alfalfa for hay. If the hills are too steep to mow conveniently, sow it for soiling crop or pasture.

Judiciously handled, it is excellent for all three purposes. One of the greatest of the many virtues of this wonderful crop is its capacity for turning hillsides into agricultural gold mines. Another is its resistance to drouth, insuring good yields in seasons when other crops fail and fodder is therefore at a premium.

Some say it makes too much work. They would rather mow three acres of clover twice a year than two acres of alfalfa three times, ignoring the fact that their plan requires an acre more ground, brings their haymaking together, and produces a much less valuable crop.

Some say the first cutting is hard to cure. Sometimes it is, but the curing can be accomplished with fair success, and it would still pay handsomely to grow alfalfa if one had to convert the first cutting into manure.

Some complain that it is hard to break up. True, but one doesn't need to break it often, and when he does, what a magnificent mass of humus is left in the soil! I have seen an idea illustrated which I think would be good in this connection. A little spur on the land side of the plowshare cuts an inch or two under the next furrow, making it easier to cut and turn the next furrow, and also

Hay Caps on a third cutting of Alfalfa.

steadying the plow as it is drawn through the soil. Pasturing close with sheep or horses the year before breaking will also help to kill it and make it easier to plow.

Some say alfalfa costs too much to seed down. Which pays better, to buy fifteen pounds of grass and clover every other year for eight years, or twenty pounds of alfalfa once?

Some say it won't stand pasturing. This is only partly true. I know men who pasture it very successfully. Be careful, though, in pasturing with ruminants that they do not bloat; with horses and sheep that they do not graze too close, and never pasture too closely, especially in the fall.

Directions for Seeding and Culture.

Few soils, even those overlying limestone bedrock, have enough lime to enable alfalfa to do its very best. It needs abundance of calcium to build up its tissues. Besides, the bacteria that work on alfalfa roots will not thrive in an acid soil. Thirty to fifty bushels of air-slaked lime per acre have made alfalfa an emphatic success where it had formerly given discouraging results.

Often, too, the land needs inoculation. Not always by any means, but the cost of nitro culture is so small (25 cents for a bottle to inoculate a bushel of seed) that it is foolish to take chances. Loam from a field where alfalfa or sweet clover has grown will do as well if free of weed seeds. If you have failed with alfalfa, try again. Try lime; inoculate; enrich your soil by manuring a hoed crop preceding the alfalfa. If the land is too steep for a hoed crop, use peas, and work the pea stubble well after harvest. Sow at least twenty pounds per acre of first-class seed. If you have them, scatter over the field a load per acre of wood ashes. Make sure that the land is clean of weeds and grass. See also that it is well drained. Tile-drain if necessary. There is not very much danger of the alfalfa roots blocking tile drains unless water is running through them pretty constantly. It sometimes happens, but men who have had experience with alfalfa on tiled land advise sowing it, tiling and taking chances, or rather taking up the tile and cleaning if it should be necessary.

The usual time to sow is in spring, with a nurse crop of a bushel of barley per acre. Some have had good success from seeding in July or August. I am inclined to favor trying the latter plan, but have had little experience with summer seeding, and have not gathered enough Canadian experience to draw a positive conclusion. In more southerly latitudes it is certainly all right.

Clip in time to prevent weeds seeding. If it shows a sort of yellow blight the first season, clip promptly. Do not pasture or expect a crop the first year. Unless the growth is extra heavy, merely clip and leave on the ground.

What Two Farmers Say.

A year or two ago Mr. Jas. Douglas, living near the border of Brant and Haldimand counties, broke up two fields aggregating twenty-three acres that had been twenty-three years in alfalfa. The land was rolling, with some big hollows and some low land. Mr. Douglas reports:

"On the low land it got thinned out somewhat towards the last, caused by pasturing in wet weather. On the high ground it was still good and very thick. One winter, ice affected some spots on the hillsides. There was an ice storm and very little snow to protect it on the hills, but they were only small patches, and we re-seeded them the following spring and disked them up well, but never touched the balance of the field. These two fields got no disking or top dressing in that length of time, that I remember of. They were cut the first time for hay and pastured afterwards. We have disked fields since, and think it did them good, but it was done to cover seed that was sown on them to thicken the stand. If the bottom is thick enough disking does very little good, as alfalfa meadows never get solid. It was producing as much hay as it ever did when we broke it up, and the crops of grain were immense that followed. Regarding the feeding value compared with bran, I have come to the conclusion that they are almost equal to the bran we get to-day, that is, comparing well-cured alfalfa. I have not fed one ton of bran in ten years, and we used to feed a great quantity of it. My cattle, sheep and horses do better on alfalfa than they ever did on bran, and quite a little chop with it. To-day my milking cows and heifers get no chop or bran, only good alfalfa hay and roots, and they are in better condition than when fed bran and chop and other mixed hay (as we did not then have near the quantity of alfalfa that we have to-day). I have no silo, so the feed must be in the alfalfa and roots. That is convincing to me.

"In making alfalfa hay, we don't handle it very much, unless it bunches when cutting by dragging on bar of mower. We sometimes ted it, and if we do, we follow the mower inside of two hours or right after a rain. As soon as possible we rake it and put in small coils. We want it only fairly dry when drawing in, so that the hay fork will go in the load. It is better to warm up in the mow. It may color a little, but there will be no dust, and it smells sweet as honey."

"(Signed) James Douglas."

Grows Fifty Acres of Alfalfa.

"We have grown considerable alfalfa for a good many years, having about fifty acres under crop at present. Our farm is heavy clay, rolling land, and seems peculiarly fitted for growing alfalfa. We get three crops in a season, averaging in all about four tons to the acre. There is no reason why any land that is well drained and on which water does not lie in spring should not grow good crops of this wonderful feed.

"We sow about twenty pounds of seed to the acre, with a light sowing of barley as a nurse crop. We usually inoculate the alfalfa seed with a culture which may be got at the Agricultural College, Guelph. We do not think, in our case, that this is really needed much, as with the manure drawn from the barn we believe all our land is thoroughly inoculated.

"We have used a side-delivery rake this past season, which we have found a great help in curing the alfalfa. The rake rolls the clover up in very light rolls, which usually in good weather are fit to go into the barn the afternoon after cutting.

"Regarding the duration of a good stand, we believe it will last many years, provided the land is well drained. We usually plow it up after four or five years to make room for other crops. We feed silage and alfalfa to our dairy cattle, and by doing so very little other grain need be used.

"We feed no bran at all, as we find the alfalfa takes its place, with good results, at much less cost.

"We have read a great many accounts of the wonderful value of alfalfa, and would confirm all that has been written about it. In the dry weather, when the lack of rain has dried up everything else, alfalfa is as fresh and green as a spring pasture. We fail to understand why every farmer who can possibly grow it should not have at least one field in alfalfa, to convince him that he has the best and cheapest feed he can grow, not only for cows and calves, but every other animal raised on the farm."

"(Signed) J. S. McCannell."

Persevere and Succeed.

Sow alfalfa, especially on your clay hills. It will help to solve the labor problem, will enrich your farm, make stock thrive amazingly, gladden your eye and heart, and swell your pocket-book until you will wonder why you had not sown it years ago. Do not be discouraged by failure. The second attempt is nearly always more successful than the first. Persevere and succeed.

HOME GARDENS FOR PUPILS OF RURAL SCHOOL SECTIONS.

F. Hart, District Representative, Department of Agriculture, Galt, Ont.

The plan is as follows: The pupils in the schools will be given seeds, which they are to take home and sow according to directions; they shall also care for and harvest the crop, and keep an account of the yield. The plots will be inspected during the summer. The results and part of the crop will be exhibited at the Horticultural Show to be held at Ayr in the fall of 1910.

Pupils will compete among themselves. Prizes will be given for the best Oats, Barley, etc., and there will be a sweepstakes prize to the school making the best exhibit.

The seed of each crop will be from the same lot, so that all pupils will start fair as far as the seed is concerned. The boy or girl who learns the most about and gives the greatest care to his or her crop will have the best yield.

Pupils might easily make a start in money-making as well as acquire a knowledge of farm crops, by growing some good seed for farmers, who will pay better prices for seed that they know is good and suited to their soil. If you grow barley this summer, when you have harvested your grain, screen out all but the

largest grains, perhaps saving only about one-fifth or one-sixth of the whole. Sow this large grain on a plot by itself next year, and again save only the best. In this way you will soon get enough seed for your father's farm that will be much better than he can buy. Or, if you are growing potatoes, when digging keep the potatoes from each hill in a little pile by itself. Then pick out six of the largest of these piles—these will be six *biggest yielding plants.* Then pick out a dozen of the *best* (that is, good sized, even, smooth, well shaped) potatoes, and save these for a seed plot next year. If you continue this for a few years, perhaps before you finally leave school you will be growing seed potatoes that will have a reputation, and that will bring you in quite a little money, and the knowledge you will get in growing potatoes may mean much to you in future.

Rules.

1. Each pupil can take but one crop, that is, Barley, Potatoes, Sweet Corn or Watermelons. They may also select Sweet Peas, and enter the competitions for the various collections or essays in the list below.

2. The seed must be sown according to directions. Each plot must be marked off with stakes.

3. Whether the results are good or bad, each pupil taking seed must exhibit at the fair.

4. Pupils may obtain help in plowing and otherwise preparing the ground, but, as far as possible, all other work should be done by the pupils.

Seed will be supplied free. There will be a number of prizes in each competition.

The Competitions Are:

1. Barley, O.A.C. No. 21.	Size of Plot,	15 ft. by 20 ft.
2. Potatoes, Empire State.	" "	15 ft. by 9 ft.
3. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam.	" "	15 ft. by 12 ft.
4. Watermelons, Cole's Early.	" "	4 plants.

5. Sweet Peas, mixed.

6. Collection of Weeds, pressed, mounted and correctly named with the common name.

7. Collection of Weed Seeds, correctly named with the common name.

8. Collection of Insects, correctly named with the common name.

9. Collection of the ravages of insects or plant diseases.

10. Collection of Wild Flowers, pressed and mounted and correctly named with the common name.

11. Essay on "Growing Barley," or "Potatoes," or "Sweet Corn," or "Watermelons." This essay need not be confined to knowledge gained from your own plot, but may be more general in character. Open to pupils of grades Sen. IV., Jr. IV. and Sen. III.

12. Essay on "How I Grew my Plot." Open to pupils of grades below Sen. III.

13. Sweepstakes Prize to the School making the best exhibit.

Directions.

The following directions must be observed. Other things may also be done to increase the yield.

1. Learn all you can of how best to grow the crop you have chosen. Keep a notebook, in which you can write down what you learn, and be sure to mark down the exact weights as they are required.

2. Each plot (excepting flowers) must be marked off with stakes, and must be the exact size required.

For Barley.

1. Place a cord tightly around the plot, so that it is exactly 15 by 20 feet.

2. Sow the seed by hand as evenly as possible, and cover with a rake.

Teaching the calf to drink.

3. When the plants are about two inches high, again put the cord around the plot and destroy all plants outside the line.

4. Cut as soon as ripe, dry, and thresh with a flail.

5. Find the exact weight of the cleaned grain, and save it to exhibit.

For Potatoes.

1. Cut the potatoes so as to have 56 sets.

2. Plant in four rows each 15 feet long and 35 inches apart, and the plants 12 inches apart in the row. That is, 14 hills in each row and 56 hills on the plot.

3. When the tops have withered, dig the potatoes, let them dry a day. Separate the "marketable" from the "unmarketable" potatoes, and find the exact weight of each. Save one dozen of the *best* potatoes.

For Sweet Corn (for table use).

1. Mark out the plot four rows one way and five rows the other, allowing 40 inches between the rows.

2. At each of the places where the lines cross plant eight kernels of corn. This will make 20 hills on the plot.

3. When the corn is about four inches high, thin out to four plants to a hill, leaving 80 plants on the plot.

4. Ears may be picked when they are ready to be eaten, and the weights of the *husked* corn kept. Save 12 of the *best* ears.

For Watermelons.

1. Get four plants from the seed.

2. Weigh the fruit as they ripen from these four plants, to find the total yield.

3. Save at least two melons to show.

For Sweet Peas.

1. Sow in some convenient place about the home.

2. Let a few of the first *best* blossoms ripen for seed for next year. It would be well to mark these with little labels, so they will not be picked.

3. In order to keep Sweet Peas blooming all summer and late in the fall, the blossoms should be kept closely picked, and before they begin to fade, and so try to have them blooming at the time of the fair.

Directions for making nature collections will be found in a bulletin called "Hints on making Nature Collections." This may be obtained from the teacher.

DELEGATES AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, 1910.

Delegate.	Address.
Adams, A. D.,	Bothwell.
Agnew, R.,	Meaford.
Allison, Jas.,	Galt.
Anderson, Alex. H.,	Belleville.
Anderson, W.,	Fergus.
Arkell, W. H.,	Teeswater.
Armstrong, A. T.,	Millbrook.
Armstrong, E. E.,	Tavistock.
Bailey, J. F.,	Colborne.
Bailey, Jno. H.,	Grand Valley.
Baker, C. W.,	Byron.
Barnett, Jas.,	Mitchell.
Beale, F. H.,	Athens.
Beale, T. R.,	Athens.
Bennie, Geo.,	Dunham.
Bird, Morden,	Belleville.
Black, Prof. W. J.,	Winnipeg.
Bollert, H.,	Cassel.
Bolton, John, St.	Mary's.
Booth, J. E.,	Orangeville.
Bowers, J. S.,	Ripley.
Bradd, Jas. B.,	Colborne.
Brethour, G. A.,	Norwood.
Brethour, J. E.,	Burford.
Brockbank, Jno.,	Paris.
Broderick, J.,	Mitchell.
Broderick M.,	Seaforth.
Brodie, Jno.,	Mount Brydges.
Broughton, Hy.,	Sarnia.
Brown, W. C.,	Marshville.
Brown, W. D.,	Fenwick.
Brown, W. W.,	Brockville.
Burnham, Oliver,	Delhi.
Bushell, R. J.,	Kingston.
Calder, Jno. J.,	Lancaster.
Came, F. C.,	Montreal, Que.
Campbell, B. H.,	Marshville.
Campbell, Geo.,	Grand Valley.
Campbell, J. B.,	Pinkerton.
Campbell, Jno.,	Woodville.
Cann, Wm.,	Lindsay.
Carbert, Dr.,	Moffatt.
Carroll, D. J. A.,	Arthur.
Carruthers, Jas.,	Thorndale.
Carton, M. J.,	Moffatt.
Caskey, J. A.,	Ivanhoe.
Caugherty, D.,	Aylmer.
Caughill, D.,	New Sarum.
Chisholm, Peter,	Lochiel.
Christian, H.,	Shelburne.
Christie, G.,	Exeter.
Clark, J. S.,	Ridgetown.
Clarke, Ernest E.,	Meaford.
Clemons, A. E.,	Bowmanville.
Clemons, M. E.,	St. George.
Clemons, R. F.,	St. George.

List of Delegates to Convention.—*Continued.*

Delegate.	Address.
Cohoe, A. W.,	Woodslee.
Cohoe, J. E.,	Wellandport.
Coleman, Miss K.,	St. Thomas.
Collins, John,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Collins, Wm.,	Peterboro.
Cook, A. A.,	Rocklyn.
Cook, F.,	Midland.
Cook, J. A.,	Meaford.
Cook, Jas.,	Freelton.
Cooke, Robt.,	Central Ontario Junction
Cooney, D.,	Peel.
Cornett, R. J.,	Dundalk.
Cotton, Alex.,	Grand Valley.
Cowan, H. B.,	Peterboro.
Cowan, R. E.,	Galt.
Cressy, Mrs.,	Atwood.
Cressy, A. P.,	Atwood.
Crowley, Rev. T. J.,	Warren.
Currie, W. J.,	Wingham.
Currie, W. S.,	Wingham.
Curtis, C. H.,	Warkworth.
Davey, W. E.,	Newcastle.
Day, D.,	Embro.
Dempsey, Jno.,	Fairview.
Dent, F. H.,	Woodstock.
Deyman, Jas.,	W. Durham.
Deuflug, C.,	Milverton.
Dewar, A. A.,	Petrolia.
Dickson, J. W.,	Atwood.
Dixon, J. C.,	Moorefield.
Dolson, A.,	Brampton.
Dolson, H. A.,	Brampton.
Doupe, Amos,	Kirkton.
Drumgole, Jno.,	Dutton.
Duffy, Robt.,	Dunnville.
Dugal, Jno.,	Tecumseh.
Dumgow, Jno.,	Wallacetown.
Duncan, R.,	Owen Sound.
Dunkin, E.,	Cornwall.
Elson, Wm. C.,	London.
Ewing, Alex.,	Waterford.
Farlinger, W. K.,	Morrisburg.
Farrell, Jno.,	Forest.
Filson, Henry,	Ernestown.
Fisher, C. R.,	Wallbridge.
Folls, W. H.,	Tweed.
Foster, A. D.,	Bloomfield.
Foster, A. O.,	Wellington.
Foster, J. J.,	Bloomfield.
Foster, S. J.,	Wellington.
Foster, W. Asa,	Trenton.
Fowler, Michael,	Kingston.
Fox, Geo. M.,	Drayton.
Fraser, A. M.,	Ernestown.
Fraser, A. M.,	Odessa.
Fraser, Jno.,	Ilderton.
Fredenberg, C.,	Lansdowne.
Fry, W. A.,	Dunnville.
Fry, W. H.,	Dunnville.
Fuller, F. G.,	Hopedale.
Galloway, Dr.,	Woodville
Garbutt, J. C.,	Lakefield.
Gardener, J. H.,	Meaford.
Gardener, J. H.,	Rocklyn.
Gibson, D. Z.,	Caledonia.
Giddis, W. J.,	Ridgetown.
Gies, C. R.,	Heidelberg.

Delegates.	Address.
Gilbert, E. C.,	Payne's Mills.
Gilbert, H. J.,	Dereham Centre.
Gillen, Jas.,	Kingston.
Gilroy, G. A.,	Brockville.
Gould, J. B.,	Markham.
Gould, E. C.,	Midland.
Gould, H. J.,	Uxbridge.
Gow, G. R.,	Wallacetown.
Graham, A. C.,	Victoria Road.
Graham, D. A.,	Ilderton.
Graveley, A. C.,	Cornwall.
Gray, Geo.,	Newcastle.
Gray, Jas. A.,	Freelton.
Griffin, A. C.,	Waterdown.
Guthrie, Wm.,	Warren.
Haley, M. H.,	Springford.
Haley, M. L.,	Springford.
Hallman, A. C.,	Breslau.
Hamer, R. S.,	Perth.
Hamilton, Jno.,	Listowel.
Hamilton, R. A.,	Sharbot Lake.
Hancock, Geo. T.,	Port Hope.
Hannam, H. G.,	Galt.
Harding, G.,	Graham.
Harding, Thos.,	Welsford.
Harding, W. B.,	Thorndale.
Hardy, W.,	Hamilton.
Harrington, R. A.,	Chatham.
Hartley, G. G.,	Wyoming.
Hasenphlug, C.,	Milverton.
Hay, F. W.,	Listowel.
Henderson, B. N.,	Brockville.
Heveron, Jas.,	Waterloo.
Hewer, Jas.,	Guelph.
Hewer, N. A.,	Tillsonburg.
Hickson, Jas.,	Janetville.
Hickson, Wm.,	Bobcaygeon.
Higginson, Wm.,	Inkerman.
Hill, J. W.,	St. Thomas.
Hilliker, C. N.,	Norwich.
Holmes, Wm.,	Comber
Horne, J. T.,	Fort William.
Honey, J. S.,	Cherrywood.
Honey, Richard,	Brickley.
Honey, R.,	Norwood.
Hortorf, W. H.,	Everton.
Hoskins, Thos.,	The Gully.
Houston, Jno.,	Chatham.
Hulet, A. E.,	Norwich.
Humber, J. W.,	London.
Humphreys, Ernest,	Sunderland.
Humphrey, Robt.,	Keene.
Hunter, J. W.,	London.
Irwin, Jas. H.,	Clarksburg.
Jackson, Mrs. E. C.,	Ripley.
Jackson, F.,	Tweed.
Jackson, F. J.,	Meadowvale.
James, W. H.,	Ridgetown.
Jardine, Jas.,	Collingwood.
Jenkins, T. B.,	Woodstock.
John, Samuel,	Middlemiss.
Johnson, Jas. E.,	Waterford.
Johnson, Jas. K.,	Waterford.
Johnson, John H.,	Fordwich.
Johnson, John W.,	Harrietsville.
Johnson, M.,	Fordwich.
Johnston, J. E.,	Tweed.

List of Delegates to Convention.—*Continued.*

Delegate.	Address.
Johnston, W. J.,	Cornwall.
Judd, A.,	Doe Lake.
Judd, F. C.,	Doe Lake.
Kay, W. H.,	Talbot.
Keith, Wm.,	Newmarket.
Kells, O.,	Napanee.
Kells, Wm.,	Queensboro.
Kelly, Chas.,	Uxbridge.
Ketcheson, Chas.,	Belleville.
Kettle, Clarence C.,	Bunessa.
Kirk, A.,	Tweed.
Kneeshaw, J.,	Bradford.
Luckner, C. J.,	Essex.
Laidlaw, G. R.,	Aylmer.
Laidlaw, Wm.,	Guelph.
Lampman, F. W.,	Courtwright.
Laney, C. A.,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Law, B. F.,	Coleman.
Laycock, R.,	Marmora.
Leary, R. H.,	Peterboro.
Leavens, Ben.,	Bloomfield.
Lee, Geo. E.,	Highgate.
Leeson, F.,	Aylmer.
Leitch, J. D.,	Erin.
Lemon, S.,	Hamilton.
Lemon, S.,	Lynden.
Lethbridge, Jas.,	Glencoe.
Lewis, Wm.,	Dunsford.
Lilley, Jas.,	Wolfe Island.
Little, E. A.,	Barrie.
Little, Wm.,	Albion.
Livingstone, W. W.,	Tillsonburg.
Loan, W. J. W.,	Russell.
Longhouse, D. C.,	Woodbridge.
Lorch, A.,	Elmira.
Lyons, Jas.,	Lucknow.
Macrae, D.,	Guelph.
Mallory, B.,	Guelph.
Mallory, E. B.,	Trenton.
Mallory, F. R.,	Frankford.
Mallory, Wm. B.,	Guelph.
Mann, G. W.,	Lakefield.
Mark, G. H.,	Mariposa.
Martin, R. B.,	Wallenstein.
Martin, W. R.,	Stirling.
Martin, W. S.,	Stirling.
Marshall, Jos. H.,	London.
Mason, Ed.,	O'Sullivan's Corners.
Mauser, G. G.,	Linwood.
Maybee, A. O.,	Brighton.
Mead, W. J.,	Ceylon.
Mehlenbercker, N.,	Cayuga.
Meldrum, Geo.,	Morriston.
Messenger, D.,	Guelph.
Michener, Norman,	Red Deer, Alta.
Miles, W. F.,	Burford.
Miller, Geo. L.,	Varency.
Milne, A. W.,	Markham.
Monteith, Hon. Nelson,	Stratford.
Montreuil, Chas. J.,	Windsor.
Moore, Chas. E.,	Sebringville.
Moore, F. H.,	Madoc.
Moorecraft, J. S.,	Bowmanville.
Moorehouse, H. J.,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Mullins, J. H.,	Brockville.
Muldreen, J. H.,	Athens.
Munn, S. A.,	Hamilton.
Murdoch, Jno.,	Brucefield.
Murphy, J. T.,	Simcoe.
Mussen, W. E.,	Hamilton.
Muxlow, Wm.,	Petrolia.
McBride, W.,	Alliston.
McCandless, J.,	Barrie.
McClure, Geo. A.,	Guelph.
McCord, T. H.,	Hemlock.
McCowan, Alex.,	East Toronto.
McDermot, Jas.,	Flos.
McDougall, Neil,	Tara.
McEachern, D. D.,	Alvinston.
McEmery, Robt.,	Erin.
McEwen, Alex. J.,	Maxville.
McFarlane, A.,	Otterville.
McFarlane, E.,	Otterville.
McFarlane, T. A.,	Shannonville.
McGregor, Alpine,	Windsor.
McGregor, A. W.,	Desboro.
McIntyre, Wm.,	Grand Valley.
McKay, E.,	Tavistock.
McKay, J. M.,	Harriston.
McKay, Stephen,	Tavistock.
McKee, T. H.,	Stirling.
McKenzie, Geo.,	Albion.
McLeod, Geo. A.,	Guelph.
McNabb, C.,	Rockwood.
Nelson, C. H.,	Jarvis.
Neville, C. W.,	Newburgh.
Newton, T. A.,	Woodstock.
Nicholls, H. A.,	Richmond Hill.
Nix, Wm.,	Uxbridge.
Nodwell, W.,	Grand Valley.
O'Neail, H. C.,	Paris.
O'Reilly, Chas.,	Peterboro.
Orr, Dr.,	Meadowvale.
Orr, J. R.,	Madoc.
Osborne, Jas. H.,	Utterson.
Othman, Chas. F.,	Baden.
Palmerston, N. S.,	Walsh.
Palmiston, C. S.,	Simcoe.
Pardon, Donald,	Sharbot Lake.
Patterson, A. L.,	Palmerston.
Patterson, Geo.,	The Grange.
Pattingal, R. J.,	Lancaster.
Peacock, J. H.,	Milton.
Pearce, Wm.,	Port Elgin.
Pearson, H.,	Weston.
Peart, J. S.,	Hamilton.
Perry, W. R.,	Meaford.
Phillips, J. B.,	Rossmore.
Pierce, W. M.,	Tillsonburg.
Poad, Geo. H.,	London.
Potter, J. G.,	Fenwick.
Pretty, F. C.,	Sombra.
Pringle, G. G.,	Beeton.
Prouse, Geo.,	Ostrander.
Prouse, G. T.,	Tillsonburg.
Prouse, J. E.,	Tillsonburg.
Prouse, Wm.,	Dereham Centre.
Purdon, Donald,	McDonald's Corners.
Purdon, H. B.,	Powassan.
Purtelle, E. B.,	Bloomfield.
Quale, Thos.,	Listowel.
Raikes, Geo.,	Barrie.
Rattray, Geo. A.,	Wolfe Island
Reid, Chas. A.,	Goderich.

List of Delegates to Convention.—*Concluded.*

Delegate.	Address.
Rettie, Jas.,	Norwich.
Rich, J. J.,	Mariposa.
Richardson, J. E.,	Wallaceburg
Richardson, J. W.,	Caledonia.
Richardson, Matt.,	Caledonia.
Robinson, W. J.,	Kirkton.
Robertson, W. B.,	Beamsville
Ross, Colombus,	Woodville.
Ross, D. K.,	Cookstown.
Russell, W. J.,	Tavistock.
Russell, W. S.,	Tavistock.
Ryder, Jos.,	Parry Sound.
Salkeld, Isaac,	Goderich.
Sanders, W. D.,	Exeter.
Sanders, M. A.,	Sarnia.
Sangster, R. R.,	Lancaster
Scarf, Wm.,	Durham.
Schlenmer, H.,	Tavistock.
Schmidt, And.,	Mildmay.
Scott, M.,	Listowel.
Scouler, Jno.,	Forest.
Shaw, Wm. A.,	Foxboro.
Sherwood, A. J.,	La Sallette.
Short, C. F.,	Moorefield.
Simmons, Dr. J. U.,	Frankford.
Sinclair, Thos.,	St. Thomas.
Slaght, Wm.,	Waterford.
Smith, C. E.,	Scotland.
Smith, G. W.,	Dundas.
Smith, Jas. N.,	Sharbot Lake.
Spence, F.,	Tara.
Stacey, B.,	Woodville.
Staight, Wm.,	Waterford.
Starr, J. N.,	Colborne.
Steele, Robt.,	Streetsville.
Stephens, Byron,	Waterford.
Stephens, C. L.,	Orillia.
Stevenson, R. S.,	Hamilton
Stewart, Budd,	Blenheim.
Stoddard, W. G.,	Grand Valley
Stoddart, Wm.,	Stirling.
Stone, J. N.,	Warkworth.
Sullivan, D. M.,	Emery.
Sutton, D.,	Millbrook.
Sutherland, D. M.,	Embro.
Taylor, Alf.,	Victoria Road.
Taylor, J. C.,	McKellar.
Taylor, Jas. E.,	Parry Sound.
Taylor, S. M.,	Grand Valley.
Teepler, A. H.,	Woodstock.
Thomas, Jos.,	Colborne.
Thompson, Arch.,	Madoc.
Thompson, Jas.,	Cobourg.
Thompson, T. H.,	Madoc.
Thompson, W. B.,	Brockville.
Titterington, E. H.,	St. Thomas.
Tom, W. A.,	Collingwood.
Tonkin, Jas.,	Fort William.
Tucker, Chas.,	Massey.
Van Patter, J. M.,	Aylmer.
Vermilyea, J.,	Belleville.
Verral, G. W.,	Weston.
Vozaben, F.,	Listowel.
Walker, Angus,	Dewart.
Walker, F. C.,	Tillsonburg.
Walker, R. W.,	Myrtle Station.
Wallace, C. L.,	Woodbridge.
Wallace, G. A.,	Ponsonby.
Wallace, Geo. A.,	Fergus.
Watson, R. J.,	Shelburne.
Watson, Thos.,	Grand Valley.
Watterworth, Isaac,	Glencoe.
Weaver, Chas. H.,	Dunnville.
Webster, W. O.,	Udora.
Weld, W. S.,	London.
Wellbanks, Stanley,	Ameliasburg.
West, Geo.,	Ivanhoe.
West, T. E.,	Woodstock.
Wheaton, Jas. H.,	Thorndale.
White, O. D.,	Arthur.
Whitehall, Frank,	West London.
Wickham, Fred.,	Walter's Falls.
Widdifield, A. E.,	Newmarket.
Williams, C.,	Tillsonburg.
Willoughby, Jno.,	Sundridge.
Wilson, Geo.,	Drayton.
Wilson, Jas.,	Listowel.
Wilson, J. F.,	Listowel.
Wilson, T.,	Listowel.
Wilson, Wm.,	Erin.
Wood, Wm.,	Bradford.
Wright, Jos.,	Beeton.
Wright, Robt.,	Blenheim.
Wright, T. J.,	Leamington.
Young, Jas. C.,	Gravenhurst.
Young, Robt.,	Sunderland.
Zilliax, H. W.,	Elma.
Zimm, Geo.,	Stratford

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.	1910.
ALGOMA:		
Central Algoma	$510 00	$626 00
Iron Bridge	53 00	55 00
Johnson & Aberdeen	82 00	80 00
North Shore	94 00	103 00
Bruce Mines	135 00	131 00
St. Joseph Island	96 00	102 00
Thessalon	100 00	127 00
West Algoma	800 00	.....
Emo	236 00	284 00
Oliver	281 00	336 00
Dryden	142 00	203 00
Massey	320 00	284 00
BRANT:		
Paris	433 00	466 00
Onondaga	156 00	166 00
South Brant	444 00	483 00
BRUCE:		
Paisley	308 00	320 00
Pinkerton	91 00	112 00
Huron Tp.	218 00	218 00
Kincardine	79 00	101 00
N. Bruce & Saugeen	294 00	269 00
Wiarton	122 00	134 00
Arran & Tara	217 00	282 00
Underwood	141 00	158 00
Eastnor	90 00	94 00
Tiverton	112	125 00
Northern	191 00	213 00
Carrick	154 00	175 00
Teeswater	192 00	207 00
Lucknow	178 00	211 00
Chesley	181 00	215 00
CARLETON:		
Carleton Co.	420 00	423 00
Fitzroy	139 00	158 00
Carp	271 00	300 00
March	.....	62 00
DUFFERIN:		
Dufferin	226 00	252 00
East Luther	185 00	206 00
Dufferin Central	262 00	297 00
DUNDAS:		
Dundas	203 00	175 00
Mountain	166 00	181 00
Winchester	222 00	247 00
DURHAM:		
Millbrook	439 00	466 00
Port Hope	222 00	242 00
West Durham	349 00	381 00
Cartwright	153 00	170 00
Orono	205 00	219 00
ELGIN:		
East Elgin	440 00	385 00
Straffordville	98 00	105 00
South Dorchester	162 00	175 00
West Elgin	401 00	418 00
Aldborough	214 00	225 00
Shedden	102 00	99 00
ESSEX:		
Essex Co.	601 00	637 00
Comber	105 00	126 00
Amherstburg, Anderton & Malden	153 00	166 00
Colchester South	209 00	224 00
Mersea, Leamington & South Gosfield	338 00	382 00
Windsor	.....	90 00
FRONTENAC:		
Frontenac	206 00	190 00
Kingston Tp.	118 00	151 00
Storrington	70 00	88 00
Wolfe Island	71 00	83 00
Parham	75 00	86 00
Kennebec	56 00	68 00
GLENGARRY:		
Glengarry	209 00	241 00
St. Lawrence Valley	255 00	270 00
Kenyon	171 00	189 00
GRENVILLE:		
South Grenville	332 00	369 00
Spencerville	113 00	130 00
Merrickville	214 00	244 00
Kemptville	203 00	254 00
GREY:		
East Grey	162 00	143 00
Priceville	112 00	126 00
Collingwood Tp.	195 00	201 00
Rocklyn	145 00	169 00
Holland	83 00	95 00
Osprey	115 00	138 00
Proton	136 00	170 00
Owen Sound	344 00	225 00
Kilsyth	177 00	189 00
Keppel	70 00	75 00
Meaford & St. Vincent	137 00	154 00
Desboro	141 00	149 00
Sydenham	120 00	136 00
South Grey	206 00	205 00
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	116 00	139 00
Egremont	139 00	162 00
Markdale	110 00	128 00
Normanby	95 00	104 00
Walter's Falls	144 00	158 00
HALDIMAND:		
Haldimand	252 00	249 00
Southern Branch	121 00	131 00
Caledonia	388 00	420 00
Walpole	176 00	199 00
Canboro	43 00	46 00
Dunnville	142 00	177 00
HALIBURTON:		
Haliburton	122 00	128 00
Glamorgan	37 00	45 00
Minden	138 00	139 00
HALTON:		
Halton	385 00	421 00
Esquesing	243 00	251 00
Nassagaweya	145 00	146 00
Nelson & Burlington	134 00	133 00
Trafalgar	291 00	327 00
HASTINGS:		
Stirling	195 00	199 00
Marmora	108 00	141 00
Wollaston	55 00	59 00
Belleville	313 00	308 00
Tweed	232 00	256 00
Shannonville	104 00	121 00
Madoc	228 00	227 00
Bancroft	143 00	147 00
Maynooth	33 00	43 00
Frankford	301 00	324 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS.—*Continued.*

	1909.	1910.
HURON:		
East Huron	243 00	239 00
Howick	123 00	139 00
Blyth	161 00	173 00
South Huron	(Spring Fair only)	
Zurich	121 00	130 00
Bayfield	108 00	118 00
Exeter	199 00	251 00
Seaforth	213 00	.....
West Huron	332 00	290 00
Dungannon	186 00	183 00
Turnberry	194 00	204 00
Kirkton	157 00	174 00
KENT:		
East Kent	243 00	259 00
Camden	127 00	144 00
Harwich	130 00	177 00
Howard	334 00	360 00
Orford	208 00	225 00
West Kent	382 00	414 00
Wallaceburg	119 00	142 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	227 00	193 00
Romney	81 00	120 00
LAMBTON:		
East Lambton	340 00	370 00
Bosanquet	131 00	137 00
Brooke & Alvinston	260 00	286 00
Florence	120 00	134 00
Plympton & Wyoming	138 00	150 00
West Lambton	447 00	430 00
Petrolea & Enniskillen	400 00	403 00
Moore	297 00	315 00
Sombra	134 00	158 00
Forest	220 00	220 00
LANARK:		
North Lanark	714 00	795 00
Dalhousie	195 00	218 00
Lanark Tp.	263 00	294 00
Pakenham	148 00	168 00
South Lanark	387 00	394 00
Lanark Village & Bathurst	195 00	215 00
Maberly	98 00	116 00
LEEDS:		
Lombardy	83 00	87 00
Frankville	192 00	216 00
Brockville	637 00	746 00
Delta	352 00	296 00
North Crosby	71 00	97 00
Lansdowne	174 00	193 00
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	101 00	110 00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:		
Lennox	340 00	353 00
Amherst Island	52 00	56 00
Ernesttown	69 00	8 00
Addington	94 00	88 00
Centreville	81 00	90 00
LINCOLN:		
Monck	99 00	134 00
Ahingdon	101 00	102 00
Clinton Tp.	151 00	173 00
Peninsular Central	76 00	111 00
Niagara Town & Township	152 00	152 00
MANITOULIN:		
Gore Bay	307 00	339 00
Manitowaning	150 00	158 00
MANITOULIN.—*Continued.*	1909.	1910.
Billings	132 00	152 00
Providence Bay	66 00	81 00
Howland	80 00	100 00
MIDDLESEX:		
Dorchester	210 00	203 00
London Tp.	170 00	138 00
Thorndale	164 00	171 00
Westminster	151 00	156 00
North Middlesex	203 00	183 00
McGillivray	47 00	49 00
Parkhill	140 00	146 00
Strathroy	565 00	591 00
Caradoc	135 00	128 00
Delaware	87 00	92 00
Mosa & Ekfrid	145 00	177 00
East Middlesex	100 00	100 00
MUSKOKA:		
North Muskoka	312 00	344 00
Stephenson & Watt	191 00	217 00
Stisted	126 00	136 00
South Muskoka	549 00	698 00
Baysville	80 00	100 00
Medora & Wood	154 00	170 00
Morrison	81 00	91 00
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	231 00	269 00
NIPISSING:		
East Nipissing	348 00	356 00
Bonfield	97 00	124 00
Astorville	75 00	99 00
Sturgeon Falls	279 00	346 00
Caldwell	112 00	133 00
New Liskeard	273 00	309 00
Warren	210 00	.....
Charlton	.....	128 00
NORFOLK:		
Norfolk Co.	623 00	655 00
Courtland	91 00	97 00
Townsend	116 00	120 00
Windham	107 00	112 00
Charlotteville	180 00	190 00
Houghton	112 00	119 00
North Walsingham	127 00	135 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:		
Percy Tp.	330 00	352 00
Brighton	137 00	155 00
Cramahe	223 00	206 00
Wooler	69 00	101 00
Seymour	202 00	256 00
Cobourg Central	370 00	393 00
Alnwick	148 00	162 00
Colborne	238 00	295 00
South Monaghan	76 00	82 00
ONTARIO:		
Ramona	32 00	34 00
Uxbridge	234 00	256 00
Brock	179 00	204 00
Scott	117 00	131 00
Port Perry, Reach & Scugog	70 00	85 00
Beaverton	118 00	149 00
South Ontario	332 00	405 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS.—*Continued.*

	1909.	1910.
OXFORD:		
Woodstock	369 00	424 00
Drumbo	330 00	366 00
East Nissouri	88 00	76 00
West Zorra & Embro.	151 00	166 00
Tavistock	223 00	242 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	242 00	257 00
North Norwich	150 00	192 00
South Norwich	154 00	174 00
Ingersoll, North & West Oxford	122 00	169 00
PARRY SOUND:		
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	471 00	503 00
Magnetawan	128 00	154 00
McMurrich	122 00	172 00
Machar	212 00	216 00
Perry	195 00	216 00
Strong	131 00	169 00
Powassan	257 00	263 00
Parry Sound	322 00	394 00
United Townships	105 00	123 00
Rosseau	123 00	135 00
McKellar Tp.	154 00	170 00
Loring	94 00	121 00
PEEL:		
Albion & Bolton	200 00	245 00
Caledon	229 00	227 00
Peel	460 00	502 00
Toronto Tp.	287 00	297 00
Toronto Gore	(Spring Fair only)	
PERTH:		
Stratford	100 00	329 00
Elma	132 00	150 00
Listowel	196 00	210 00
Mornington	208 00	215 00
South Perth	215 00	224 00
Fullerton, Logan & Hibbert	210 00	234 00
PETERBOROUGH:		
East Peterborough	369 00	420 00
Galway	60 00	63 00
Otonabee	131 00	153 00
Peterborough Industrial	478 00	497 00
Lakehurst	42 00	.....
Lakefield	100 00	131 00
PRESCOTT:		
Vankleek Hill	275 00	311 00
Alfred	129 00	134 00
South Plantagenet	119 00	124 00
PRINCE EDWARD:		
Prince Edward	405 00	469 00
Ameliasburg	149 00	163 00
Sophiasburg	94 00	114 00
RENFREW:		
North Renfrew	415 00	475 00
Renfrew	512 00	548 00
Cobden	156 00	182 00
Eganville	45 00	.....
RUSSELL:		
Russell Co.	410 00	413 00
Casselman	57 00	65 00
Clarence	111 00	126 00
Russell Tp.	213 00	227 00
SIMCOE:		
Beeton	260 00	275 00
East Simcoe	233 00	284 00
Coldwater	.....	.....
Oro	157 00	175 00

	1909.	1910.
SIMCOE.—*Continued.*		
Tiny & Tay	168 00	197 00
Cookstown	273 00	293 00
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	201 00	216 00
Alliston	218 00	219 00
Barrie	389 00	420 00
Elmvale	224 00	227 00
Nottawasaga	290 00	326 00
STORMONT:		
Cornwall	267 00	335 00
Stormont	143 00	148 00
Osnabruck	.....	.....
Roxborough	105 00	125 00
Finch	80 00	82 00
VICTORIA:		
North Victoria	154 00	122 00
Fenelon	116 00	127 00
Eldon	145 00	138 00
South Victoria	608 00	699 00
Mariposa	133 00	142 00
Verulam	142 00	194 00
WATERLOO:		
Wellesley & N. Easthope	204 00	223 00
Elmira & Woolwich	187 00	184 00
South Waterloo	470 00	502 00
Wilmot	206 00	229 00
WELLAND:		
Fenwick	209 00	203 00
Wainfleet	84 00	99 00
Welland	261 00	327 00
Bertie	108 00	160 00
Stamford & Niagara Falls	165 00	198 00
Thorold Town and Tp.	116 00	126 00
WELLINGTON:		
Centre Wellington	352 00	363 00
Erin	303 00	345 00
West Garafraxa	69 00	99 00
Guelph & S. Wellington	800 00	800 00
Rockwood	179 00	191 00
Puslinch	190 00	206 00
West Wellington	189 00	186 00
Arthur	161 00	169 00
Maryborough	97 00	108 00
Palmerston	112 00	129 00
Peel & Drayton	137 00	150 00
Mt. Forest	241 00	319 00
WENTWORTH:		
Rockton	317 00	334 00
Waterdown	227 00	232 00
South Wentworth	164 00	115 00
Ancaster	200 00	184 00
Glanford	110 00	112 00
Binbrook	98 00	101 00
West Flamboro	164 00	189 00
YORK:		
Markham	800 00	800 00
Scarboro	317 00	354 00
Newmarket	560 00	569 00
Sutton	155 00	*.....
Queensville	127 00	151 00
Schomberg	265 00	283 00
Woodbridge	574 00	613 00
Weston, York & Etobicoke	221 00	251 00
Richmond Hill	175 00	179 00

*Returns incomplete.

GRANTS TO SPRING FAIRS, 1910.

Stallion Shows, 1910, £1,505.

Mornington (for 1909)	$22
Wellesley & N. Easthope	40
Harwich	22
West Flamboro	32
Southern Branch	11
Woodstock	41
Bosanquet	2
South Grey	45
Arran & Tara	50
Elma	31
Arthur	50
Wilmot	50
Palmerston	50
Carrick	50
Elmira & Woolwich	50
Walpole	8
Mt. Forest	50
Norfolk Co.	15
East Grey	40
Collingwood Tp.	20
Elmvale	36
West Wellington	50
East Luther	50
Esquesing	50
Cornwall	50
Erin	50
Paisley	20
Egremont	50
Guelph & S. Wellington	50
North Renfrew	9
Proton	22
South Victoria	50
Mornington	22
Renfrew	11
Stratford	38
Halton	50
West Kent	50
South Brant	47
Dunnville	26
Tavistock	45
Peel Co.	50
	$1,505

Stallion and Bull Shows, 1910, $587.

Maryborough	$35
N. Bruce & Saugeen	37
Comber	30
Kincardine	38
Barrie	50
Tiverton	43
South Huron	50
Westminster	11
Rocklyn	38
Listowel	49
Paris	41
Toronto Gore	50
Beeton	19
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	50
Nottawasaga	50
	$587

Bull Show.

South Woodslee	$38

Seed Fairs, 1910, $230.

Verulam	$16
Renfrew	20
South Norwich	18
Richmond Hill	14
Maryborough	7
Centre Wellington	22
Barrie	23
Carrick	14
Mt. Forest	11
South Huron	13
Westminster	5
Listowel	8
Stratford	10
West Wellington	17
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	11
Tavistock	16
	$230

Grants to Societies owning Pure Bred Stock, 1910, $2,005.

Old Castle	$310
South Woodslee	500
Drummond	100
Osgoode	190
Dummer & Douro	290
Ops	70
Emily	130
Colchester North	130
Kenora	55
Maberly	20
Orford	30
Verulam	60
Minden	20
Lanark Village & Bathurst	20
Baysville	20
Wooler	30
Wooler for 1909	30
	$2,005

SPECIAL GRANTS.

	1909	1910
Indian Societies.	$	$
Six Nations	100	100
Chippewa	75	75
Muncey Tecumseh	75	75
Oneida	...	50
	250	300

GRANTS TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, THE WESTERN FAIR AND THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

	1909	1910
	$	$
Canadian National	2,500	2,500
Western Fair	1,309	1,196
Central Canada	1,191	1,304
	5,000	5,000

Special Grants to Societies in Unorganized Districts.

	1909.	1910.
ALGOMA:		
Iron Bridge	$24 00	$27 00
Johnson & Aberdeen	37 00	38 00
North Shore	43 00	50 00
Bruce Mines	61 00	64 00
St. Joseph Island	44 00	50 00
Thessalon	45 00	62 00
HALIBURTON:		
Haliburton	56 00	62 00
Glamorgan	16 00	22 00
Minden	63 00	68 00
KENORA:		
Dryden	82 00	99 00
MANITOULIN:		
Gore Bay	141 00	100 00
Manitowaning	69 00	70 00
Billings	60 00	74 00
Providence Bay	30 00	39 00
Howland	36 00	48 00
MUSKOKA:		
North Muskoka	143 00	100 00
Stephenson & Watt	87 00	100 00
Stisted	58 00	66 00
Baysville	36 00	49 00
Medora & Wood	70 00	83 00
Morrison	37 00	44 00
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	106 00	100 00
NIPISSING:		
Bonfield	44 00	60 00
Astorville	34 00	48 00
Sturgeon Falls	128 00	100 00
Caldwell	51 00	64 00
New Liskeard	125 00	100 00
Charlton	.....	38 00
PARRY SOUND:		
Magnetawan	58 00	75 00
McMurrich	56 00	84 00
Machar	97 00	100 00
Perry	89 00	100 00
Strong	60 00	82 00
Powassan	118 00	100 00
Parry Sound	148 00	.....
United Townships	48 00	60 00
Rosseau	56 00	66 00
McKellar Tp.	70 00	83 00
Loring	84 00	59 00
RAINY RIVER:		
Emo	108 00	100 00
SUDBURY:		
Massey	116 00	100 00
Warren	37 00	65 00
THUNDER BAY:		
Oliver	129 00	100 00
Totals	$3,000 00	$2,999 00

REPORTS OF STOCK SOCIETIES.

Society.	RECEIPTS. Legislative grant.	Members' fees for 1909.	Municipal grant.	Sale of stock.	Total actual receipts.	EXPENDITURE. Purchase of live stock.	Keep of stock.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Oldcastle	290	476	100	75	941	1,208	165	15	1,398
South Woodslee	470	454	100	.....	1,091	487	120	39	713
Drummond	90	50	30	7	177	20	154	10	223
Dummer & Douro	290	89	.....	200	707	362	247	12	634
Colchester North	110	77	100	.....	287	86	.....	10	100
Osgoode	195	103	.....	33	331	75	165	.....	242
Ops	70	62	.....	.....	132	82	53	20	173
Emily	110	65	.....	79	258	125	106	16	257
Kenora	.....	101	.....	.....	292	142	77	.....	233

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.					
	Members fees' retained from 1908.	Members' fees paid in 1909.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibition.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
ALGOMA:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Central Algoma	83	220	510	564	778	2,900	1,034	303	.....	1,124	2,733	9,750
Iron Bridge	18	23	77	.....	7	127	88	.....	7	88	108	.....
Johnson and Aberdeen	.....	16	119	.....	14	149	107	.....	5	107	123	.....
North Shore	31	11	137	11	7	214	147	.....	15	147	192	150
Bruce Mines	43	94	196	100	19	440	163	.....	32	176	967	700
St. Joseph Island	27	17	140	.....	15	204	150	.....	5	150	183	.....
Thessalon	42	31	145	52	229	525	222	.....	20	228	413	1,525
BRANT:												
Paris	86	325	433	479	614	3,411	1,222	35	225	1,266	4,461	7,955
Onondaga	38	47	156	287	95	668	428	15	37	468	722	70
South Brant	95	258	444	519	1,027	2,946	1,439	.....	200	1,459	2,874	3,550
BRUCE:												
Paisley	.....	141	308	160	254	1,175	887	144	100	905	1,344	.....
Pinkerton	53	52	91	141	77	430	381	11	25	397	469	300
Huron Tp.	105	48	218	182	218	1,105	557	184	50	567	1,057	2,500
Kincardine	56	155	79	108	282	790	349	342	50	358	844	.....
N. Bruce and Saugeen	118	37	294	180	219	1,066	739	15	60	739	1,038	.....
Wiarton	.....	169	122	228	229	832	386	60	40	406	2,161	.....
Arran and Tara	150	88	217	257	483	1,376	939	39	55	998	1,569	1,270
Underwood	73	18	141	88	103	527	466	.....	32	486	579	250
Eastnor	.....	Returns	Incom-	plete	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiverton	69	26	112	131	373	907	372	210	41	384	848	646
Northern	70	113	191	349	843	1,885	693	387	50	693	1,398	.....
Carrick	69	151	154	125	120	985	480	30	22	525	874	.....
Teeswater	103	35	192	123	467	966	594	138	45	599	920	1,250
Lucknow	101	54	178	110	432	1,231	629	94	35	664	1,297	1,215
Chesley	123	42	181	264	251	875	689	53	60	689	871	550
CARLETON:												
Carleton Co.	.....	568	420	589	672	3,002	1,044	338	120	1,064	3,030	5,100
Fitzroy	71	150	139	149	310	825	513	.....	57	536	25	775

Carp	66	48	271	596	476	3,491	953	50	85	965	3 257	5,800
March	.....	71	57	112	.....	253	207	.....	15	207	251	.....
DUFFERIN:												
Dufferin	101	211	226	380	300	1,410	707	179	157	707	1,339	3,865
East Luther	110	330	185	317	802	2,162	612	174	80	636	4,767	4,900
Dufferin Central	129	68	262	405	494	1,726	854	288	70	902	1,626	2,815
DUNDAS:												
Dundas	61	392	203	85	649	2,032	590	704	100	598	1,958	1,775
Mountain	90	177	166	93	457	1,052	528	276	50	558	1,204	550
Winchester	86	182	222	86	685	1,471	751	170	75	804	1,681	4,700
DURHAM:												
Millbrook	126	68	439	255	706	2,009	1,377	191	110	1,391	2,074	7,600
Port Hope	78	105	222	299	362	1,103	722	.....	85	722	1,094	600
West Durham	128	100	349	750	1,129	2,829	1,107	255	175	1,131	4,218	4,775
Cartwright	70	74	153	48	130	504	452	.....	21	472	618	.....
Orono	89	30	205	134	320	853	588	30	40	606	808	.....
ELGIN:												
East Elgin	.....	1,008	440	734	1,830	4,520	687	1,893	.....	687	4,520	.....
Straffordville	5	141	98	101	147	520	307	91	30	307	552	550
South Dorchester	.....	208	162	84	235	862	479	96	60	517	877	.....
West Elgin	151	42	401	432	721	2,106	1,073	225	90	1,104	1,959	2,600
Alborough	117	39	214	110	608	1,359	639	60	70	639	1,146	2,800
Shedden	68	23	102	52	96	375	209	10	32	209	373	120
ESSEX:												
Essex Co.	160	165	601	826	997	3,037	1,686	174	115	1,722	4,302	3,800
Comber	90	83	105	140	312	808	380	80	40	398	663	3,400
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	66	149	153	275	213	932	454	190	25	472	839	2,500
Colchester South	77	82	209	100	472	1,097	667	75	54	691	977	3,875
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	134	597	339	320	1,111	3,095	1,214	516	45	1,214	2,380	7,450
FRONTENAC:												
Frontenac	48	12	206	125	.....	744	504	.....	25	504	710	.....
Kingston Tp.	57	18	118	75	514	886	466	138	50	486	945	.....
Storrington	42	34	70	50	150	550	275	25	20	275	501	1,250
Wolfe Island	38	28	71	115	216	487	269	149	30	269	480	.....
Parham	50	30	75	165	180	557	248	41	21	264	514	650
Kennebec	42	12	56	50	30	185	201	.....	22	214	266	.....
GLENGARRY:												
Glengarry	72	139	209	164	579	1,749	768	175	61	768	1,450	.....
St. Lawrence Valley	108	144	255	85	557	1,279	746	72	35	776	1,111	1,850
Kenyon	66	82	171	87	414	1,064	607	33	35	627	884	2,325
GRENVILLE:												
South Grenville	78	144	332	607	1,096	2,677	1,034	996	200	1,046	3,131	11,775
Spencerville	106	67	113	134	410	1,045	402	215	35	422	968	1,300
Merrickville	129	46	214	453	354	1,415	733	151	70	733	1,552	375
Kemptville	99	85	203	363	542	1,403	871	320	50	889	1,664	1,325

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Societies	Receipts.							Expenditure.				
	Members' fees retained from 1908.	Members' fees paid in 1909.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibition.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
GREY:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
East Grey	71	86	162	174	137	856	410	15	50	428	771	1,820
Priceville	58	29	112	81	111	457	361	.....	30	374	547	360
Collingwood Tp.	72	48	195	206	190	871	479	62	25	499	864	.....
Rocklyn	54	87	145	141	520	1,060	482	.....	54	502	826	3,720
Holland	52	56	83	74	80	383	283	15	25	283	383	1,050
Osprey	85	31	115	104	299	818	454	85	45	472	811	650
Proton	94	104	136	107	560	1,256	507	36	52	531	1,002	3,350
Owen Sound	124	95	344	176	885	1,799	758	581	.....	776	3,121	6,000
Kilsyth	70	126	177	87	370	881	524	.....	21	554	680	1,330
Keppel	40	41	70	120	21	362	200	32	30	220	407	75
Meaford & St. Vincent	62	103	137	173	470	2,230	487	125	50	526	2,175	12,000
Desboro	79	89	141	114	146	658	410	20	23	422	713	200
Sydenham	53	119	120	146	44	493	439	.....	37	439	651	500
South Grey	75	73	206	161	278	924	502	118	60	532	974	4,400
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	61	28	116	194	414	932	411	146	36	411	916	3,000
Egremont	71	54	139	158	361	1,000	509	21	28	517	928	1,910
Markdale	67	52	110	194	334	924	411	163	56	418	892	.....
Normanby	69	92	95	59	63	402	316	20	25	316	456	.....
Walter's Falls	62	109	144	172	81	812	400	35	50	452	808	700
HALDIMAND:												
Haldimand	.....	257	252	153	249	1,382	689	258	90	710	1,489	2,475
Southern Branch	.....	170	121	74	222	676	379	20	26	379	604	75
Caledonia	90	188	388	97	2,219	3,707	1,172	442	183	1,213	3,374	4,935
Walpole	.....	239	176	506	380	1,566	582	61	100	633	1,407	645
Canboro	22	28	43	40	38	175	104	.....	10	104	173	300
Dunnville	.....	188	142	176	573	1,537	541	335	70	579	1,705	4,300
HALIBURTON:												
Haliburton	30	27	178	25	9	272	185	.....	15	185	221	.....
Glamorgan	12	18	53	.....	2	89	77	.....	.....	77	88	240
Minden	31	23	221	.....	92	419	218	.....	15	218	472	645

HALTON:												
Halton	101	131	385	556	595	2,283	1,178	78	140	1,220	1,843	4,200
Esquesing	84	112	243	222	520	1,460	693	.....	60	702	1,111	83
Nassagaweya	.....	73	145	84	125	500	323	.....	50	323	513	.. ....
Nelson & Burlington	61	288	134	178	54	802	364	60	27	365	700	20
Trafalgar	103	94	291	830	459	1,967	889	191	75	889	1,819	1,500
HASTINGS:												
Stirling	81	69	195	74	420	970	433	148	61	479	936	950
Marmora	63	97	108	354	355	996	436	206	15	436	1,017	1,500
Wollaston	42	75	55	46	17	245	165	.....	12	165	203	40
Belleville	57	104	313	586	643	1,862	749	475	125	766	1,848	.....
Tweed	117	86	232	210	523	1,173	748	35	40	793	1,195	.....
Shannonville	45	39	104	61	448	778	372	137	70	372	698	400
Madoc	167	44	228	118	356	973	620	115	75	679	1,239	.....
Bancroft	51	30	143	92	376	927	377	99	40	377	922	1,700
Maynooth	28	92	33	.....	60	221	129	.....	10	129	258	.....
Frankford	69	65	301	389	557	1,517	906	15	75	944	1,503	5,000
HURON:												
East Huron	99	92	243	67	342	1,014	605	41	50	625	928	5,700
Howick	74	32	123	41	175	525	368	.....	30	411	611	500
Blyth	70	72	161	134	536	1,236	483	144	50	483	1,181	3,485
South Huron						Spring	Fair	only.				
Zurich	93	209	121	20	198	653	365	15	24	365	553	1,600
Bayfield	62	46	108	78	32	388	345	....	28	345	520	1,000
Exeter	45	241	199	44	556	1,238	693	20	40	693	1,254	3,610
Seaforth	77	210	213	28	450	1,044	621	32	55	621	958	2,100
West Huron	94	257	332	120	710	1,629	712	845	90	726	2,174	.....
Dungannon	141	36	186	26	590	1,188	486	223	35	486	1,037	.....
Turnberry	100	103	194	98	108	653	558	26	45	573	825	915
Kirkton	60	218	157	115	100	786	470	.....	40	498	1,048	2,200
KENORA:												
Dryden	44	45	224	58	74	484	308	.....	50	328	464	.....
KENT:												
East Kent	128	221	243	356	651	2,133	716	367	100	734	1,658	6,150
Camden	70	49	127	185	442	923	411	102	40	429	796	2,150
Harwich	71	77	130	404	451	1,358	551	119	65	601	1,124	3,750
Howard	125	102	334	388	513	1,950	940	329	100	958	2,030	6,550
Orford	113	150	208	215	272	1,203	738	20	60	799	1,031	1,900
West Kent	82	144	382	795	1,591	3,622	1,164	356	300	1,225	2,838	12,000
Wallaceburg	45	37	119	365	475	1,113	390	130	45	411	1,092	3,470
Raleigh & Tilbury	63	100	227	212	197	921	407	161	50	427	896	2,200
Romney	68	174	81	233	227	1,858	401	133	35	401	3,311	3,000
LAMBTON												
East Lambton	92	189	340	65	800	1,499	1,102	154	52	1,114	1,476	.....
Bosanquet	57	168	131	129	123	688	367	20	40	379	564	2,070

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.					
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LAMBTON.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brooke & Alvinston	123	94	260	222	737	1,863	805	82	60	831	1,267	3,300
Florence	91	25	120	90	161	480	378	20	27	396	519	450
Plympton & Wyoming	59	88	138	128	188	657	466	.....	30	483	596	650
West Lambton	120	65	447	777	250	1,773	1,179	25	150	1,262	1,813	5,200
Petrolea & Enniskillen	118	119	400	472	655	2,083	1,085	76	175	1,127	2,170	3,000
Moore	64	502	297	90	624	1,591	814	173	50	901	1,543	.....
Sombra	83	37	134	189	118	714	464	28	.....	485	1,085	1,210
Forest	77	163	220	195	358	1,118	510	257	60	510	1,116	.....
LANARK:												
North Lanark	77	192	714	1,244	2,353	5,143	2,258	932	195	2,300	5,560	18,253
Dalhousie	61	147	195	30	185	1,016	326	10	45	605	911	1,580
Lanark Tp.	58	45	263	30	257	1,378	456	26	40	806	1,355	1,250
Pakenham	47	142	148	193	272	925	516	30	40	524	920	980
South Lanark	89	44	387	948	1,050	4,146	989	474	135	1,039	2,885	7,270
Lanark Village & Bathurst	74	72	235	375	457	1,321	533	340	70	565	1,356	365
Maberly	53	23	123	123	219	689	264	43	47	381	686	1,070
LEEDS:												
Lombardy	120	20	83	122	123	615	345	.....	25	353	609	70
Frankville	201	37	192	238	335	1,059	669	233	45	677	1,159	735
Brockville	178	130	637	767	2,703	5,250	2,456	1,106	365	2,502	5,442	3,420
Delta	91	31	352	375	681	1,904	763	485	95	763	1,954	4,100
North Crosby	89	42	71	113	216	528	304	70	60	322	528	.....
Lansdowne	61	92	174	181	631	1,319	581	223	75	613	1,378	5,885
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	60	44	101	180	205	693	273	181	50	273	694	700
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:												
Lennox	43	144	340	25	828	1,584	958	25	100	958	1,577	2,800
Amherst island	11	50	140	11	.....	213	164	.....	10	164	192	.....
Ernestown	33	74	69	100	305	990	268	15	20	268	1,316	936
Addington	51	64	94	66	166	514	322	66	25	322	555	.....
Centreville	47	90	81	135	.....	358	281	.....	5	281	322	.....

LINCOLN:												
Monck	94	41	99	128	189	616	387	185	35	392	773	1,885
Clinton Tp.	.....	282	151	150	292	1,085	564	120	40	603	1,091	2,640
Abingdon	83	118	101	50	195	559	282	28	35	282	488	1,000
Peninsular Central	49	58	76	144	262	1,269	264	139	70	292	720	1,035
Niagara Town & Tp.	35	59	152	182	40	661	402	105	40	416	735	.....
MANITOULIN:												
Gore Bay	67	18	448	57	189	799	448	.....	65	492	679	2,000
Manitowaning	46	69	219	210	76	428	201	.....	40	213	312	650
Billings	55	13	192	58	33	352	223	.....	12	235	291	.....
Providence Bay	27	29	96	.....	24	188	145	.....	10	145	193	.....
Howland	32	30	116	.....	64	257	166	.....	30	166	349	200
MIDDLESEX:												
Dorchester	.....	187	210	169	557	1,207	566	148	50	566	1,093	1,075
London Tp.	53	86	170	146	209	722	293	88	40	309	613	515
Thorndale	.....	231	164	255	326	1,015	456	121	70	484	1,401	1,050
Westminster	.....	149	151	124	181	632	414	119	40	414	699	113
North Middlesex	75	28	203	104	115	717	353	12	75	373	751	.....
McGillivray	43	17	47	25	30	163	127	.....	25	127	198	.....
Parkhill	78	48	140	154	374	959	478	56	50	478	812	2,200
Strathroy	95	154	565	341	1,510	3,525	1,724	897	100	1,765	4,208	8,700
Caradoc	37	96	135	205	207	748	277	63	20	277	518	1,300
Delaware	.....	131	87	220	312	787	306	142	25	306	653	.....
Mora & Ekfrid	100	83	145	278	256	1,112	563	315	40	580	1,221	1,970
MUSKOKA:												
North Muskoka	70	33	455	67	70	772	485	20	40	505	716	3,200
Stephenson & Watt	45	24	278	154	77	673	311	.....	40	343	743	775
Stisted	35	19	184	32	18	295	200	.....	10	212	270	445
South Muskoka	101	28	594	363	441	1,595	1,077	113	75	1,133	2,001	1,350
Baysville	27	18	116	20	2	249	150	.....	5	150	313	13
Medora & Wood	45	26	224	38	18	351	237	.....	15	249	274	.....
Morrison	34	16	118	12	47	229	129	10	16	129	203	750
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	66	50	337	238	90	706	349	.....	100	387	627	500
NIPISSING:												
Bonfield	20	11	141	26	4	212	244	.....	11	244	334	1,155
Astorville	.....	23	109	86	5	238	171	.....	22	171	215	600
Sturgeon Falls	54	42	407	50	57	637	586	.....	32	598	699	4,500
Caldwell	35	45	163	25	106	413	214	.....	20	246	381	.....
New Liskeard	61	48	398	492	262	1,722	465	15	100	477	1,260	4,000
East Nipissing	46	20	348	21	104	588	516	.....	70	528	678	1,000
Charlton	.....	103	.....	120	77	525	228	.....	.....	228	492	.....
NORFOLK:												
Norfolk Co.	.....	495	623	917	392	2,736	1,867	.....	250	1,911	5,566	12,700
Courtland	.....	161	91	22	100	412	283	.....	30	283	393	.....
Townsend	.....	133	116	70	136	549	308	12	65	320	711	2,000

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.					
	Members' fees retained from 1908.	Members' fees paid in 1909.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibition.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
NORFOLK.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Windham	25	109	107	78	156	505	319	.....	25	319	468	350
Charlotteville	18	150	180	53	282	797	536	.....	65	559	740	6,150
Houghton	.....	174	112	35	303	726	327	25	35	347	692	1,200
North Walsingham	16	191	127	54	181	596	363	14	40	378	544	375
NORTHUMBERLAND:												
Percy Tp.	108	58	330	160	808	1,870	1,010	190	75	1,039	1,689	4,025
Brighton	74	30	137	114	320	864	489	182	50	493	944	39
Cramahe	80	32	223	263	126	858	564	35	40	564	823	1,040
Wooler	57	24	69	62	256	898	257	99	25	323	859	.....
Seymour	91	211	202	264	475	1,394	788	223	85	838	1,497	2,150
Cobourg Central	113	68	370	776	268	2,032	1,085	168	65	1,126	3,386	6,140
Alnwick	83	31	148	84	301	669	455	67	30	474	644	850
Colborne	88	30	238	259	589	1,245	995	25	29	1,045	1,244	700
South Monaghan	44	15	76	74	60	266	197	3	25	197	250	..
ONTARIO:												
Ramona	20	33	32	5	5	206	93	35	12	93	189	357
Uxbridge	56	74	234	360	689	1,806	739	566	137	761	1,987	.....
Brock	72	48	179	415	283	1,144	635	72	40	643	1,205	.....
Scott	48	65	117	246	139	736	430	.....	25	430	683	.....
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	.....	191	70	25	.....	287	272	.....	54	272	360	.....
Beaverton	55	108	118	288	245	849	468	15	52	498	718	.....
South Ontario	121	138	332	1,376	1,917	4,335	1,357	538	125	1,378	3,307	4,300
OXFORD:												
Woodstock	59	332	369	842	1,140	3,139	1,411	282	100	1,419	2,705	3,650
Drumbo	73	101	330	128	364	1,261	993	.....	75	1,000	1,399	275
East Nissouri	21	140	88	154	96	527	159	120	20	159	556	.....
West Zorra & Embro	.....	203	151	364	321	1,171	467	93	30	491	1,416	665
Tavistock	107	52	223	119	391	1,144	648	22	40	690	1,060	400
Tillsonburg & Dereham	.....	423	242	84	590	1,646	694	575	110	737	2,335	.....
North Norwich	45	264	150	349	176	1,165	555	169	40	583	1,275	2,000

South Norwich	.....	259	154	90	300	866	522	78	40	554	856	300
Ingersoll N. & W. Oxford	.....	236	122	81	405	1,075	478	231	75	508	1,792	1,900
PARRY SOUND:												
Armour, Ryerson, & Burk's Falls	80	43	471	160	223	1,082	665	60	75	736	1,066	3,280
Magnetawan	22	34	186	39	36	436	242	.....	20	242	405	600
McMurrich	60	14	178	85	46	442	244	.....	10	281	409	1,000
Machar	33	14	309	77	66	546	315	.....	25	336	424	1,580
Perry	51	61	284	94	75	635	290	.....	25	331	542	1,830
Strong	46	27	191	41	138	503	259	.....	15	314	431	1,070
Powassan	47	22	375	39	23	532	344	.....	24	379	505	1,300
Parry Sound	106	33	470	284	284	1,385	572	.....	37	589	1,632	6,400
United Townships	40	10	153	29	24	277	201	.....	15	201	250	.....
Rosseau	.....	76	179	35	15	345	198	.....	20	210	296	43
McKellar Tp.	57	8	224	62	48	643	254	16	17	254	433	1,600
Loring	32	15	178	13	25	275	232	.....	15	238	286	.....
PEEL:												
Albion & Bolton	85	83	200	314	589	1,519	801	235	40	820	1,568	2,100
Caledon	92	63	229	348	256	984	619	108	65	619	1,082	660
Peel	95	310	460	703	1,046	3,029	1,438	245	280	1,454	2,807	4,900
Toronto Tp.	107	134	287	571	533	1,844	856	205	75	867	1,653	2,900
Toronto Gore	17	80	.....	80	.....	223	.....	.....	10	.....	249	.....
PERTH:												
Stratford	41	207	100	206	153	1,116	976	.....	100	976	1,684	.....
Elma	82	48	132	90	104	683	415	.....	62	440	750	1,300
Listowel	92	163	196	112	250	1,155	594	254	25	631	1,265	185
Mornington	98	309	208	97	466	1,265	596	236	80	601	1,369	2,350
South Perth	.....	226	215	294	349	1,250	655	87	150	681	1,341	3,280
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	90	133	210	211	426	1,231	711	.....	65	731	1,067	1,150
PETERBOROUGH:												
East Peterborough	97	87	369	165	944	1,737	1,200	145	100	1,264	1,980	3,110
Galway	37	36	60	64	37	229	166	.....	25	166	239	.....
Otonabee	79	52	131	143	356	854	469	81	35	495	787	1,150
Peterborough Industrial	124	125	478	463	2,547	4,800	1,592	985	112	1,624	4,353	.....
Lakehurst	31	.....	42	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	135
Lakefield	80	50	100	142	306	745	392	85	25	392	1,001	2,625
PRESCOTT:												
Vankleek Hill	104	79	275	114	870	1,580	826	10	100	980	1,518	4,020
Alfred	96	40	129	47	379	1,001	365	57	30	386	727	2,800
South Plantagenet	.....	60	119	.....	82	336	346	.....	30	346	469	200
PRINCE EDWARD:												
Prince Edward	55	399	405	143	1,275	2,753	1,474	285	150	1,551	4,011	17,000
Ameliasburgh	88	22	149	.....	346	630	455	.....	62	455	642	.....
Sophiasburgh	48	46	94	.....	198	413	323	.....	20	323	393	100
RAINY RIVER:												
Emo	53	47	346	187	137	840	435	.....	35	435	803	900

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.					
	Members' fees retained from 1908.	Members' fees paid in 1909.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibition.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
RENFREW:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
North Renfrew	114	211	415	303	622	2,158	1,344	248	100	1,406	2,454	19,000
Renfrew	127	375	512	606	1,466	4,514	1,460	675	125	1,510	4,453	12,875
Cobden	70	167	156	156	303	982	553	75	30	598	1,684	2,150
Eganville						No	Exhibi-	tion				
RUSSELL:												
Russell Co.	105	80	410	577	478	1,860	1,035	17	90	1,197	1,811	6,600
Casselman	46	43	57	105	335	719	203	315	35	203	865	1,550
Clarence	58	48	111	153	212	655	378	35	25	378	544	1,140
Russell Tp.	78	76	213	148	300	937	614	15	32	614	922	2,800
SIMCOE:												
Beeton	82	52	260	290	480	1,492	773	254	95	787	1,617	2,550
East Simcoe	106	54	233	407	547	1,458	936	125	110	991	1,960	9,050
Coldwater							No	Returns				
Oro	127	54	157	87	281	694	488	31	50	507	735	.....
Tiny & Tay	58	138	168	231	268	1,144	602	232	60	648	1,266	.....
Cookstown	175	48	273	315	401	1,568	785	169	90	835	1,380	1,350
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	104	106	201	96	587	1,249	591	277	65	629	1,199	2,100
Alliston	76	129	218	140	411	982	582	185	40	582	1,051	.....
Barrie	125	126	389	508	1,023	2,743	1,264	342	185	1,297	2,733	250
Elmvale	92	40	224	234	841	2,111	583	310	110	621	2,746	4,425
Nottawasaga	113	41	290	208	1,196	2,325	1,026	487	250	1,026	2,683	.....
STORMONT:												
Cornwall	96	133	267	330	579	1,839	790	406	100	808	2,169	4,250
Stormont	.....	141	143	.....	316	821	458	25	20	459	1,298	525
Osnabruck						No	Returns					
Roxborough	.....	120	105	51	386	721	417	129	20	421	781	.....
Finch	53	33	80	22	80	273	218	28	15	231	412	.....
SUDBURY:												
Massey	62	61	436	62	176	889	438	55	35	443	687	250
Warren	37	74	247	.....	29	492	196	86	.....	258	449	.....

THUNDER BAY:												
West Algoma	238	9	800	.....	.....	1,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570	4,235
Oliver	66	26	410	209	35	979	485	34	50	505	816	3,650
VICTORIA:												
North Victoria	57	42	154	161	127	553	257	63	65	275	532	1,050
Fenelon	46	20	116	146	182	512	373	25	25	383	505	.....
Eldon	59	74	145	100	251	780	432	70	40	452	747	.....
South Victoria	119	202	608	729	3,830	6,524	2,153	1,000	205	2,166	5,208	14,750
Mariposa	61	47	133	146	208	790	356	71	30	356	671	.....
Verulam	84	47	142	88	284	1,152	480	57	25	753	1,228	1,400
WATERLOO:												
Wellesley & N. Easthope	67	156	204	200	235	1,083	619	51	50	656	993	1,800
Elmira & Woolwich	90	70	187	350	225	2,916	491	161	45	491	2,153	3,500
South Waterloo	.....	266	470	798	474	2,396	1,406	115	169	1,456	2,400	1,300
Wilmot	113	55	206	291	415	1,249	653	20	100	687	1,211	350
WELLAND:												
Fenwick	61	79	209	78	.....	421	201	.....	80	198	610	3,950
Wainfleet	47	79	84	128	125	504	332	.....	25	332	476	140
Welland	52	300	261	341	1,544	3,181	1,090	74	125	1,125	2,571	11,700
Bertie	20	298	108	460	249	1,233	699	226	45	725	1,264	.....
Stamford & Niagara Falls	.....	16	165	516	570	1,528	536	320	50	559	1,205	1,025
Thorold Town & Tp.	28	113	116	470	253	1,084	406	109	25	418	1,307	1,200
WELLINGTON:												
Centre Wellington	122	176	352	272	556	2,000	980	142	80	1,005	2,047	1,410
Erin	.....	344	303	142	696	1,892	1,036	37	70	1,044	1,883	2,000
West Garafraxa	53	124	69	63	78	505	289	.....	25	289	533	.....
Guelph & S. Wellington	66	346	800	1,205	1,833	3,927	3,388	847	170	3,388	5,763	.....
Rockwood	69	69	179	210	391	1,043	577	35	40	577	1,050	1,350
Puslinch	.....	601	190	.....	230	1,091	558	35	50	589	1,184	175
West Wellington	95	85	189	136	147	1,021	479	178	70	495	960	2,050
Arthur	90	98	161	202	328	1,294	498	77	65	573	1,432	2,220
Maryborough	96	36	97	45	87	483	305	5	20	305	611	.....
Palmerston	64	43	112	509	93	1,061	411	151	75	429	955	2,825
Peel & Drayton	113	66	137	127	469	1,165	406	260	64	427	1,069	.....
Mount Forest	169	154	241	240	221	1,402	923	250	60	990	1,559	250
WENTWORTH:												
Rockton	.....	377	317	237	411	1,525	896	228	125	907	1,684	.....
Waterdown	.....	268	227	243	221	1,051	566	40	40	591	960	25
South Wentworth	.....	174	164	246	49	657	282	80	79	282	671	40
Ancaster	.....	159	200	309	103	934	470	73	100	470	982	4,380
Glanford	.....	107	110	268	31	521	275	28	30	276	506	100
Binbrook	.....	129	98	149	91	577	326	47	40	326	571	.....
West Flamboro	.....	183	164	248	311	1,010	508	74	70	528	946	127

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.					
	Members' fees retained for 1908.	Members' fees paid in 1909.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibition.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
YORK:												
Markham	158	190	800	1,505	2,244	5,825	2,408	151	250	2,460	5,281	21,300
Scarboro	81	87	317	959	88	1,627	981	30	100	1,103	1,679	50
Newmarket	128	1,116	560	904	1,007	4,402	1,543	363	175	1,543	6,784	8,650
Sutton	Returns	Incom-	plete									
Queensville	56	99	127	110	115	506	438	.....	35	438	610	.....
Schomberg	95	91	265	242	544	2,745	888	149	50	888	3,341	2,450
Woodbridge	.....	391	574	725	788	2,873	1,805	185	200	1,805	3,001	5,950
Weston, York & Etobicoke	46	196	221	562	590	1,744	834	150	215	928	2,373	4,300
Richmond Hill	53	70	175	366	575	1,481	504	295	75	524	2,771	2,721
INDIAN SOCIETIES:												
Six Nations	42	145	100	1,037	443	2,128	324	257	55	344	2,472	.....
Chippewa	68	.....	75	50	46	198	144	30	17	144	220	1,050
Muncey Tecumseh	24	17	75	90	136	357	207	.....	33	207	368	700
Onelda	20	6	.....	33	95	202	141	50	21	141	238	400

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO IN 1909.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA:						
Central Algoma	204 00	110 00	48 00	33 00	639 25	1,034 25
Iron Bridge	14 50	9 00	8 00	5 00	51 50	88 00
Johnson & Aberdeen	22 25	12 00	18 75	.....	53 75	106 75
North Shore	16 50	24 75	10 00	5 00	90 75	147 00
Bruce Mines	41 00	8 75	10 50	2 25	100 50	163 00
St. Joseph Island	18 00	12 50	10 00	4 50	105 50	150 50
Thessalon	50 00	28 00	9 00	2 00	133 14	222 14
BRANT:						
Paris	260 00	137 00	140 00	122 00	563 00	1,222 00
Onondaga	107 50	29 50	34 00	21 50	236 00	428 50
South Brant	401 00	171 00	172 00	93 00	604 50	1,439 50
BRUCE:						
Paisley	256 00	146 00	88 00	59 00	338 00	887 00
Pinkerton	155 00	32 25	20 00	12 50	161 00	380 75
Huron Tp.	120 25	51 50	39 25	31 75	314 75	557 50
Kincardine	117 00	26 25	22 75	25 75	158 00	349 75
N. Bruce and Saugeen	229 00	105 50	41 50	51 00	312 10	739 10
Wiarton	70 75	74 00	40 00	10 00	191 50	386 25
Arran & Tara	399 00	143 00	67 00	36 50	293 25	938 75
Underwood	142 25	104 00	32 25	38 00	149 88	466 38
Eastnor	Returns	Incom-	plete.	.....	.....	.....
Tiverton	102 00	60 50	33 00	20 75	156 25	372 50
Northern	190 00	67 50	65 25	16 00	354 25	693 00
Carrick	134 00	85 00	39 00	27 00	195 00	480 00
Teeswater	131 25	89 25	44 75	24 25	304 50	594 00
Lucknow	177 00	95 50	58 00	20 50	297 60	628 60
Chesley	158 50	67 50	29 50	20 50	413 30	689 30
CARLETON:						
Carleton Co.	230 60	159 00	81 50	60 25	512 94	1,044 29
Fitzroy	115 00	75 00	18 00	15 00	290 25	513 25
Carp	370 00	154 00	61 00	18 00	349 67	952 67
March	96 00	41 00	23 00	12 00	35 50	207 50
DUFFERIN:						
Dufferin	224 25	43 00	26 50	9 50	403 75	707 20
East Luther	177 00	71 00	55 00	13 00	296 25	612 25
Dufferin Central	219 00	163 00	60 00	20 00	391 95	853 95
DUNDAS:						
Dundas	196 36	81 15	5 35	27 40	279 97	590 23
Mountain	145 00	150 00	30 25	8 00	195 25	528 50
Winchester	299 75	135 45	49 50	22 00	244 65	751 35
DURHAM:						
Millbrook	472 00	155 50	102 00	87 00	560 75	1,377 25
Port Hope	195 00	138 00	84 00	37 00	268 00	722 00
West Durham	246 00	164 00	141 00	86 00	470 00	1,107 00
Cartwright	133 00	39 00	59 00	27 50	192 85	451 85
Orono	157 00	69 00	73 00	38 00	251 25	588 25
ELGIN:						
East Elgin	196 50	151 50	57 25	44 50	237 50	687 25
Straffordville	87 00	36 75	18 00	20 25	145 10	307 10
South Dorchester	132 50	36 50	18 00	11 00	280 87	478 87
West Elgin	334 00	225 00	125 00	75 00	314 52	1,073 52
Aldborough	183 75	62 25	106 00	13 75	273 10	638 85
Shedden	64 85	64 00	20 00	10 75	49 45	209 05
ESSEX:						
Essex Co.	458 00	225 00	206 50	186 00	610 80	1,686 30
Comber	136 50	37 50	33 50	35 25	137 25	380 00
Amherstburg, Anderton & Malden	93 50	54 50	66 00	42 50	197 05	453 55
Colchester South	117 00	83 50	92 75	50 25	323 55	667 05
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	187 00	133 50	206 50	109 00	578 35	1,214 35

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
FRONTENAC:						
Frontenac	187 50	67 50	26 50	42 50	179 75	503 75
Kingston Tp.	91 50	63 00	38 50	23 50	250 00	466 50
Storrington	86 00	35 60	16 80	17 50	119 50	275 40
Wolfe Island	75 75	30 75	15 25	20 75	114 35	256 85
Parham	55 25	39 50	16 50	6 50	130 60	248 35
Kennebec	80 50	33 75	19 50	14 00	53 65	201 40
GLENGARRY:						
Glengarry	264 50	118 00	85 50	24 50	275 10	767 60
St. Lawrence Valley	200 00	200 00	50 00	50 00	246 45	746 45
Kenyon	211 00	99 75	39 25	51 00	206 15	607 15
GRENVILLE:						
South Grenville	258 00	168 00	52 00	27 00	529 25	1,034 25
Spencerville	63 50	55 25	19 75	20 50	242 97	401 97
Merrickville	311 77	93 00	34 20	24 25	269 90	733 12
Kemptville	216 00	110 50	42 50	54 00	448 20	871 20
GREY:						
East Grey	65 50	54 50	57 00	20 00	212 20	410 20
Priceville	78 50	46 50	50 50	10 50	175 25	361 25
Collingwood Tp.	129 50	101 00	29 00	5 50	213 75	478 75
Rocklyn	138 50	131 50	46 00	21 50	145 00	482 50
Holland	101 50	37 00	13 00	14 00	118 00	283 50
Osprey	145 25	62 00	54 00	34 00	158 50	454 25
Proton	145 00	66 00	58 50	24 00	214 00	507 50
Owen Sound	161 00	85 00	65 00	75 00	372 10	758 10
Kilsyth	160 75	66 75	42 00	24 00	230 70	524 20
Keppel	48 75	15 45	16 00	5 50	114 46	200 16
Meaford & St. Vincent	96 50	86 00	23 00	21 50	259 60	486 60
Desboro	103 75	72 75	26 25	18 00	187 00	409 75
Sydenham	115 25	57 50	40 50	46 50	179 00	438 75
South Grey	91 50	54 00	68 00	5 00	283 98	502 48
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant.	137 00	42 00	56 00	13 00	162 75	410 75
Egremont	182 00	76 50	38 25	42 50	170 25	509 50
Markdale	111 00	54 75	46 50	17 75	181 50	411 50
Normanby	62 00	24 75	27 00	10 25	191 70	315 70
Walter's Falls	131 00	73 50	33 00	17 50	145 50	400 50
HALDIMAND:						
Haldimand	207 50	72 00	89 00	17 00	303 10	688 60
Southern Branch	163 00	42 75	22 25	7 50	143 15	378 65
Caledonia	184 50	183 00	134 00	50 50	620 00	1,172 00
Walpole	235 50	97 50	34 50	30 50	184 00	582 00
Canboro	25 75	9 75	24 75	4 25	39 10	103 60
Dunnville	226 00	101 00	59 00	8 00	146 90	540 90
HALIBURTON:						
Haliburton	26 00	19 75	15 75	7 25	116 35	185 10
Glamorgan	12 95	2 30	3 40	1 90	56 80	77 35
Minden	36 75	28 25	19 00	8 50	125 35	217 85
HALTON:						
Halton	334 50	148 00	124 50	40 00	531 10	1,178 10
Equesing	256 00	72 00	72 00	27 00	266 25	693 25
Nassagaweya	126 00	34 00	33 00	7 75	122 75	323 50
Nelson & Burlington	140 60	71 20	30 57	5 18	116 25	363 80
Trafalgar	210 00	164 00	78 00	40 00	397 25	889 25
HASTINGS:						
Stirling	139 84	69 75	27 00	25 75	170 75	433 09
Marmora	113 25	107 25	20 00	19 25	175 80	435 55
Wollaston	40 75	26 95	19 55	6 75	70 75	164 75
Belleville	205 50	196 50	81 50	87 00	178 50	749 00
Tweed	146 25	200 25	39 35	51 00	311 00	747 85
Shannonville	112 75	72 50	37 00	34 25	116 00	372 50
Madoc	134 75	142 00	28 00	15 50	300 25	620 50
Bancroft	68 00	47 50	60 00	11 00	190 20	376 70
Maynooth	38 00	24 50	5 25	4 75	56 75	129 25
Frankford	311 06	154 00	102 00	86 50	252 35	905 91

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HURON:						
East Huron	133 00	88 00	38 50	26 00	319 35	604 85
Howick	91 50	65 75	31 25	13 50	165 25	367 25
Blyth	111 50	78 00	42 50	13 00	238 25	483 25
South Huron	(Spring Fair only)					
Zurich	123 00	43 25	11 50	10 00	177 00	364 75
Bayfield	99 50	24 25	31 00	14 00	176 25	345 00
Exeter	207 00	80 00	60 00	34 00	312 50	693 50
Seaforth	158 00	74 50	59 00	33 00	395 75	586 75
West Huron	109 00	131 00	56 50	30 00	386 40	711 90
Dungannon	173 50	40 25	46 50	25 00	201 00	486 25
Turnberry	175 00	42 50	20 00	11 00	309 35	557 85
Kirkton	109 00	62 00	59 25	31 50	208 00	469 75
KENORA:						
Dryden	36 00	49 00	2 00	8 00	248 15	621 40
KENT:						
East Kent	147 25	94 75	101 00	63 00	310 45	716 45
Camden	118 50	34 75	68 50	42 78	146 25	410 75
Harwich	170 25	59 50	62 00	34 00	225 10	550 85
Howard	235 00	162 00	120 00	90 00	332 95	939 95
Orford	206 00	126 75	111 00	46 25	247 95	737 95
West Kent	220 00	213 00	139 00	118 00	473 55	1,163 55
Wallaceburg	145 65	58 75	64 00	22 00	99 15	389 55
Raleigh & Tilbury	151 00	63 00	22 25	40 00	131 20	407 45
Romney	119 25	57 50	57 00	29 70	138 00	401 50
LAMBTON:						
East Lambton	174 50	268 00	61 75	70 50	527 65	1,102 40
Bosanquet	112 50	39 00	12 50	16 00	186 65	366 65
Brooke & Alvinston	245 50	132 25	73 75	3 00	350 55	805 05
Florence	116 50	23 75	57 50	24 50	155 95	378 20
Plympton & Wyoming	83 50	68 00	55 50	42 75	216 35	466 10
West Lambton	195 50	196 00	163 00	73 50	551 35	1,179 35
Petrolea & Enniskillen	228 00	234 00	164 00	63 00	396 10	1,085 10
Moore	202 00	205 50	75 00	52 50	279 30	814 30
Sombra	129 50	62 50	43 50	26 50	202 40	464 40
Forest	109 50	112 50	64 50	44 00	179 60	510 10
LANARK:						
North Lanark	964 38	303 63	86 00	112 50	791 84	2,258 35
Dalhousie	85 75	47 75	20 20	3 75	168 80	326 25
Lanark Tp.	107 00	68 25	18 75	12 00	195 60	401 60
Pakenham	214 50	40 50	35 75	20 25	205 00	516 00
South Lanark	356 91	165 91	44 26	30 01	392 01	989 10
Lanark Village & Bathurst	137 35	48 05	23 90	12 50	311 02	532 82
Maberly	42 75	42 25	10 50	.....	168 55	264 05
LEEDS:						
Lombardy	161 00	31 50	24 50	4 75	123 75	345 50
Frankville	166 25	91 25	42 75	48 50	320 25	669 00
Brockville	626 00	411 00	124 00	144 50	1,150 95	2,456 45
Delta	138 50	147 50	68 45	44 00	364 25	762 70
North Crosby	100 50	37 90	12 00	7 00	146 20	303 60
Lansdowne	137 00	82 75	18 00	32 50	310 60	580 85
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	64 33	32 55	13 49	8 06	154 70	273 13
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:						
Lennox	272 00	141 50	82 00	54 50	407 55	957 55
Amherst Island	45 75	24 35	15 10	8 50	70 55	164 25
Ernestown	88 10	41 00	20 00	14 00	104 55	267 65
Addington	101 00	105 00	25 00	16 00	76 55	321 55
Centreville	115 50	82 00	20 00	18 00	45 25	280 75
LINCOLN:						
Monck	110 45	47 70	71 85	6 50	150 97	387 47
Clinton Tp.	133 25	51 00	35 50	16 50	328 00	564 25
Abingdon	98 25	34 00	38 25	11 25	100 60	282 35
Peninsular Central	74 50	16 50	22 75	11 75	138 50	264 00
Niagara Town & Tp.	112 50	.....	.....	.....	289 10	401 60

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
MANITOULIN:						
Gore Bay	88 50	56 50	41 50	29 00	272 50	488 00
Manitowaning	48 50	18 75	9 00	1 00	123 75	201 00
Billings	53 50	25 25	10 25	5 25	129 00	223 25
Providence Bay	26 75	21 00	12 50	11 00	74 25	145 50
Howland	44 00	10 00	12 50	7 50	92 00	166 00
MIDDLESEX:						
Dorchester	192 50	172 50	71 50	13 00	116 00	565 50
London Tp.	138 00	31 00	25 00	4 00	95 50	293 50
Thorndale	142 50	103 50	28 00	16 50	168 75	459 25
Westminster	142 00	65 00	40 25	18 00	148 35	413 60
North Middlesex	101 25	46 50	14 00	6 50	185 00	353 25
McGillivray	29 25	15 25	11 00	1 00	70 75	127 25
Parkhill	129 50	57 00	40 50	17 50	234 00	478 50
Stratbroy	435 00	389 00	183 00	70 00	638 35	1,724 35
Caradoc	77 50	34 25	27 00	1 00	137 65	277 40
Delaware	44 25	52 50	45 00	18 50	146 10	306 35
Mosa & Ekfrid	204 75	79 25	54 25	10 00	215 25	563 50
MUSKOKA:						
North Muskoka	83 00	34 00	44 00	21 50	302 75	484 75
Stephenson & Watt	89 00	27 75	16 25	9 75	168 75	311 50
Stisted	50 50	20 50	17 00	5 25	106 75	200 00
South Muskoka	245 00	117 00	72 00	29 00	614 50	1,077 50
Baysville	23 00	13 00	13 75	6 50	93 95	150 20
Medora & Wood	43 50	42 00	12 00	6 00	133 75	237 25
Morrison	37 75	28 25	8 00	2 50	52 30	128 80
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	54 50	50 75	27 75	23 50	197 70	349 20
NIPISSING:						
Boufield	45 00	14 50	7 00	2 00	175 25	243 75
Astorville	33 50	33 00	8 00	6 00	90 90	171 40
Sturgeon Falls	201 00	65 00	19 50	27 50	272 83	585 83
Caldwell	53 00	73 50	4 00	14 00	69 50	214 00
New Liskeard	109 50	48 75	5 50	2 00	299 25	465 00
East Nipissing	90 50	114 50	19 00	30 00	261 75	515 75
Charlton	34 25	28 00	.....	12 00	153 90	228 15
NORFOLK:						
Norfolk Co.	403 00	264 00	200 00	102 50	897 50	1,867 00
Courtland	71 00	41 80	14 25	25 75	130 16	282 96
Townsend	82 65	48 50	31 50	13 25	132 40	308 30
Windham	107 00	57 50	15 75	24 00	114 65	318 90
Charlotteville	149 50	71 35	50 50	33 50	231 15	536 00
Houghton	91 50	63 25	24 50	25 00	123 15	327 40
North Walsingham	108 00	65 25	26 00	20 50	142 80	362 55
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Percy Tp.	183 00	205 25	181 90	98 25	342 50	1,010 50
Brighton	150 00	86 00	76 00	35 00	142 15	489 15
Cramahe	113 25	117 50	94 00	43 00	195 80	564 05
Wooler	61 00	61 45	24 00	14 75	95 50	256 70
Seymour	280 25	156 50	61 50	28 25	261 95	788 45
Cobourg Central	170 50	273 25	67 50	35 00	538 75	1,085 00
Alnwick	139 25	61 50	43 00	23 50	187 75	455 00
Colborne	250 50	158 00	116 75	70 75	399 10	995 10
South Monaghan	62 50	16 50	12 50	6 25	99 75	197 50
ONTARIO:						
Ramona	39 50	8 00	5 50	3 00	36 95	92 95
Uxbridge	284 00	123 00	44 00	40 00	248 50	739 50
Brock	264 00	61 00	42 00	19 50	248 25	634 75
Scott	121 00	77 00	25 25	32 50	174 00	429 75
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	139 00	.....	.....	.....	133 25	272 25
Beaverton	188 00	42 00	29 00	15 50	194 00	468 50
South Ontario	420 00	187 00	72 00	95 00	583 25	1,357 25

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
OXFORD:						
Woodstock	425 00	258 00	123 00	80 00	525 00	1,411 00
Drumbo	298 00	150 00	109 50	40 00	395 75	992 75
East Nissouri	60 00	12 75	3 00	14 00	69 50	159 25
West Zorra & Embro	167 50	58 00	13 00	27 00	201 75	467 25
Tavistock	273 00	37 00	49 00	33 00	256 00	648 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	243 50	91 00	55 00	38 00	266 50	694 00
North Norwich	149 00	81 50	49 00	17 00	267 50	555 00
South Norwich	133 50	84 00	56 50	35 50	212 40	521 90
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	188 50	32 00	45 00	18 00	194 55	478 05
PARRY SOUND:						
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	178 50	88 00	65 75	10 00	322 75	665 00
Magnetawan	41 25	17 75	18 00	4 00	161 00	242 00
McMurrich	72 25	28 50	19 50	8 50	115 00	243 75
Machar	55 50	48 50	30 50	3 50	177 25	315 25
Perry	57 50	46 50	37 00	9 00	139 75	289 75
Strong	35 50	35 50	16 00	7 00	165 00	259 00
Powassan	61 50	59 50	42 00	15 00	165 75	343 75
Parry Sound	160 00	87 00	29 00	26 00	269 75	571 75
United Townships	38 50	23 75	18 00	3 00	118 25	201 50
Rosseau	45 00	22 00	1 00	1 00	129 25	198 25
McKellar Tp.	41 00	29 25	16 25	6 75	160 50	253 75
Loring	29 75	49 75	20 75	13 50	118 75	232 50
PEEL:						
Albion & Bolton	266 00	99 00	60 50	55 00	321 00	801 50
Caledon	215 00	75 00	30 00	18 00	280 98	618 98
Peel	417 75	114 00	90 00	76 00	740 21	1,437 96
Toronto Tp.	276 30	134 00	58 00	19 00	368 50	855 80
Toronto Gore	Spring	Fair	only	.....	.....	.....
PERTH:						
Stratford	360 00	30 00	13 00	20 00	553 00	976 00
Elma	110 10	51 95	36 95	17 10	198 59	414 69
Listowel	145 00	61 50	43 00	29 50	315 20	594 20
Mornington	152 00	102 00	29 00	31 00	282 00	596 00
South Perth	129 60	57 20	71 10	26 20	370 60	654 70
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	174 00	27 00	69 00	47 00	391 55	710 55
PETERBOROUGH:						
East Peterborough	186 50	322 50	148 00	50 00	492 65	1,199 65
Galway	23 50	17 25	9 75	.....	115 95	166 45
Otonabee	196 00	75 00	58 25	22 50	116 80	468 70
Peterborough Industrial	499 50	208 00	158 00	115 00	611 25	1,591 75
Lakehurst	No Exhibition		1909			
Lakefield	147 50	42 00	45 00	16 50	140 65	391 65
PRESCOTT:						
Vankleek Hill	178 50	217 50	66 00	42 00	322 25	826 25
Alfred	112 00	64 00	22 00	22 00	144 55	364 55
South Plantagenet	135 00	102 25	9 75	11 75	87 25	346 00
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Prince Edward	389 00	221 00	161 00	59 00	644 15	1,474 15
Ameliasburgh	113 00	31 25	29 50	16 50	264 60	454 85
Sophiasburgh	106 50	34 00	38 00	11 50	132 60	322 60
RAINY RIVER:						
Emo	142 00	45 50	18 75	9 50	219 60	435 35
RENFREW:						
North Renfrew	401 00	202 00	90 00	85 00	565 70	1,343 70
Renfrew	548 06	247 00	49 85	30 90	584 55	1,460 36
Cobden	165 00	75 00	50 00	45 00	218 20	553 20
Eganville	No Exhibition.					
RUSSELL:						
Russell Co.	273 25	230 25	79 27	82 72	369 93	1,035 42
Casselman	103 00	43 50	12 75	7 00	36 85	202 85
Clarence	103 50	112 25	27 00	10 00	124 95	377 70
Russell Tp.	199 50	165 75	41 75	50 50	156 39	613 89

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
SIMCOE:						
Beeton	288 50	61 00	97 00	60 00	267 00	773 50
East Simcoe	224 00	183 00	95 00	40 00	394 26	956 26
Coldwater	No Exhibition.					
Oro	160 00	60 00	60 00	20 00	188 50	488 50
Tiny & Tay	114 00	67 50	54 00	18 00	348 65	602 15
Cookstown	218 00	64 50	100 50	31 00	370 75	784 75
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	138 00	37 00	82 00	27 00	306 70	590 70
Alliston	185 00	37 00	35 00	23 00	292 50	582 50
Barrie	347 00	144 00	124 00	62 00	587 50	1,264 50
Elmvale	145 50	47 00	41 00	24 00	336 00	583 50
Nottawasaga	264 00	62 50	69 00	43 00	587 75	1,026 25
STORMONT:						
Cornwall	179 50	137 25	39 00	23 50	410 75	790 00
Stormont	154 75	101 50	31 25	14 75	155 75	458 00
Osnabruck	No Returns.					
Roxborough	127 00	117 25	11 00	4 50	157 50	417 25
Finch	67 25	17 25	5 50	13 25	114 80	218 05
SUDBURY:						
Massey	58 50	61 00	35 50	11 00	271 75	437 75
Warren	40 00	50 00	10 00	6 00	90 50	196 50
THUNDER BAY:						
West Algoma	No Exhibition					
Oliver	94 50	83 50	15 50	19 60	272 40	584 90
VICTORIA:						
North Victoria	77 50	38 75	28 00	5 50	107 53	257 48
Fenelon	90 50	65 00	45 00	9 00	163 70	373 20
Eldon	156 20	38 00	43 20	18 50	176 45	432 35
South Victoria	452 00	542 00	239 00	124 00	795 75	2,152 75
Mariposa	145 00	57 50	39 50	15 50	98 20	355 70
Verulam	102 50	88 90	39 25	45 50	203 57	479 72
WATERLOO:						
Wellesley & N. Easthope	208 00	42 50	38 00	22 00	309 00	619 50
Elmira & Woolwich	143 50	102 50	35 00	26 00	184 50	491 50
South Waterloo	400 00	116 00	190 00	58 00	642 50	1,406 50
Wilmot	266 00	54 00	36 00	17 50	280 00	653 50
WELLAND:						
Fenwick	Rain on second day.			....	197 65	197 65
Wainfleet	109 25	59 25	29 50	10 75	122 95	331 70
Welland	371 15	145 75	93 00	51 50	428 85	1,090 25
Bertie	239 00	155 25	74 25	33 50	196 95	698 95
Stamford & Niagara Falls	164 50	121 50	41 00	13 25	195 79	536 04
Thorold Town & Tp.	233 50	31 00	21 50	1 00	118 72	405 72
WELLINGTON:						
Centre Wellington	262 00	193 00	44 00	28 00	453 50	980 50
Erin	285 25	157 25	98 50	38 00	456 75	1,035 75
West Garafraxa	124 00	57 00	24 00	10 00	74 16	289 16
Guelph & South Wellington	858 50	193 00	168 00	87 00	2,081 55	3,388 05
Rockwood	202 50	65 00	47 25	19 00	243 50	577 25
Puslinch	170 00	33 00	62 00	17 00	276 50	558 50
West Wellington	155 00	38 50	29 00	43 00	213 73	479 23
Arthur	154 00	75 50	18 00	6 00	245 00	498 50
Maryborough	95 00	47 40	14 10	15 00	133 35	304 85
Palmerston	157 50	54 50	18 50	23 50	157 00	411 00
Peel and Drayton	108 00	34 50	41 50	19 50	203 00	406 50
Mt. Forest	352 00	156 50	72 00	56 00	286 30	922 80
WENTWORTH:						
Rockton	326 00	89 00	82 00	36 00	362 75	895 75
Waterdown	176 00	63 00	22 50	8 50	295 75	565 75
South Wentworth	50 50	17 00	48 00	.....	167 00	282 50
Ancaster	126 00	40 50	42 75	11 00	150 25	470 50
Glanford	74 25	50 25	31 50	9 50	109 90	275 40
Binbrook	128 50	47 50	27 75	2 00	120 75	326 50
West Flamboro	128 00	34 50	42 50	13 00	290 50	508 50

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
YORK:						
Markham	721 00	544 50	244 00	76 00	822 75	2,408 25
Scarboro	301 00	165 00	28 00	10 00	477 25	981 25
Newmarket	540 50	159 50	157 00	66 00	620 00	1,543 00
Sutton	Returns	incom	plete			
Queensville	103 00	35 00	64 00	29 00	207 00	438 00
Schomberg	323 50	72 00	93 00	42 00	357 40	887 90
Woodbridge	586 00	104 00	183 00	49 00	883 25	1,805 25
Weston, York & Etobicoke	240 00	32 00	75 00	31 00	456 10	834 10
Richmond Hill	318 00	28 00	32 00	10 00	115 70	503 70
INDIAN SOCIETIES:						
Six Nations	51 30	46 28	5 01	6 87	214 19	323 65
Chippewa	35 55	38 25		2 10	68 30	144 20
Muncey Tecumseh	51 50	33 25		2 00	120 90	207 05
Oneida	28 00	30 00		3 00	80 10	141 10
CITIES:						
Canadian National (Toronot	8,382 00	7,006 00	3,018 00	2,057 00	19862 45	40,325 45
Western Fair (London)	2,526 00	2,133 00	1,166 00	909 00	6,734 00	11,096 25
Central Canada (Ottawa)	4,929 00	2,580 00	574 00	796 00	3,219 43	12,098 43

APPENDIX

TO

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1910

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS AND PRIZE WINNING GRAIN AT WINTER FAIRS.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

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APPENDIX TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES REPORT, 1910.

Results of Standing Field Crop Competitions and Prize Winners in Grain and Sheaves at the Canadian National Exhibition, Guelph, and Ottawa Winter Fairs.

When the standing Field Crop Competitions were inaugurated in 1907 only ten Agricultural Societies entered, with 325 competitors and an acreage of 3,000. Each year since that date interest in them has steadily increased and in 1910, 110 societies entered, but only 106 complied with the regulations. These comprised 4,650 farmers and covered 26,000 acres. The entries in the different crops were as follows: Oats, 81 societies; Spring Wheat, 1; Fall Wheat, 4; Barley, 1; Peas, 1; Beans, 1; Corn, 6; Potatoes, 9; Alfalfa, 1. The prizes offered amounted to $5,300, of which amount $3,180, or two-thirds, were contributed by the Department of Agriculture. This year, for the first time, Alfalfa was a crop selected by one Agricultural Society, and in view of its undoubted value to farmers wherever it is sown on suitable land, it is to be hoped that others will select this crop another season.

A list of the principal weeds reported by the judges in the fields of the competitors in the different Societies will be found in the last pages of this Appendix. It is evident that the more enterprising farmers in Ontario are giving more attention to the cultivation of their crops and the eradication of rapidly increasing numbers of weed pests. When, however, it is considered that those who enter the Standing Field Crop Competitions are the more advanced Agriculturalists (in whose fields weeds are yet much too numerous, in spite of attention given them) the condition of the crops of the careless and indifferent farmers, who form a considerable portion of the community, is one that cannot fail to cause concern to all who are interested in pure seed growing and the welfare of the Province.

Those who intend entering the Standing Field Crop Competitions in 1911 should bear in mind that, while freedom from weeds is a most important feature, another very necessary requirement is to have the seed pure to the kind selected, without any mixture of other varieties of the same or any other kinds of grain. A frequent note made by judges of the Oat crops is "more or less Barley present."

The careful scrutiny of the grain exhibited at the Canadian National and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs always reveals the presence of foreign grains and also of weed seeds, and on more than one occasion a bag of wheat was not awarded a prize on account of other varieties of this grain being found present in some quantity.

The judges in potatoes in the Muskoka District gave the growers much praise for their excellent tubers, especially the prize winners in the South Muskoka Society.

The expenses and services of the judges were paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture as in former years, and the only outlay by the Societies was one-third of the prize money.

Prizes were awarded at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1910 for both grain and sheaves from fields entered in the Standing Field Crop competitions. This exhibit was most artistically displayed on a pyramid erected in the aisle of the Horticultural Building and was visited by a great number of people, who readily conceded that this grain display was both the largest and best ever made on this continent. Across the main arch was a scroll decorated with grain and surrounded by sheaves and grain, with the inscription "Ontario's Field Crops, 1909, $205,000,000." For the sheaf exhibit the Province was divided into three sections and a full list of prizes given in each. The grain showed all together. There were in all 135 entries in sheaves and 126 in grain. The prize sheaves were sent by the Department to England and are proving a splendid advertisement of Ontario's grain-growing capabilities. The prize grain was distributed to the 15 Agricultural District Representatives in the Province on conditions similar to those of last year, as was also the grain at the Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs. The exhibits at these fairs showed a very large increase in number and quality and the grain which did not win a prize was sold by auction for good prices and the money received therefor paid over to the exhibitors.

There were 840 bushels of grain and potatoes on exhibition at Guelph, and, of this quantity 350 were oats. Professor Zavitz and others who have attended Fairs in different parts of this Continent stated that it was the finest exhibition of grain they had ever seen. At Ottawa the exhibit was not so large, but the quality was quite up to the standard.

The deep interest that is now being taken in the Field Crop Competitions in an increasing degree every year augurs well for the production of better grain and purer seed in Ontario in the near future and in proportion to the increase in the numbers of farmers who can be induced to take part in this beneficial work each season, the sooner will the desired results be attained.

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ST. JOSEPH IS. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Edward Jeffs, Bond Head.							
Wm. Brayley, Richard's Landing	.....	17	22	8	19	24	90
Jno. Robinson, Harmony	20th Century	18	24	10	15	22	89
Jno. Donaghue, Richard's Landing	.....	16½	20	9	19	22	86½
Jno. Cheer, Richard's Landing	20th Century	17	20	9	16	21	83
Geo. Reed do	Banner	15	22	8	16	21	82
Wm. Ferguson do	Irish White	15	20	8	19	20	82
Geo. Hadden do	Sensation	16	20	8	16	21	81
Jno. Fife do	do	15	20	8	18	19	80
Jas. Crookshanks do	Irish White	16	16	8	18	22	80
Geo. Smedley do	Scottish Chief	16	16	8	18	21	79
W. R. Lay do	Irish White	14½	16	8	18	22	78½
Alex. Morrow do	Pride of Canada	16	15	8	18	21	78
Alex. Fife do	Ligowa	16	17	8	15	21	77
Chas. Young do	Irish White	12½	18	9	18	19	76½
G. Lay do	do	12	18	8	18	18	74
BRANT.							
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Campbell, Woodville.							
David Patton, Paris	White Wave	16	20	8	20	20½	84½
Alex. Hall, Ayr	Abundance	14	23	9	20	17	83
T. A. Pelton, Falkland	$1,000	16½	20	8	18	18½	81
D. A. Holmes, Paris Station	White Monarch	16	21	7	17	18½	79½
Wm. McBrien, Ayr	Banner	12½	20	9	18	19	78½
Fred Wells, Paris Station	Newmarket	15	20	7	17	19	78
Robt. Crozier do	Banner	15½	18	8	18	18	77½
Fred. Tuck, Brantford	Am. Banner	15	23	7	16	14	75
Haas Bros., St. George	Mammoth Cluster	15½	15	8	13	23	74½
Wm. Richmond, Ayr	White Irish	13	18	8	16	18	73
Robt Cochrane do	do	13	16	8	17	18	72
Jno. Doyle, Paris	Abundance	12½	15	9	18	17	71½
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Campbell, Woodville.							
Chief C. Garlow, Newport	Salzer's National	15	18	7	15	15	70
A. Russell, Hagersville	Mammoth Cluster	13½	18	7	16	14½	69
P. J. Aitkens, Six Nations	.....	15	14	8	15	16	68
Ed. Miller, Ohswekin	Banner	14½	12	8	15	15½	65

* General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

† Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain, of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
A. Anderson, Ohswekin	20th Century	16	12	7	13	16½	64½
Elias Styres do	Banner	16	10	8	14	16	64
Geo. E. Curley do	do	14	5	8	17	19	63
Wm. Smith, Jr., Burtch	do	13½	12	8	15	14	62½
H. G. Garlow, Ohswekin	do	15	7	7	16	17	62
Jno. Burning do	Silver Mine	14	7	7	15	16	59
A. H. Lottridge do		11	8	8	15	16	58
David Davis do		12	5	8	16	15	56
SOUTH BRANT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Campbell, Woodville.							
A. D. C. Luard, Burford	Ligowa	18	24	9	18	20	89
D. J. Standing, do	Siberian	15	20	8	18	19	80
T. A. Cox, Brantford	Am. Banner	14	20	8	18	16	76
J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford	Banner	14	22	7	15	17	75
Geo. E. Ripley do	Bumper King	15	15	8	18	17	73
J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford	do	15	22	3	20	12½	72½
Geo. W. Elliot, Cathcart	Banner	13	20	9	15	15	72
Jas. Barker, Mt. Vernon	Dodd's Early	14½	20	8	10	19	71½
C. D. Smith, Fairfield Plains	Siberian	13½	20	7	15	15½	71
Henry Lester, Burford	Bumper King	13	15	7	18	17	70
C. Hodgson, Brantford	Dodd's Early	13	18	5	19	14	69
H. Stuart, Burford	20th Century	11	17	6	18	16	68
BRUCE.							
CARRICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.							
J. M. Fisher, Formosa	Sensation	17	24	9	18	24	92
Mat. Weiler do	Mammoth Cluster	16	24	10	17	23	90
And. Schmidt, Mildmay	Sensation	15	24	10	19	21	89
J. G. Thompson do	Banner	18	17	9	19	23	86
N. P. Schmidt do	do	17	18	10	17	23	85
Thos. H. Jasper, Walkerton	do	16	15	10	18	24	83
Lewis Walchter, Mildmay	do	15	18	8	19	22	82
M. Fisher, Formosa	do	18	15	9	17	23	82
Geo. Haines, Mildmay	do	13	20	6	17	22	78
And. N. Darling do	Abundance	16	12	9	17	22	76
Fred. Kutz do	White Amber	14	15	9	18	18	74
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. E. Myles, Kimberley.							
Jos. Collings, Ripley	White	18	24	9	18	24	93
W. D. Bradley, Reid's Corners	do	16½	24	8½	19	24	92
W. J. Roulston, Clover Valley	do	17	24	9	18½	23	91½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
D. McDonald, Ripley	White	16	24	8½	19	23	90½
Jno. McCharles, Clover Valley	do	15½	24½	8	19	22⅔	89⅔
R. H. Reid & Sons, Reid's Corners	do	18	20	9	19	23	89
Wm. Robertson, Ripley	do	15	24	7	18	22	86
D. Walden, Lochalsh	do	16½	17½	9	18½	22	83½
Duncan McMurchy, Ripley	do	14	20	7	18	23	82
Alex. McMullen, Reid's Corners	do	16	17	7	19	22½	81½
W. C. Smith, Ripley	do	13	18	8	18	22	79
LUCKNOW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head.							
Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance	17½	24	10	19	23½	94
Jas. McDonald, Lochalsh	New Century	18	23	9	18	23	91
P. J. Downey, Clover Valley	New Sensation	16½	23	9	17⅓	23	89
Jno. Finlayson, Lochalsh	20th Century	17	23	8	18	22½	88½
A. Thompson, Clover Valley	Siberian	16½	22	9	17	23½	88
A. B. McKay, Lucknow	White Danish	16	22	8	19	22½	87½
Dan. Alton, Lanes	Bumper King	15	20	8	19½	21	83½
McKenzie Bros., Lucknow	White Danish	15½	21	7	17	22	82½
W. Struthers do	New Century	14	20	9	18	21	82
Jas. Baird do	Sensation	16	19	7	18½	21	81½
Smith Bros. do	Am. Banner	15½	20	7	17	21	80½
Jno. McLeod do	White Danish	15	17	8	18½	21½	80
J. Foster do	Ligowa	18	16	5½	16	23½	79
Jas. Young do	Banner	15½	16	7	18	21	77½
TEESWATER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.							
Robt. Keith, Teeswater	Siberian	17	24	8	18	23	90
Grant Bros. do	Golden Flake	18	24	10	12	23	87
Alex. McKague do	Bumper King	16½	20	8	18	22	84½
Jas. Moffatt do	Siberian	17	17	10	17	23	84
Kenneth McKenzie do	Imp. Abundance	13	23	9	17	20	82
A. H. McKague do	Siberian	16	18	10	14	22	80
Thos. B. Aitkens do	Imp. Siberian	17	15	9	16	22	79
E. J. Jackson do	Sensation	9	24	6	17	22	78
Jno. Armstrong do	Scottish Chieftain	15	20	8	15	18	76
Jos. McKague do	Siberian	16	16	6	15	22	75
CARLETON.							
CARLETON CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.							
S. G. Gourley, Diamond	Banner	20	25	9	19	25	98
Geo. Boyce, Merlvale	do	18	25	9	19	25	96
Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby	Prince Royal	18	23	9	17	24	91

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
CARLETON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CARLETON CO. AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
J. B. Wilson, Watterson's Corners	Danish White....	19	23	7	18	23	90
Robt. Richardson, S. March.....	Banner	20	20	8	19	22	89
A. H. Ackers, Hazeldean.....	do	18	18	8	19	20	83
A. H. Foster, Twin Elm	Mammoth Cluster	17	19	7	16	23	82
J. E. Armstrong, Kinburn.....	Banner	19	18	8	15	20	80
A. C. Lackey, Stanley's Corners.	do	15	18	9	19	16	77
DUFFERIN.							
DUFFERIN CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.							
R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood	Garton's Reg. Abundance	16	21	8	18	22	85
Archie Greer, Perm	Ligowa or E. White Jewel...	16	20	7	17½	21	81½
T. S. Ostrander, Reddickville....	Banner	16	19	8	16	21	80
Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.....	Ligowa	15	18	8	17	21	79
J. M. Moodie, Blackbank.....	White Swedish...	15	19	7	16	21	78
J. A. McQuarrie, Horning's Mills	$1000	15½	18	8	16	20	77½
Wm. G. Noble do ...	Imp. Ligowa.....	15	18	8	17	19½	77½
Rice Hill, Whitfield.....	Irish White	14	20	7	17	19½	77½
W. H. Hall do	do	15½	18	8	16	20	77½
W. Hudd, Hornings Mills.....	do	15	18	8	16	20	77
Jas. McKee, Whitfield.....	Siberian	15	18	7	17	20	77
Capt. G. F. Gabriel, Shelburne..	Dodd's White....	15½	18	8	15	20	76½
Chas. Price do ..	Ligowa	14	17	8	16	20	75
Lemuel Ostrander, Reddickville.	Banner	15½	14	8	16	21	74½
Wm. A. Braiden, Shelburne....	do	14	16	8	16	20	74
Alex. Hunter, Horning's Mills..	Siberian	15	13	8	17	21	74
DUNDAS.							
DUNDAS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—T. A. Thompson, Almonte							
H. J. Whittaker & Sons, Williamsburg	Abundance	19	23	9	20	24	95
R. C. Casselman, Williamsburg..	Black Anthony...	17	24	8	18	21	88
S. B. McPherson, Boucks Hill ..	20th Century	17	22	8	19	21	87
T. F. Deeks, Williamsburg.....	Banner	18	18	9	19	21	85
Jas. Zeron, Rowena.....	Abundance	14	20	7	19	21	81
C. F. Whittaker, Williamsburg..	White Jewel	15	20	6	17	20	78
Jno. F. Deeks, Dunbar.....	Abundance	15	18	7	18	20	78
Wm. Van Allan, Morrisburg....	Banner	14	20	6	19	10	75
S. J. Casselman do	Sensation	10	20	5	13	13	58

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DUNDAS.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—T. A. Thompson, Almonte							
W. J. Malloy, Winchester.....	New Sensation...	17	24	8	19	23	91
Robt. K. Graham, S. Mountain..	Wide Awake	18	18	9	19	22	86
C. Montgomery do ..	New Sensation...	16	20	7	19	22	84
Jno. Black, S. Mountain.....	Newmarket	17	20	8	15	23	83
Andr. Barkley, Inkerman.....	Banner	18	22	5	15	22	82
Ira Crowder, S. Mountain.....	do	18	20	8	14	21	81
Wm. Johnston do	do	14	21	8	14	21½	78½
Alex. Barkley, Inkerman.....	Wide Awake	14	23	5	13	23	78
Jas. Shannon, S. Mountain.....	Banner	14	17	6	19	21½	77½
Nathan Farrell do	Irish White	13	20	9	15	20	77
Robt. Johnston do	Banner	13	20	8	14	20	75
Alex. Story do	do	14	22	4	14	20	74
Robt. Mulholland do	Newmarket	14	15	7	15	21	72
Jas. B. Timmius, Inkerman.....	20th Century	11½	16	5½	16	21	70
Jas. Murdoch, S. Mountain.....	Newmarket	13	15	5	15	22	70
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY. ..							
Judge—Geo. L. McLaughlin, Nestleton Station.							
Wm. J. Steele, Winchester.....	20th Century	19½	24	9½	19	25	97
Thos. Edgerton do	Sensation	19	24	9	18	24	94
Rich. Justice, Mountain.....	do	18	24	8	19	23	92
Adolphus Annable, Winchester..	Banner	17	20	8	18	21	84
Jas. Scott do ..	20th Century	16	22	8	16	20	82
Walter Carlyle, Chesterville....	Banner	15	22	8	15	20	80
M. Swatfigure, Winchester.....	do	18	16	8	15	21½	78½
J. H. Pillar do	Manitoba	17	15	8	15	23	78
David Christie, Winchester.....	Siberian	13	20	8	18	19	78
Thos. Irving do	do	14	18	8	18	20	78
Dan. Bellway do	Banner	15	19	8½	15	20	77½
Ernest Erratt do	Sensation	14	19	8	15	21	77
Adam Summers do	Silver Jewel	14	15	7	15	21	72
Malcolm Munroe, Chesterfield...	Sensation	17	10	8	15	18	68
DURHAM.							
CARTWRIGHT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.							
Jno. Mountjoy, Nestleton.....	Mammoth Cluster	18	24	8	17	22	89
G. Philp, Cadmus.....	do	19	19	9	19	22	88
Jno. Trewin, Blackstock	White Prolific...	17	23	9	17	21	87
David Malcolm, Nestleton.....	Prince Royal....	17	23	7	17	21	85
James Malcolm do	do	15	23	9	16	20	83
Stanford Swain, Blackstock.....	do	15	23	8	16	19	81
Russell Spinks, Purple Hill	do	15	22	8	17	18	80
Abram. Beacock. Blackstock....	Mammoth Cluster	17	15	8	18	21	79
Fred. Taylor do	Prince Royal....	11½	18	8	19	18	74½
Norman Taylor do	do	14	10	8	18	20	70

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties of other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DURHAM.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.							
David Sutton, Millbrook	Banner	17	24	8	17	20½	86½
Robt. McCamus, Ida	Storm King	16	22	8	16	20	82
A. J. Henderson, Millbrook	White Giant	13	22	6	17	18½	76½
Wilbert Walsh do		12	21	6½	16	19	74½
Bruce Sharp, Ida	$1000	14½	12	9	18	20	73½
David Fallis, Millbrook		15	12	8	17	20	72
Geo. Wallace do	Banner	14	14	7	17	19	71
A. L. Fallis do	20th Century	13	15	7	16	19	70
W. F. Fallis, do	Siberian	15	9	7	16	20	67
Nathaniel Belch do	Storm King	14	8	8	16	20½	66½
Robt. Vance, Ida	Golden Beauty	12	9	8	16	19	64
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.							
Wm. Westington, Port Hope	Banner	18½	23	8	18	22½	90
A. E. Meadows do	Prolific	17½	21	8	18	21½	86
Geo. Holdsworth, Precious Corners	Abundance	17½	21	8	17	22	85½
T. C. Barrie, Canton	Sensation	13½	24	9	19	19	84½
Jno. Uglow, Port Hope		16	18	9	17	21	81
R. L. Holdsworth, Port Hope	Abundance	14½	21	6½	17	19	78
J. W. Bamsey, Welcome	White Jewel	17	10	7	18	21	73
Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope	Sensation	12½	19	7	17	17	72½
H. A. Walker, Welcome		15	10	8	17	20	70
Thos. Coyte, Port Hope	Banner.	12	21	7	10	19	69
ELGIN.							
SOUTH DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. E. J. Edwards, B.S.A., Essex.							
J. R. Walker, Springfield	Clydesdale	17½	20½	7	19½	24¾	89
Geo. W. Smith do	Tartar King	16	23½	8½	18½	22	88½
Jno. A. Charlton do	Storm King	15	23	8½	17⅓	21¾	86
Elgin Moore, do	Silver King	15½	19	7½	17½	23¾	83¾
Simon Charlton do	Storm King	14½	19	9	17½	21⅔	82
M. D. Martin do	White Banner	14	17	8½	19½	19	78
R. B. McKenney do		15⅔	16	7½	19½	19	77⅔
J. A. Moore, Mapleton	Banner	14½	17	8	19	19	77½
Dan. E. Shively, Springfield	Irish White	14½	13	9	18½	21½	76½
Jas. Smith do	Silver King	14	19	7	17½	18½	76
Jesse Shively do	Irish Victor	13½	15	7½	17½	19½	73
Frank Kelly, Aylmer	Banner	10½	24	5	17½	15½	72½
Andrew Stokes, Springfield	20th Century	11½	17	7	18½	17½	71½
David Clapton, Brownsville	Ligowa	10	17	7½	19½	17	71

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
FRONTENAC.		**(20)**	**(25)**	**(10)**	**(20)**	**(25)**	**(100)**
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. W. Hyatt, West Lake.							
J. L. F. Sproule, West Brook	Imp. Banner	20	21	6	15	23	85
Chas. Redden do	Banner	18	22	7	15	20	82
A. E. Meller, Kingston Road	do	19	15	9	16	22	81
E. K. Purdy, Cataraqui	do	18	10	10	18	23	79
K. Spooner, Glenburnie	do	15	18	8	16	18	75
M. M. Fowler do	do	16	14	8	15	22	75
Arthur C. Day, Collins Bay	do	15	10	5	18	19	67
F. J. Yates, West Brook	do	13	10	10	18	15	66
Delbert Ames do	do	13	16	9	8	19	65
Wm. Sproule do	Manitoba Banner.	14	14	7	14	15	64
F. Truedell, Collins Bay	Banner	14	18	8	5	17	62
W. E. Topliff, Glenvale	do	11	16	6	10	14	57
GLENGARRY.							
KENYON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. L. McLaughlin, Nestleton Station.							
A. T. Bennett, Athol	Banner	19½	24	9½	20	24	97
J. J. Kennedy, Maxville	.....	19	24	9½	19½	24½	96½
H. & G. Bennett, Sandringham	Banner	18½	24	9½	20	24	96
F. S. Campbell, Dominionville	Reg. Abundance.	17	24	10	20	24½	95½
T. F. & A. A. Campbell, Athol	Banner	18½	24	9	19½	24	95
D. J. Campbell, Maxville	do	17½	23	9½	19	24	93
J. J. Campbell do	do	17½	23	8½	19	22½	90½
Norman Campbell, Athol	do	17	18	9	19	22	85
Jno. Barrett, Athol	do	16	20	8	19	20	83
Chas. Montgomery, Maxville	Early White Jewel	16	18	8	19	21	82
Wm. Campbell, Athol	Banner	15½	20	8	18	20	81½
D. J. McGregor, St. Elmo	Silver Sheaf	15½	18	8	17	21	79½
Duncan Cameron do	20th Century	15½	17	8	18	20	78½
GREY.							
COLLINGWOOD TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Hare, B.S.A., Whitby.							
Foster Bros., Clarksburg	Banner	18	29	9½	15½	23	90
Thos. MacMurchy, Loree	New Sensation	16½	23	9	20	20¾	89¼
W. H. Matthews, Clarksburg	Banner	14	24	9	18	19	84
E. Parkinson, Thornbury	White Snowdrop.	15	23½	8¾	15½	19½	82½
Alex. McGowan, Ravenna	Banner	14½	20	8½	15½	21½	79¾
Walter Hartman, Clarksburg	Probsteier	13	21	9	20	16	79
Robt. Ruthven do	Scottish Chief	14½	19	8½	15	18½	75½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General apparance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GREY.—*Continued.*							
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.							
Alex. Campbell, Kemble		17	23	9	16	22	87
Jno. Taylor do		16	20	9	18	23½	86½
Jno. Johnson do	Banner	14	22	9	18	22	85
H. Hurlburt do		16	20	6	19	21	82
Wm. McGregor do		13	22	8	16	21	80
Chas. Garvie do		13	19	6	18	22	78
Thos. Johnson do		11½	20	5	16	19½	72
S. Eagre, Presque Isle		12	19	8	16	17	72
Jos. West, Kemble	Banner	12	19	5	18	17	71
Dan. Davidson do		12½	16	8	16	18	70½
Geo. Crampton do		13	20	5	13	18	69
Chas Johnson do		10½	18	6	17	17	68½
Walter Shiers, North Keppel		13	16	5	14	16	64
Douglas Davidson, Kemble		10	16	6	13	16	61
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Hare, Whitby.							
R. S. Mundle, Squire	Armenian Beauty	18	23½	8½	19	22½	91½
Jno. Black, Jr., Kilsyth	Manitoba	16½	23¼	9	19	21½	89¼
J. A. Forgrave, Jackson	Silver Mine	18	24	8	18	20½	88½
Wm. Thompson, Squire	Mammoth Cluster	17	23	9	17½	21½	88
S. Porteous, Squire	Manitoba	17¾	21	8¾	17¼	22½	86¾
Wm. Dickie, Jackson	Sensation	17	22	8½	14	22¾	84½
Wm. Breen, Kilsyth	Mammoth Cluster	15	23½	8½	18	18½	83½
E. H. Coulter, Squire	Banner	17¼	16	9	17	21¾	81½
Sam. W. Squire, Squire	do	16	19	8	17	20½	80½
Jno. Barber, Keady	do	16¼	20	7	15	21¼	80
Wm. B. Cavers, Bothwell's Corners	Silver Mine	13½	20	8½	19½	16¾	78
Alex. Garvie, Kilsyth	Can. Pride	17¾	16	7	12	22¼	75
MEAFORD AND ST. VINCENT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.							
Wm. Pollock, Minniehill	Banner	17½	23	7	18	20	85½
E. Martin, Oxmead	do	15	20	8	17	21	81
Robt. Almond, Meaford	do	15½	20	8	14	21	78½
Jas. Eaton, Oxmead	Mammoth Cluster	13	17½	7	14	22	73½
Chas. R. Shields, Meaford	Danish White	16	12	8	17	20	73
Jas. Bowes, Strathnairn	Banner	12	20	7	16	17	72
Wm. Whitelaw, Meaford	Siberian	13	11	7	14	17½	62½
B. J. Long do	Banner	11½	12	8	14	17	62½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.							
Wm. Scarf, Durham	Derby	15	21	8	18	19	81
W. A. Livingstone, Vickers	Prince Royal	15	20	8	18	19	80
Robt. Edge, Edge Hill	Siberian	14½	20	8	18	19	79½
Jas. J. Hunter, Durham	$1000	16	20	7	16	20	79
Dan. Edge, Edge Hill	Siberian	15	20	7	18	18½	78½
Geo. Bennie, Bunessan	$1000	16	20	7	16	19	78
Arthur J. Greenwood, Edge Hill	Siberian	16½	20	7	16	18	77½
W. W. Rammage, Thistle	Tartar King	16	20	6	16	19	77
Jas. W. Blyth, Varney	Scottish Chief	16	18	7	4	20	75
Wm. Weir, Durham	Siberian	16	18	7	16	18	75
Mathew Barber, Varney	Mammoth Cluster	16	17	7	14	20	74
C. M. Blyth do	White Marvel	14	12	7	16	20	69
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.							
Wm. Douglas, Caledonia	Banner	19	23	9	20	24	95
J. B. Calder, Carluke	Siberian	17½	23	8½	18	24	91
Alex. Cowie, Caledonia	Sensation	18	23	8	15	20	84
Arthur Smith do	Banner	15½	22	8	19	19	83½
Jno. Beattie do	Tartar King	15	20	10	18	20	83
Sam. Ferris do	Silvermine	14	20	9	20	19	82
D. Smith, Carluke	Siberian	15	22	7	16	19	79
Thos. J. Quinsey, Carluke	20th Century	15	21	7	16	19	78
D. M. Hamilton, Renton	Banner	14	21	7	16	18	76
Jno. Lee, Caledonia	do	13	15	8	15	19	70
Isaac Weylie, Caledonia	Siberian						
WALPOLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.							
Thos. Curwane, Jarvis	Ligowa	20	24	8	19	24	95
Jas. Hodges do	Green Mountain	19	24	9	19	23	94
J. C. Ross do	Lincoln	18	23½	8½	18	23	91
J. J. Parsons do	Banner	19	22	8	19	22	90
Rich. Parkinson, Varency	Blk. Tartarian	17	23	8½	18	20	86½
R. J. Catherwood, Hagersville	Ligowa	16	23	8	18	21	86
G. L. Miller, Varency	do	17	23	7	20	18	85
Jos. Peacock, Sandusk	do	14	22	8	18	20	82
Frank M. Somers, Rockford	Lincoln	15	20	8	18	20	81
F. A. Pratten, Nanticoke	Dodd's White	15	22	7	18	19	81
Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis	Banner	16	20	7	16	21	80
R. J. Smith do	Ligowa	14	23	7	18	18	80

* An excellent crop, but ruined by hail storm.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Leask, Taunton.							
D. E. Coon, Frankford	Sensation	19	20	8	19	24	90
P. E. Bonesteel do	Storm King	20	23	9	15	22	89
F. R. Mallory do	**Abundance**	14	21	10	18	23	86
Robt. Bush do	Sensation	19	15	9	17	25	85
M. F. Sullivan do	Banner	13	23	8	19	20	83
Clem. H. Ketcheson, Wallbridge	Waverley	12	22	8	19	21	82
J. W. Hawkins, Frankford	Sensation	20	15	7	15	24	81
Jno. C. McAuley do	Storm King	12	20	6	18	20	76
Wm. Curry do	20th Century	12	20	8	16	20	76
W. G. Ketcheson, Wallbridge	20th Century	11	20	8	17	19	75
R. McMurter do	Irish Victor	10	21	8	15	18	72
Jno. Hogg, Wallbridge	Newmarket	10	15	10	18	18	71
Arthur Bush, Frankford		8	20	9	19	12	68
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Leask, Taunton.							
T. A. McCoy, Rimington	Sensation	18	23	10	16	22	89
Isaac R. Broodworth, Madoc	Storm King	20	20	8	15	25	88
C. J. Smith, Madoc	20th Century	17	24	8	15	23	87
Geo. Harris, Hazzard's		17½	24	7	17	21	86½
Jno. Rollins, Cooper		18	23	7	17	21	86
H. Kingston, Empey	Banner	15	20	9	20	21½	85½
Jas. Hill, Madoc	20th Century	17	18	8	20	22	85
Jas. A. Caskey, Madoc	do	18	20	9	16	21½	84½
A. Forrestell do	Russian King	16	22	8	17	21	84
Jno. Walsh do	20th Century	17	20	8	15	23	83
A. A. Nicholson do		13	23	9	19	19	83
W. F. Farrell, Hazzard's	Storm King	20	20	7	10	25	82
G. F. Burnside do	Dew Drop	13	20	8	18	22	81
W. T. Allen, Cooper	Rennie's Black Diamond	11	22	9	18	20	80
P. Merrin, Madoc	20th Century	14	22	8	15	21	80
Wm. Keene do	do	14	22	9	15	19	79
W. E. Tummon, Crookston	Wallace	16	20	8	17	18	79
R. Cassidy, Rimington	Storm King	9	22	8	15	24	78
T. H. Tumelty, Madoc	Maine	16	20	5	15	22	78
E. Holland do	Dew Drop	12	20	10	15	20	77
Jas. English do	Banner	16	15	8	10	26	75
Mrs. N. Bouck do	Russian King	11	22	10	15	17	75
Jno. Adams, Hazzard's	20th Century	12	20	7	14	21	74
H. R. Blakely, Empey	Wash'gton White	10	20	7	19	17	73
Jos. Pigden, Madoc	White Jewel	10	15	8	19	21	73
J. A. Ketcheson, Madoc	20th Century	10	20	8	15	19	72
R. R. Hannah, Cooper	Storm King	13	15	7	15	21	71
F. A. Comerford, Eldorado	Banner	12	15	9	15	18	69
Jno. Foley, Madoc		12	20	6	10	20	68

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON.							
EAST HURON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
Thos. R. Bennett, Wroxeter		17	20	9	18	21½	85½
Robt. Nicol, Brussels		16	20	8½	18	19½	82
Donald Robertson do		16	16	8	18	20	78
Jno. Broadfoot & Son, Brussels		16½	13	8½	19	20	77
Geo. McDonald, Wroxeter		13½	21	7	17	18	76½
Wm. Armstrong, Brussels		13	18	7	17	16	71
C. B. Moffatt, Wroxeter		13	18	6	14	18	69
Geo. Robb, Brussels		13	13	6½	16	17	65½
Jno. McTaggart, Moncrieff		13½	15	9	8	19½	65
Alex. McLauchlin, Brussels		13½	8	7	19	17	64½
Miller Bros do		10½	18	7	12	14½	62
Robt. McDonald, Cranbrook		10	20	6	13	11	60
Jas. McKnight do		12	14	7	13	13½	59½
Wm. Thuell, Brussels		9	20	6	10	12	57
EXETER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.							
Henry Anderson, Thames Road		17	21	8	18	21	85
Wm. Westcott, Exeter		13	21	7	19	19	79
Robt. Sellery do		14	21	6	17	20	78
W. D. Sanders do		13½	20	6	17	21	77½
Geo. W. Hunter do		13	20	8	17	19	77
Alf. Hicks do		13½	17	6	17	21	74½
W. Robinson, Elimville		13	20	6	16	19	74
Chas. Hervey, Hurondale		11½	20	6	17	18	72½
Simon Hunter, Exeter		11	19	7	16	18	71
W. Elliott, Centralia		13	14	7	16	17½	67½
Jos. Hawker, Elimville		11	16	7	16	17	67
Thos. Cameron, Farquhar		13	14	6	15	18	66
HOWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto							
Harvey Sparling, Gorrie		18	22	9	18	22½	89½
Chas. Dickert, Redgrave		18	15	9	17	22½	81½
Rich. Wilkin, Harriston		15	18	8	17	19½	77½
E. A. Fallis, Fordwich		15½	13	8	17	20½	74
Wm. Brown do		15	14	7	16	18½	70½
Jno. L. Wilson, Gorrie		12½	16	7	16	18	69½
Herb. W. Laird, Fordwich		15	12	8	15	19	69
Jas. E. Edgar, Gorrie		11½	15	8	18	14½	67
Jno. Pritchard, Redgrave		11	16	6	14	15½	62½
J. & J. Holland, Harriston		11	14	5	16	12½	58½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
KENORA.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt. Murphy, Rosemount.							
Jno. Hutchinson, Dryden	Amer. Wonder	17	24	7½	15	20	83½
Alex. Skene do	Banner	16	23	9	15	18	81
Robt. Skene, Oxdrift	do	16½	23	7½	14	19	80
Paul Kennedy, Dryden	Bumper King	16	17	9	16	19	77
Wm. Wice do	Amer. Banner	13½	22	8	18	14	75½
J. W. Anderson, Oxdrift	Newmarket	13½	22	7½	16	16	75
Harry Wiggins, Dryden	Banner	15	21	7	14	17	74
B. Brignall, Oxdrift	Ligowa	14	18	7½	18	16	73½
Robt. Latimer do	Banner	13	22	7	17	14	73
Jno. Crerar do	Abundance	13½	22	7	16	14	72½
W. J. Robinson do	Banner	13	22	6	16	14	71
Peter Reid, Dryden	do	15½	13	9	15	17	69½
Jno. Rhodes do		14	22	7	12	14	69
KENT.							
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. W. Glover, Nottawa.							
Thos. Files, Baldoon	Ped. Banner	20	22	10	20	25	97
Crowe Bros., Wallaceburg	Reg. Abundance	20	20	9	19	25	93
Dan. Coveney, Baldoon	Dodd's Irish Blk.	20	21	9	17	25	92
Langstaff Bros., Wallaceburg	Ped. Banner	18½	21	8	19½	23½	90½
Geo. Crawford, Electric	Improved Banner	17	21	8	20	24	90
Fred. Teeter, Wallaceburg	Amer. Banner	18	19	9	19½	24	89½
Leo. O'Neil do	20th Century	17½	19	10	19	22	87½
Alf. Smith do	Sensation	17½	19	9	18	22½	86
Chas. Harrett do	New Century	15	20	9	15	22	81
Milton Langstaff do	Ped. Banner	14	22	8	18	18	80
LAMBTON.							
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.							
Jas. Walden, Thedford	Uxbridge King	16	20	9	17	20	82
Robt. Tidball do	Scottish White	16	20	7	17	21	81
Jas. Laird do	Irish Victor	13½	19	8	16	20	76½
Robt. Lithgow do	Banner	13	19	9	16	19	76
Wm. G. Thompson, Widder	Uxbridge King	12	18	7	17	19½	73½
And. Hall, Thedford	Prolific	14	17	6	17	19	73
Rich. D Thompson, Widder	White Cluster	13	17	6	17	19	72
Robt. Way, Thedford	Early Tartar King	11½	17	6	16	17	67½
R. R. Anderson, Jericho	Banner	10	16	6	17	18	67
Alex. Lithgow, Thedford	Peerless	10	17	7	15	17	66
Jos. Malloy do	White Marble	11	15	7	16	17	66
W. G. Nutt do	Siberian	11½	15	7	15	16	64½
Thos. Malloy do	Banner	11	16	6	13	16	61

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LAMBTON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BROOKE AND ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—F. C. Hart, Galt.							
Geo. H. Oke, Alvinston	20th Century	18	23	8½	18	23	90½
Jno. S. Ellis do	do	15½	23	8	18	22½	87
Elijah Armstrong, Aberfeldy	Reg. Abundance	17	20	8	17½	22½	85
Leslie W. Oke, Alvinston	20th Century	14½	22	9	18	20½	84
Jno. Hand, Tancred	Banner	15	20	8	17	20	80
D. McKinley do	Storm King	16	15	8½	16	20½	76
H. A. Gilroy, Alvinston	Banner	13	15	8½	18	19½	74
Sam. Mitchell, Tancred	Storm King	12½	18	7	17	19½	74
Geo. Cade, Inwood	Silver Mine	14	15	6	16	20½	71½
Thos. H. Myers, Aughrim	Garton's Abundance	15	18	7	10	21	71
Geo. Lightfoot, Alvinston	20th Century	13	14	5	17	21	70
Jos. Barnes do	do	12½	14	5	17	20	68½
PETROLIA AND ENNISKILLEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—F. C. Hart, Galt.							
Jno. Hunter, Wyoming	White Poland	16½	22	7½	19	22½	87½
Peter McPhedran, Wanstead	Irish Victor	17	23	8	15	23	86
Jno. Welsh, Colinville	Golden Dewdrop	13½	21	8	16	20	78½
Jeremiah Edwards, Wilsoncroft	Siberian	15½	17	8	16	20½	77
W. E. Muxlow, Petrolia	Storm King	14½	17	8	18	18½	76
Robt. Stewart do	20th Century	12½	20	9	14	19½	75
Geo. E. Woolman, Glenrae		16	18	9	12	18½	73½
D. G. Graham, Wanstead	Bumper King and Derby White	14	17	8	16	17½	72½
Thos. Steadman, Wyoming		12	23	8	17	21½	71½
Wm. Muxlow, Petrolia	Long's White Tartar	13	10	6	16	19½	64½
LANARK.							
LANARK VILLAGE AND BATHURST AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.							
Wm. Montgomery, Lanark	Banner	18	24	9	18½	23	92½
Arch. McTavish, Balderson	Ligowa	17	24	9	16	23½	89½
Wm. McNaughton do	Irish Victor	15½	23	9	18	22	87½
W. C. Cunningham do	Emporium	16½	22	8	16	23½	86
H. Mather do	Banner	15½	23	8	18	21	85½
Harry Hughes do	White Jewel	13½	24	7	16½	21½	82½
H. H. Allan do	Banner	15½	22	8	15	21½	82
Jno. Gibson do	do	15½	20	7	18	21	81½
W. S. McIlquhan, Lanark	Lincoln	14½	21	8	18	19	80½
H. McCue, Balderson	White Jewel	14	22½	8	15	20½	80
Alex. E. Park, Harper	Amer. Banner	13½	20	7	18	21	79½
Pat. Rodgers, Lanark	Banner	12	15	7	16	18	68

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LANARK.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH LANARK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.							
J. M. Warren, Balderson	Ligowa	17½	23	9	18	24	91½
R. M. Anderson, Manion	Banner	17	24	8	20	22	91
W. A. Ryan, Perth	do	17	23	7	19	21	87
I. Wilson, McGarry	do	16½	23	8	18	21	86½
Sam. Wilson, Allan's Mills	do	15½	22	7	19	22	85½
Alex. McGarry, McGarry	do	17½	22	6	18	21	84½
Roy McLaren, Drummond	Bumper King	15½	20	8	19	21½	84
A. Flossie, Scotch Line	Banner	16	20	7½	17	23	83½
P. S. McLaren, McGarry	White Jewel	14	22	8	17½	21	82½
P. M. Campbell, Balderson	20th Century	16½	23	7	18	21½	82
J. C. White, Perth	Banner	12	22½	7	18	21	80½
R. G. Bourns, Scotch Line	Dodd's Early	15	18	6	19	22	80
Sam. Miller, Allan's Mills	Mammoth Cluster	13½	20	8	18	20	79½
Jno. Shaw, Drummond	Bumper King	13	20	8	18	20	79
R. E. White, Balderson	Banner	12½	22	7	18	19	78½
G. F. Consett, Perth	do	15	18	6	18	21	78
Jno. Armour do	White Jewel	12½	20	7	17	20	76½
R. H. Hughes do	Banner	13½	18	7	15	19½	73
LINCOLN.							
CLINTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. E. Stoddart, Bradford.							
J. A. Lind, Beamsville	Siberian	20	24	8	19	25	96
Jas. Crown do	Tartar King	19	20	8	18	25	90
W. D. Culp do	Ligowa	16	22	8	20	23	89
E. Boughner	Tartar King	15	22	6	18	22	83
J. J. Prudhomme do	do	13	20	8	20	20	81
A. W. Culp do	Storm King	17	20	7	15	20	79
Aaron Culp do	Banner	15	18	7	20	17½	77½
Paul Marlatt do	do	14	20	5	18	20	77
Jacob Fawell do	Silver Mine	16	17	5	17	19	74
Isaac Jarvis do	do	13	15	10	15	20	73
H. F. Morrow, Grimsby	Banner	13	18	7	15	19	72
J. B. Parker, Lincoln	Abundance	13	12	5	20	20	70
PENINSULAR CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. E. Stoddart, Bradford.							
J. W. Flewelling, Caistor Centre	Mammoth Cluster	20	25	10	20	22	97
Lawrence Martin, Tintern	Prince Royal	20	22	8	20	23	95
Jno. A. Book, Smithville	Tartar King	18	22	7	20	23	90
W. M. McCollom, Fulton	Lincoln	20	20	8	18	23	89
J. T. Taylor, Smithville	Alberta	20	20	6	18	22	86

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LINCOLN.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(10)	(25)	(100)
PENINSULAR CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
W. J. Grant, Smithville	Mammoth Cluster	16	22	8	20	20	86
J. W. Vauve, Kimbo	Alberta	18	20	7	20	20	85
Thos. Kettle, Smithville	Amer. Banner	16	22	9	17	20	84
Elijah Durham do	Mortgage Lifter	14½	20	6	20	20	80½
Geo. Southward do	Alberta	15	20	7	20	20	82
W. E. Field do	Mortgage Lifter	20	15	8	12	25	80
Moses Haist, Tintern	Mammoth Cluster	15	20	7	18	20	80
Elmer Durham do	Mortgage Lifter	15	20	5	15	20	75
MIDDLESEX.							
DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Hamilton, Tupperville.							
Chas. Hunt, Dorchester Station	Tartar King	19	24	9	19	24	95
Jos. Wood do	Prince Royal	19	23	9	19	24	94
Jas. H. Weir, McWilliams	Waverley	18	24	9	19½	22½	93
Jno. E. Parker do	Big Four	18	24½	8	18	23½	92
W. B. Weir, Crumlin	Abundance	20	24½	9	15	23	91½
P. H. Richard, Crampton	Banner	17	23	10	18	22	90
Geo. Neely, Dorchester Station	Prince Royal	14	24½	9	20	22½	90
Geo. Patterson, Thamesford	Tartar King	14	24	9	19	24	90
Albert Capstick, Dorchester Sta.		17	24	8	19	21	89
Jos. Fulkerson do	International	17	22	8	20	21	88
Jas. H. Lane do	White Marble	17	23	8	18	21	87
Jas. Marr do	Prince Royal	17	20	7	18	25	87
Wm. Cave do	Tartar King	17	23	7	18	21	86
Jno. S. O'Neil do	do	18	15	9	20	22	84
Wm. J. Judge do	do	14	20	8	19	22	83
Irwin Bros., Crumlin	Big Four	19	15	8	17	24	83
Wm. Watson, Dorchester Station	Tartar King	16	18	8	18	21	81
Sam. Wood, McWilliams	Mammoth Cluster	14	20	7	15	23	79
Arthur Richardson, Dorchester Station	Tartar King	14	20	8	17	18	77
Richard Banks, Dorchester Sta.	Banner	13	5	8	17	24	67
N. MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto							
R. R. Cameron Ailsa Craig	Banner	15	21	8	18½	20	82½
Chas. Bean, Brinsley	Siberian	15	21	7	17	20	80
Hughes Bros., Falkirk	Garton's Abundance	11½	24	7	19	17	78½
Gilbert Grieve, Duncrief	Wyatt	10½	24½	6	20	16	77
Thos. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig	Banner	13½	18	7	16	17½	72
Ross Bros., Nairn	do	12	18	6	18	16½	70½
D. Macarthur, Ailsa Craig	do	12½	17	6	18	12½	64
Wm. Stewart, Falkirk	Tartar King	10	20	6	10	16½	62½
Neil McAlpine, Ailsa Craig	Irish White	10½	18	6	12	12½	59

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
STEPHENSON & WATT AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—Eli Robinson, Morrisburg.							
W. J. Hammell, Raymond	Reg. Abundance	16½	23	9	18	23	89½
Thos. Hammell do	Amer. Banner	17½	23	7	18	21	86½
W. Chalmers, Parkersville	Irish White	16½	24	7	19	19	85½
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney	Amer. Banner	16½	22	7	17	22	84½
Ed. Hamilton, Raymond	20th Century	15	22	7	18	21	83
W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney	Tartar King	17½	20	8	17	20	82½
Geo. Hammell, Raymond	Amer. Banner	15	23	6	18	20	82
Chas. Nichols, Port Sydney	50 lb. Black	15½	22	7	17	20	81½
Jas. McNicol, Allansville	Amer. Banner	16	24	7	19	15	81
Alf. Kay, Port Sydney	do	13½	24	6	17	20	80½
A. J. Hughes do	Sheffield Standard	16	22	7	16	19	80
Thos. Graham, Raymond	New Sensation	15½	21	6	16	21½	80
H. F. Vincent, Allansville	Sheffield Standard	14½	22	7	18	18	79½
Thos. Howard do	Storm King	15½	24	8	17	15	79½
Walter Hamilton, Raymond	Amer. Banner	16½	18	7	17	19	77½
W. G. Bunn, Ullswater	Banner	15½	20	7	13	19½	75
Wm. Suffern, Raymond	Amer. Banner	13½	22	7	16	16	74½
Chas. Oldham, Ufford	Tartar King	14	20	7	13	20	74
Thos. Esson, Port Sydney	Irish White	13	16	8	18	18	73
W. D. Montgomery, Parkersville	Amer. Banner	22	22	6	17	12	69
NIPISSING.							
CALDWELL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Fevershan.							
Alfred Limoges, Limoges	Banner	18½	24	7	20	24	93¾
Rev. J. A. Lecuyer, Verner	do	19½	23	8	20	23	93½
Theophile Filiatrault do	Storm King	18	24	8½	18½	23½	92½
Jos. St. George do	Banner	18½	24	8	18½	23	91¾
Alfred Sylvestre do	do	17	23	8	18	23	89
Ambroise Barry do	do	17	22	9	18	22	88
Severn Lawrence do		15	24	8	19	21	87
A. Aubrey do	Banner	18	22	8½	12	23	85½
Odilon Laprairie, Laprairieville	Prince Royal	14	15	8	17	22	76
Jas. C. Couter, Verner	Banner	14½	18	8	14	21	75½
Jos. Beaudry do	Egyptian	16	10	9	10	23	68
Moise Paquette do	do	13	12	6	14	16	61
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
S. MONAGHAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Monaghan, Rose Hall.							
Robt. Fisher, Bensfort	Prolific	17½	23½	8½	19½	23½	92½
Joshua Nurse do	Early Swede	17	23	8	19	23	90
W. C. Dawson do	Prolific	17	22½	8	19	22	88½
H. Wilbur Barnard, Baillieboro	Amer. Banner	16	23	7	18	22	86
Jas. Hall, Bensfort	Abundance	16	22	8	18	20½	84½
E. E. Anderson, Baillieboro	Irish White	14½	23	7	18	20½	83
C. H. Dawson do	Amer. Banner	14	21	7	18	22	82
Peter Dawson do	Ludovic Improved	15	15	5	18	21	74
Stirton Bros., Bensfort	Abundance	13	15	5	19	19½	71½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
NORTHUMBERLAND—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. D. Rogers, Kingston.							
C. R. Terrill, Wooler	Banner	17	22	8	18	22	87
Walter Adams do	Ligowa	16	22	8	18	20	84
E. M. Wessels do	Abundance	13	23	8	18	20	82
S. L. Terrill do	Banner	14½	22	8	17	20½	82
J. A. Dunn do	Irish Victor	14½	22	7	17	19½	80
D. McMaster do	Tartar King	15½	19	7	16	22	79½
D. McColl do	Amer. Banner	14	18	9	17	20	78
J. & J. McColl do	Abundance	14	15	9	18	21	77
J. A Ruttan do	20th Century	13	16	8	17	21	75
W. Simpson do	Banner	14	14	8	16	19	71
ONTARIO.							
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway.							
Robert Ross, Beaverton	Amer. Banner	20	20	8	10	25	83
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton	Garton's Reg. Abundance	20	15	9	11	25	80
F. S. McHattie do	20th Century	17½	15	9	16	22	79½
Jno. H. Veale do	Prince Royal	17	20	8	14½	20	79½
D. Graham, Gamebridge	Abundance	15	20	8	17	18½	78½
F. W. Rilance, Beaverton	Bumper King	16	18	8	16	20	78
R. E. Gunn do	Reg. Abundance.	17	11	8	16	25	77
Fred. A. Dixon, Gamebridge	Swedish Select	15	10	15	14	22	76
J. McK. McLennan, Beaverton	20th Century	16	15	10	12	22	75
Cameron McKenzie do	Garton's Abundance	12	12	10	18	18	70
Jno. Westlake do	White Irish	17	.....	9	18	23	67
S. ONTARIO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway.							
W. A. Dryden, Brooklin	Amer. Banner	19½	25	9	15	25	93½
Mark Crowforth, Whitby	Siberian	19	23	10	17	24	93
F. Batty, Brooklin	Reg. Abundance.	17½	25	4	20	25	91½
W. J. Leask, Taunton	Sensation	12	25	9	20	25	91
W. A. Dyer, Brooklin	Gold Mine	20	25	10	11	25	91
Westney Bros., Audley	Amer. Banner	19	17	9	20	25	90
Isaac Wray, Oshawa do		17	20	8	19	25	89
D. M. Johnson, Myrtle Station	Reg. Banner	16	20	10	18	24	88
Matt. Crowforth, Whitby	Siberian	16	18	9	16	24	83
Jno. Davis & Son, Taunton	Sensation	17	15	9	16½	25	82½
C. Bain do	do	20	10	8	19	25	82
B. Northcott do	Prince Royal	18	12	9	14	25	78
Thos. Hall, Brooklin	Ligowa	16	15	10	5	25	71
R. W. Grierson, Oshawa	Sensation	17	5	10	18	20	70
G. B. Mothersill do	Gold Mine	14	12	8	12	23	69
J. W. Bateman, Whitby	.....	15	.....	8	18	24	65
Jno. Smith, Port Whitby	Storm King	15	.....	8	17	23	63
Whitfield Lee, Whitby	Sensation	15	.....	10	14	24	63

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.		**(20)**	**(25)**	**(10)**	**(20)**	**(25)**	**(100)**
INGERSOLL, N. & W. OXFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.							
J. S. Cuthbert, Ingersoll	Sheffield Standard	16	20	8	16	24	84
E. S. Dodge do	20th Century	14	22	7	19	21	83
Peter Meek do	Banner	15	22	8	19	19	83
Geo. Way do	Butler's Early	15½	20	8	19	20	82½
Thos. Banbery do	Liberty	14	19	9	18	21	81
Jas. Raymond do	Abundance	14	18	9	19	20	80
Fred. Foster do	Banner	14	18	8	19	20	79
Wm. Wilford, Salford	Black Oats	15	20	7	16	20	78
W. Groves, Ingersoll	Ligowa	15	18	8	17	20	78
F. Galpin do	Mammoth Cluster	16	16	7	18	19	76
Jno. Talt do	Main	15	15	8	12	22	72
Jos. Groves do	Ligowa	14	12	8	17	20	71
Adelbert Haycock, Salford		16	18	6	12	19	71
TILLSONBURG & DEREHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Baldock, Mt. Charles.							
Jas. Paisley, Mt. Elgin	Abundance	20	25	10	20	25	100
And. Turnbull, Delmer	White Jewel	20	23	7	19	24	93
Oliver H. Pettman, Ostrander	Can. Pride	18	23	9	19	23	92
Peter L. Mabee, Tillsonburg	Ligowa	18½	23	8	19	22½	91
L. D. Tolhurst do	Abundance	17	24	9	20	20	90
Wm. S. Scott do	Prince Royal	16	22	9	18	23	88
John T. Fergusson do	White Jewel	16	22	9	18	22	87
T. Rutherford, Delmer	Can. Pride	17	23	9	14	23	86
T. H. Scott, Tillsonburg	Prince Royal	17	20	8	19	22	86
A. J. Kelly do	Amer. Banner	17	20	8	18	22	85
Thos. Bradburn, Tillsonburg	Can. Pride	16	23	7	17	20	83
Squire L. Sinden do	Amer. Wonder	16	20	7	15	21	79
Ira Truefitt, Ostrander	do	18	15	8	17	21	79
Angus Oatman, Tillsonburg	White Jewel	16	17	6	17	22	78
Jas. E. Bradburn do	Can. Pride	15	21	8	12	22	78
O. M. Wilson, Springford	White Jewel	16	13	8	18	22	77
Wm. Brown, Ostrander	White Star	15	15	8	17	22	77
Jno. Pettman, Delmer	Amer. Wonder	16	16	8	17	20	77
B. C. Hatch, Tillsonburg	Storm King	16	20	8	13	19	76
Geo. Book, Dereham Centre	Tartar King	15	15	7	18	18	73
J. G. Herron, Tillsonburg	White Main	15	15	9	15	19	73
Levi Fewster, Delmer	Banner	15	16	7	13	21	72
W. ZORRA & EMBRO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph.							
Jno. A. McKay, Brookside	Banner	17	23	9	18	22	89
Matheson Bros., Bennington	do	16½	23	8	19	22	88½
Andrew G. Kerr, Fairview	do	17	23	8	18	22	88
Glendinning Bros., Bennington	Prince Royal	17½	22	8	18	22	87½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
W. Zorra & Embro Agr. Society.—*Continued.*							
Fred. Hummason, Embro	Banner	16½	20	8	18½	22	85
Alex. Smith do	Early Wisconsin.	15	23½	7	18	20	83½
Geo. Smith, Harrington	Banner	14	23	7	17	22	83
Peter Smith, Embro	Early Wisconsin.	14	24	8	18	19	83
W. M. McCorquodale, Bennington	do	15	21	7	17	22	82
R. H. Marshall, Golspie	Prince Royal	14	23	7	17	21	82
W. Youngs, Youngsville	do	15½	20	8	18	20	81½
Jas. Baker, Bennington	Early Wisconsin.	14	22	7	18	19	80
Hy. Turner, Braemar	Wide Awake	15	20	7	17	21	80
L. Ninnock, Harrington	Orongoo	14	23	7	15	20	79
H. A. Millard, Bennington	Danish	14	16	7	19	22	78
Hy. Greenfield, Embro	Black Diamond	15	15	8	18	22	78
J. Russell Munro do	Great Dane	13	16	9	18	21	77
W. G. Sutherland do	Early Wisconsin.	14	18	9	15	19	75
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.							
Machar Agr. Society. *Judge—D. McClure, Huttonville.*							
Arthur McCaig, South River	Black Tartarian	19	19	9	19	24	90
Cottrell Bros., Sundridge	Banner	17	18	8	18	25	86
Jno. P. Rollston, South River	Black Tartarian	18	17	9	18	23	85
Jos. McGirr do	do	16	18	8	18	22	82
W. J. Unger do	Black Anthony	16	17	8	18	22	81
Jos. Wilson do	Black Tartarian	16	18	8	19	18	79
Jno. Strang, Sundridge	New Century	13	20	9	20	16	78
Arthur Smyth, Midford	Banner	14	17	8	18	20	77
Thos. Bottomley, South River	Stirling	14	15	8	19	16	72
W. W. Snow do	Amer. Banner	15	15	8	15	19	72
C. W. Ewen do	Mammoth Cluster	14	15	8	15	19	71
Jno. Willoughby, Sundridge	Banner	15	12	7	17	16	67
Thos. H. Quirt, South River	Sensational	11½	12	8	15	19	65½
McMurrich Agr. Society. *Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.*							
M. Gilmour, Doe Lake	Banner	18½	22	8½	19	23	91
Wm. Alexander, Doe Lake	White Giant	18	22	8	19	22½	89½
Albert E. Taylor, Starratt	Banner	18	22	8	19	21½	88½
W. R. Johnson, Doe Lake	do	18	22	8	17	22½	87½
F. C. Judd do	50 lb. Black	18	21	7	19	22	87
Geo. Marshall, Haldane Hill	Abundance	16	22	8	20	20	86
Hy. Watson, Sprucedale	Banner	15	20	9	17	21	82
Thos. R. Johnston, Royston	Mammoth Cluster	15½	20	8	18	20	81½
G. E. Davidson, Starratt	Banner	16½	20	7	17	21	81½
C. Cudmore, Sprucedale	do	12½	20	7	18	21	81½
H. E. Davidson, Starratt	do	16	21	8	16	20	81
Wm. Laurie, Doe Lake	do	15½	20	8	18	19	80½
C. Bennison, Starratt	do	15½	20	8	17	20	80½
Marshall & Arnett, Sprucedale	do	15½	20	7	15	19	76½
G. F. R. Richardson do	20th Century	14½	15	8	17	20	74½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MAGNETAWAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.							
Jas. A. Bell, Point Anson	White Marvel	18½	22½	7	19	23	90
Julius Wurm, Magnetawan	Sheffield Standard	19	22	9	16	23	89
Thos. E. Stewart do	White Irish	19	21	9	17	22½	88½
S. G. Best do	20th Century	17½	22	9	17	22	87½
W. R. Erwin do	Mammoth Cluster	18½	19	9	17½	23	87
Wm. Black, Spence	White Marvel	16	21	9	17	23	86
R. Veitch do	Abundance	16	22	9	18	21	86
J. G. Graham, Port Carmen	Ligowa	16	20	9	18	20	83
J. H. Doherty, Magnetawan	Tartar King	16½	18	8	17	22	81½
Hamilton Brown, Spence	White Irish	15½	18	9	17	20	79½
J. J. Irwin, Magnetawan	New Century	15	19	7	18	20	79
Isaac Bell, Pt. Anson	Banner	15	20	8	15	20	78
Jas. Strachan, Magnetawan		13½	18	9	15	19	74½
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Eli Robinson, Morrisburg							
Angus Galbraith, Emsdale	Blk. Tartarian	18	23	8	19	20	88
F. A. Marshall do		17½	20	8	18	22½	86
Chas. H. White do	20th Century	15	23	8	17	22½	85½
Emerling & Ott do	Main	16	24	7	17	21	85
E. Boadway do	White Cluster	16½	21	8	17	21½	84
G. Streatfield do	Monitor	15½	23	8	17	20	83½
W. E. Streatfield do	Banner	13½	20	7	19	20½	83
R. J. Gibson do	New Sensation	15½	22	6	16	20	79½
Robt. Hayward do	Tartar King	14½	24	8	12	20	78½
Jno. Tennant do	Siberian	14½	20	6	18	19½	78
Marshall Brooks do	Blk. Tartarian	15	24	7	16	14	76
Jas. Woodruff, Kearney	Ligowa	13½	21	7	12	19½	73
Jno. Craig do	Sensation	13½	20	9	10	20	72½
Peter Smith, Scotia	Banner	11½	20	8	15	14½	69
Geo. Roberts, Emsdale		12	20	8	12	17	69
David Thaw do	Sensation	11½	20	6	17	21½	66
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. McClure, Huttonville.							
Jas. D. Healy, Powassan	Mammoth Cluster	18	20	9	19	24	90
W. M. Purdon do	do	18	15	8	19	22	82
Jno. Hogan do	New White Wave	15	15	9	18	22	79
H. B. Purdon do	Mammoth Cluster	14½	15	8	19	19	75½
Owen Gough do	Storm King	14	15	8	18	18	73
S. F. Bingham do	Amer. Banner	15	12	9	18	16	70
Lawrence Purdon do	Tartar King	12	14	8	18	16	68
W. G. Oldfield do	Black Tartar	14	10	6	18	19	67

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PERTH.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ELMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.							
F. Seelhoff, Donegal	Can. Prize	19	24	9	18	23	93
W. A. Gray do	Garton's Abundance	20	22	9	19	22	92
J. L. Horn, Atwood	Banner	17	23	8	19	23	90
W. Struthers, Donegal	Imp. Banner	16	24	8	19	22	89
J. Smith, Atwood	Can. Prize	16	23	9	18	21	87
J. S. Cowan, Donegal	Diamond King	16	22	8	19	21	86
R. S. Ballantyne, Atwood	Banner	16	22	7	16	22½	83½
Alex. Struthers, Newry	Silver Mine	17½	16	9	17	21	80½
W. Robb do	Banner	17	20	7	15	20	79
A. M. Sweeton do	Silver Mine	14½	16	8	16	21½	76
A. Stevenson, Atwood	White Danish	14	15	8	19	20	76
Wm. Holman, Newry	Tartar King	15	17	9	14	17	72
SOUTH PERTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. E. Myles, Kimberley							
Jno. Hooper & Sons, Granton	Reg. Abundance	18	24½	10	20	24½	97
Wm. Marriott, St. Mary's	Amer. Banner	18	25	9½	20	24	96½
Robt. Thompson, Avonton	Abundance	17	25	9½	19½	25	96
Juo Hodge, Anderson	Reg. Abundance	17½	24	9½	20	24½	95½
Perry F. Doupe, Kirkton	Giant Swedish	16½	24	9½	20	24½	94½
Oliver Bros., Motherwell	Amer. Banner	14½	23	8½	20	23½	89½
R. W. Hanley, Rannoch	Irish White	14½	25	9	18	22	88½
H. White, St. Mary's	Banner	14	24	8	20	22	88
J. F. McKenzie, St. Mary's	Abundance	13	24	8	20	22	87
Milton H. Switzer, Rannoch	Siberian	17	19	8½	17	22½	84
Wm. Mossip do	Newmarket	12	18	8	20	22½	80½
PETERBOROUGH.							
EAST PETERBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.							
Jno. Breckenridge, Westwood	Mammoth Cluster	17½	24	9	19	23½	93
And. Knox, Norwood	Abundance	16⅔	23	8	17	22⅓	87
J. W. Rorabeck, Norwood	White Cluster	17½	22	8	17	21½	86
F. Birdsall, Birdsall's	Irish White	14½	24	8	16	22½	85
Ben. C. Parker, Norwood	White Cluster	16	23	8	17	20	84
Jno. Christie, S. Dummer	Mammoth Cluster	17	21	7	15	20	80
Dan. Kelly, Norwood	20th Century	16½	13	9	17	22½	78
J. B. Comstock, Westwood	Mammoth Cluster	16	20	8	15	16	75
Oliver Buck, Norwood	Ligowa	16	16	7	17	17	73
W. H. Comstock, Westwood	Mammoth Cluster	14	20	8	13	16	71
Jno. Kingsley, Norwood	20th Century	13	18	8	16	15	70
H. Dunham, Campbellford	Mammoth Cluster	16½	20	8	5	19	68½
Chas. C. Brown, S. Dummer	Tartar King	15	18	8	.....	20	61

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OTONABEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.							
R. E. Drummond, Keene	Irish White	18	23	9½	19	23½	93
W. E. Shearer, Lang	do	16½	24	9	19	22½	91
Robt. Weir do	Sheffield Standard	16	23	9	19	23	90
Peter Drummond, Keene	Irish White	16	23	9	18	23	89
F. A. Esson do	Siberian	17	22	8	19	22½	88½
J. A. Drummond do	Irish White	16½	22	8	16	23½	86
Jno. Stark, Lang	Swedish Select	16½	20	7	18	21	82½
J. H. Fife do	Giant Prolific	15½	23	7	17	19½	82
Fred. Spiers, Keene	Irish White	15½	18	8	19	21	81½
W. A. Nelson, do	Dodd's White	14	22	7	15	18	76
Wm. Henderson, Lang	Irish White	17	15	7	16	20	75
J. Smithson, Graystock	Amer. Banner	13	18	6	15	18	70
Wm. P. Chapman, Keene	20th Century	12½	15	8	15	19	69½
R. A. Wilson do	Dodd's White	13½	12	7	14	16	62½
PETERBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Monaghan, Rose Hall.							
C. Howson, Keene	Early White Jewel	18	23	9	18½	23	91½
Gordon Savigny, Peterborough	Ligowa	17½	23	8	18½	22	89
Jno. Buckham, Bensfort	Giant Prolific	16	22½	7	18½	23	87
M. Y. Crowley, Peterborough	Ligowa	16	22	8	18	22	86
Robert Deyell, Peterborough	Early Jewel	15	22	8	18	22	85
Bruce Savigny do	Prolific	15	22	7	18	22	84
Sandy Matchett do	Sensation	16	20	8	17	22	83
Thos. Huston do	20th Century	16	20	8	17	21	82
David Lawrie do	White Siberian	15	22	6½	18	20	81½
W. B. Stewart do	Prolific	12½	22	7	18	21½	81
Robert Stenton do	Sovereign	14½	20	7	18	21	80½
Jno. Johnson do	Dodd's White	13	22	7	18	20	80
E. Deyell do	Abundance	15	21	6	15	21	78
B. Matchett do	Irish	16½	12½	8	18	22	77
W. Reed do	North King	15½	15	8	15	21	74½
PRESCOTT.							
ALFRED AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. A. Tice, Rose Hall.							
F. H. Cadieux, Sr., Alfred	Banner	18½	25	9	19½	24	95½
Godfrey Langevin do	White Irish	15	20	8	19	23	85
Jos. Beaudoin do	Banner	17½	20	8	15	23	83½
Jos. Gareau do	do	17½	13	9	17	24	80½
Louis Tourangeau do	do	16	14	8	18	22	78
Pierre Robillard do	do	15	15	9	15	19	73
Sam. Parisien do	do	15	15	8	15	18	71
Nap. Lalonde do	Russian	13	15	7	16	17	68
W. Labroux do	Banner	12	10	8	15	17	62
Ed. Mallory do	do	13	12	3	13	16	57

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PRINCE EDWARD.		(20)		(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PRINCE EDWARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt. Shields, Lansdowne.							
M. A. Foster, Bloomfield	Century	17¾	24	8	18½	22	90¼
M. B. Clark, Wellington	Abundance	18	23½	8	17	22	88½
E. B. Purtelle, Bloomfield	Sensation	17½	20	8	15	22½	83
Rich. Benson, Picton	Banner	15	24½	4	16½	19¾	79¾
Wm. J. Barber, Rossmore	Sensation	15½	14	7	18¾	22½	77¾
Clarence Mallory, Bloomfield	Tartar King	17¾	20	7	13	19½	77¼
Fred. C. Ackerman, Picton	Abundance	14½	24¾	5	13½	19	76¾
F. M. Powers do	Banner	18	16	7	14	21½	76½
Willis L. Yerox do	Reg. Banner	15	19	5	16	21	76
Ben. Leavens, Bloomfield	Banner	13	24½	8	14	16	75½
Morden Gilbert, Bethel	do	14	25	7	14	15½	75½
J. P. German, Picton	do	16½	22½	6	12	17½	74½
H. D. Clemmison, Wellington	Abundance	13	20	7	16	16	72
Milton Markland, Picton	White Siberian	15½	13¾	9¼	15½	16	70
Malcolm B. Parks, East Lake Rd.	do	16½	14	6	15½	17½	69¼
Frank Morden, Fish Lake	Banner	13	20½	6	13½	16	69
Wm. Gough, Bloomfield	do	15	20	7½	10	15	67½
Burton R. Baxter do	do	12	18	7	13	15	65
L. G. Wright, Picton	do	11½	16¾	5¾	17	18¾	63¾
R. D. Mitford, do	White Russian	10	13	7	13	12	55
RAINY RIVER.							
EMO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt. Murphy, Rosemount.							
Wm. Dormer, Stratton	Amer. Banner	17	22	7½	19	19	84½
A. J. Hunter, Sleeman	Sheffield Standard	17½	22	8	16	20½	84
Jno. Martin, Devlin	Abundance	16	22	8	18	18	82
Chas. Hughes, Box Alder	do	17½	18	8	20	17	80½
Chas. Fisher, Emo	Amer. Beauty	17	22	8	14	19	80
G. A. Locking do	Banner	17	22	7½	14	19	79½
Jno. Mackay do	do	16	18	8	20	17	79
Geo. Strachan, Box Alder	Abundance	16½	17	7½	19	18½	78½
Chas. Watson, Devlin	Tartar King	15	24	8	14	16½	77½
Otto Herrmann, Big Fork	Ligowa	16½	21	7	15	17	76½
J. L. Locking, Emo	Banner	15	22	8	15	16	76
RENFREW.							
ARNPRIOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Lemuel Dillabough, Dunbar.							
Andrew Russell, Jr., Arnprior	Banner	20	25	9	20	24	98
Jas. S. Havey do	do	20	25	9	19	22	96
Jno. Brennan do	do	20	24	9	19	22	94
Abraham Miller do	do	19	22	9	18	23	91

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
RENFREW.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ARNPRIOR AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Sam. McLure, Arnprior	Sensation	19	22	7	18	23	89
M. N. Robertson do	Dodd's White	18	20	10	18	19	85
Jno. Francis, Pakenham	Banner	20	20	8	15	20	83
Emery Dean do	Irish White	14	20	8	15	23	80
Jno. Rafter, Arnprior	Banner	19	20	7	15	18	79
Duncan Carmichael, Sandpoint	do	20	20	5	15	18	78
Jno. H. Dunlop, Pakenham		20	20	5	5	20	70
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—Lemuel Dillabough, Dunbar.*							
Jno. Doherty, Beachburg	Great Dane	20	24	8	19	24	95
Jos. Keys do	do	20	23	8	19	23	93
Jas. H. Metcalfe do	Bumper King	20	25	8	20	19	92
Wm. Headrick do	do	18	24	8	19	22	91
Wm. H. Metcalfe do	do	18	24	8	19	21	90
Wm. McLellan, Forester's Falls	Great Dane	20	20	8	19	19	86
W. J. Richardson do	do	17	20	10	20	16	83
Jno. White, Beachburg	Bumper King	19	20	8	18	18	83
Geo. McCaskill, Forester's Falls	Irish Victor	16	24	5	15	22	82
Jno. H. Barr, Beachburg	Banner	18	20	10	10	23	81
Jno. A. Brown do	Bumper King	16	20	8	18	17	79
Jno. J. Condie	Lincoln	17	20	5	18	18	78
Osborne Wright do	Banner	12	20	8	17	17	74
Jno. Stephenson, do	Waverley	20	15	5	15	19	74
Keyworth Howard do	Banner	14	20	5	15	18	72
Jos. Vaillant do	do	14	20	7	10	18	69
Wm. McLaughlin, Perretton	do	15	10	10	15	18	69
Harris Brown, Beachburg	do	13	15	5	15	18	66
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.*							
J. F. Gibbons, Northcote	Bonanza	18½	24	9	19	22	92½
Robt. Steele, Grattan		18	23½	9	18	23½	92
L. Galbraith, Northcote	Bonanza	18½	23	9	19	22	91½
G. MacIntyre, Renfrew	Tartar King	19	24	8	17	23	91
Jno. McCrea do	Ligowa	16	23	9	19	23	90
H. Barr, Jr., Bromley	Banner	16½	23	9	18	23	89½
Jno. Logan, Renfrew	Sheffield Standard	18	23	8	18	22	89
D. Muirhead do	Manitoba	16½	24	7	18	23	88½
T. F. Barnet do	Banner	17	21	8	18	23	87
Jno. Airth, do	do	17	20	7	18	23	85
Alex. Fraser Burnstown	do	13	23	8	20	20½	84½
A. B. Palmer, Northcote	do	14	23	8	17	21	83
Donald Ferguson, Castleford		15½	20	8	18	21	82½
J. B. McLaren, Renfrew		15	23	7½	18	21	82½
Jas. Francis, Northcote	Bonanza	12	23	8	18	21	82
J. F. Blanc, Renfrew	Giant White	14½	24	6	18	19	81½
J. B. Ferguson, Admaston	Banner	13½	20	9	18	20	80½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
RENFREW.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Jno. Gibbon, Renfrew	Tartar King	16	20	8	14½	20	78½
Robt. Leitch do	Banner	14	18	8	16	22	78
Allan Francis, Northcote		12½	20	8	17	20	77½
J. H. Fraser, Burnstown	Banner	11	20	8	15	19	73
Jno. Stewart, Renfrew	White Danish	12	17	8	15	19½	71½
RUSSELL.							
RUSSELL CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge— Jas. A. Tice, Rose Hall.							
H. F. Carscadden, Russell	Western	19¼	25	9	20	25	98¼
Wm. Wood, Vars	do	18	24	9	20	25	96
D. Cumming, Russell	Banner	16	23	8	18	19	84
David Stearns do	White Jewel	17½	13	9	18	23	80½
W. C. Boyd do	Banner	15	23	7	14	18	77
Robt. J. Craig do	do	15	12	9	15	22	73
Alex. Little, Kenmore	Western	17	14	7	15	18	71
Earnie Hamilton, Pana	Banner	16	15	6	14	19	70
Geo. H. Stearns, Russell	White Jewel	13	13	7	14	18	65
W. T. Fielding do	Banner	13	10	5	10	13	51
RUSSELL CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.							
Robt. N. Woods, Metcalfe	Ligowa	18	22	8½	20	21	89½
Geo. Latimer, Edwards	Storm King	18½	24½	8	18	20	89
Wm. Coombs, Metcalfe	Surprise	17	23	6½	18	21	85½
Wm. McRostie, Springhill	Early Abundance	18	20	7½	19½	19½	84½
Thos. W. Morrow, Metcalfe	Victor	16	20	6½	10	21	73½
Sam. Latimer & Son, do	Banner	16½	16	5	12	23½	73
T. B. Acres, Vernon	Waverley	17½	18	6	10	19	70½
D. Cummings, Russell	Banner	17	6	6½	18	19½	67
Jas. Ferguson, Dalmeny		15	11	7	15	19	67
Alex. Dow, Springhill	Golden Fleece	17½	8	6	15	20	66½
A. M. Stewart & Son, Dalmeny	Banner	15½	10	6	10	20	61½
Jas. Cooper, North Osgoode	do	16	4	6	16	19	61
SIMCOE.							
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Hamer, Perth.							
Foyston Bros, Minesing	$1,000	18	22	10	19	24	93
A. C. Ferguson, Midhurst	Siberian	14½	21	10	17	20	82½
C. N. Hickling, Barrie	Abundance	15½	23½	7	15	19	80
L. Kennedy & Sons, Allandale	do	15	17	10	16½	20½	79
Geo. A. Coutts, Midhurst	do	15	23	5	15	19	77
J. W. Brown, Dalston	Siberian	14½	21	5	15	18	73½
Wm. E. Brown do	Banner	12	21	7	15	17	72
Jas. Coutts, Midhurst	Sheffield Standard	13½	20	6	13	18½	71

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
SIMCOE.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST SIMCOE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Hamer, Perth.							
C. S. Harvie, Orillia	Imp. Ligowa	17½	21	8	19	21½	87
Geo. N. Langman, Rugby	Banner	18	20	6	16	23	83
Wm. Bacon, Orillia	do	14	24	6	19½	18½	82
Wm. C. Wilson, East Oro	Washington	13½	21	9½	17	20	81
Jno. C. Harvie, Orillia	Banner	16½	18	9	16	21	80½
Jno. R. Harvie do	White Jewel	17	21	6	15	21	80
Geo. B. Robertson, Rugby	Golden Cluster	15½	19	8	16	21	79½
S. C. Harvie, Orillia		15½	20	5	17	17½	75
Alex. Cuppage do	Banner	17	22	.....	18	17	74
Wm. Gallagher, Orillia	Irish White	14	20	2	18	19½	73½
Rich. Anderson, Rugby	Banner	15	17	6	15	19½	72½
Jno. Lawlor, Jarratt	do	17	10	8	16	19	70
Donald Horne, Rugby	White Swedish Giant	10½	17	7	14	15	63½
SUDBURY.							
WARREN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Feversham.							
Thos. Nicholson, Warren	Dodd's White	18½	24	8	16	22	88½
Alf. Stewart do	Banner	16⅔	22	9	18	21	86⅔
M. Laplante do	do	16	24	8	15	21	84
W. E. Blair do	Egyptian	18	23	8	12	22½	83½
Rev. T. J. Crowley do	Banner	17	22	8	13	22½	82½
Eph. Curry do	do	16	22	7	16	19	80
W. Dixon do	do	14½	22	8	17	18	79½
P. Legault do	Mutler	16	23	7	12	21	79
VICTORIA.							
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. D. Rogers, Kingston.							
W. Lewis, Dunsford	Siberian	16	23	8	19	22	88
J. W. Taylor, Bobcaygeon	do	16	20	8	19	22	85
Thos. Cosh do	Yellow Russian	15½	23	7½	18	20	84
D. Logan do	Bumper King	15	23	6	19	20	83
Ross Kimble do	Irish White	14	23	7	18	20	82
Robt. T. Robertson do	Sensation	13	23	8	18	19	81
R. Robertson do	Dodd's White	15	23	3½	18	21	80½
R. C. Devitt do	Banner	17	19	6	18	20	80
Mrs. F. B. Taylor do	Siberian	15	20	6	18	20	79
Garfield Kennedy do	Abundance	14	18	7	18	21	78
C. H. Thurston do	Sterling	14½	20	6	18	19	77½
T. A. Fairbairn do	Sensation	14	18	7	18	20	77

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
VICTORIA.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Isaac Lewis, Dunsford	Siberian	13	18	7	18	21	77
R. E. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	Banner	14½	16	7	18	21	76½
M. M. Boyd do	Siberian	12½	19	6	18	19	74½
Wm. Murdoch, Dunsford	Sensation	13½	18	6	17	20	74½
Jas. McOliver, Bobcaygeon	do	13	17	6	17	20	73
W. J. Killaly do	Prince Royal	13	15	6	18	18	70
Jas. Stinson do	Banner	12	20	6	13	18	69
David Lewis do	Siberian	12½	18	6	13	19	68½
WELLAND.							
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. A. Kelly, Aldboro.							
M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	New Century	17	23	8	18	21½	87½
Jas. E. Laur, Ridgemount	Abundance	16	23	7	17	22	85
Geo. A. Sexsmith, Stonequarry	New Century	16	23	7	18	20	84
Bert Miller, Bridgeburg	Fifty Pound	16	22	7	17	21	83
Wm. Woehl, Ridgemount	Derby	16	21	7	17	21	82
Garnet Laur, Bridgeburg	Abundance	13	22	7	18	20	80
Chester Fritz, Fort Erie	Lincoln	16	20	8	14	21	79
J. C. Baker, Stevensville	Ligowa	13	20	7	16	20	76
Albert Woehl, Ridgemount	do	15	15	7	17	21	75
Jno. McGaw, Amigari	Tartar King	12	15	6	18	20	71
W. J. Stockdale, Bridgeburg	Fifty Pound	13	18	6	15	18	70
Thos. E. Lee, Ridgemount	Silver Mine	13	18	4	15	19	69
E. O. Disher, Ridgeway	Ligowa	12	18	6	14	17	67
P. E. A. Miller, Bridgeburg	Irish White	16	.....	8	17	22	63
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. A. Kelly, Aldboro.							
Paul L. Gram, Gas Line	$1,000	18	23	8	18	22	89
Jno. D. Knisley do	Famous White Jewel	17	23	9	17	22	88
David A. Cohoe, Wellandport	Siberian	14	23	8	19	22	86
Paul Shafley, Forks Road	Ligowa	16	21	8	18	22	85
C. W. Hagar, Welland	Sensation	16	22	7	17	22	84
A. E. Howell, Pelham Corners	Sheffield Standard	13	23	8	17	20	81
H. A. Marr, Forks Road	Ligowa	14	21	8	16	21	80
C. T. Wave & Son, Allanburg	Newmarket	15	20	8	16	20	79
Jno. Roland, Power Glen	Ligowa	16	18	7	16	21	78
Gavin Henderson, Perry Station	Banner	15	22	7	12	21	77
Grant Jenkinson, Crowland	Siberian	15½	18	7	15	20	75½
H. L. Schisler do	Irish	14	20	7	12	20	73

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLINGTON.							
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—T. W. Lennox, Barrie.							
R. T. Pritchard, Fergus	Garton's Abundance	19½	23½	9	19	25	96
Jas. Grant, Mimosa	Maori	18	24	9⅓	19½	24	95
R. Tindale, Fergus	Green Mountain	17	24	9	20	23½	93½
Alf. Farrow, Speedside	Imp. Abundance	18	24	8½	19½	23	93
Geo. A. Wallace, Ponsonby	Garton's Abundance	18½	22	9	19	24	92½
Geo. Armstrong, Barrie Hill	Garton's Abundance	18	20½	9⅓	20	24	92
Jno. Low, Elora	Abundance	17	23	8½	19	24	91½
Alex. Stewart, Living Springs	do	16	24	9	19	23	91
And. Thompson, Fergus	Garton's Abundance	18	24	9	18	22	91
Jas. McQueen, Barrie Hill	Bumper King	16	23	9½	19	23	90½
Wm. Cassie, Fergus	Newmarket	17	24	8	17	24	90
Jas. A. Lindsay do	Banner	17	22	8½	19	23½	90
Jas. A. Milne, Spiers	Imp. American	16	23	9	18	22	88
Rich. McLellan, Metz	Empire	17	20	9	19	23	88
Wm. Barber, Fergus	New Century	18½	22	9	16	22	87½
Jno. Barber, Salem	English Glory	17½	22	8	17½	22	87
R. Short do	Abundance	15½	23	9	16½	22½	86½
David McHardy, Fergus	Banner	15	23	8	18	22	86
W. L. Gordon, Elora	do	14	22	9	18	22	85
MT. FOREST AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—T. W. Lennox, Barrie.							
D. McQueen, Conn	Banner	20	24	10	18	24	96
Jos. Williamson, Mt. Forest	Abundance	18	24	9	20	24	95
Dan. Murphy do	Garton's Abundance	17	24	9	19	25	94
W. J. Wallace do	White Russian	19	24	9	18	23	93
G. A. Levesque, Cedarville		17	24	9	18	24	92
Jas. D. Anderson, Mt. Forest	20th Century	17	24	9	18	23	91
Jno. Elsley do		20	20	9	18	24	91
Jno. Gardiner do	$1,000	18	23	9	18	23	91
Frank Rusnell, Cedarville	Amer. Banner	19	20	9	18	24	90
Chester S. Nicholson, Mt. Forest	Abundance	17	22	9	18	22	88
Alf. Hutchison do	Siberian	15	24	9	18	22	88
Wm. Duncan, Egerton	Amer. Banner	17	22	8	18	23	88
David Brown, Mt. Forest	Dodd's White	15	23	9	18	22	87
Donald McDermid, Farewell	Swedish Giant	15	23	8	17	23	86
Chas. Duncan, Egerton	Amer. Banner	16	20	9	18	23	86
David Alexander, Honeywood	Royal Victoria	16	19	9	18	23	85
Jno. Ewing, Mt. Forest	20th Century	14	21	7	18	20	80

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OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLINGTON.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. Warling, Vandeleur.							
Jno. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle....	Lincoln	15½	24	9	19	20½	88
Geo. J. Meldrum, Morriston....	Bumper King	13½	23	8	19	19	82½
J. W. Kerr do	Lincoln	15	24	7	17	19	82
Wm. R. Mason do	Bumper King	15	19	8	19	19	80
Hector McCaig, Aberfoyle	Lincoln	15	24	7	12	20	78
D. A. McNaughton, Morriston...	Bumper King ...	14½	21	8	17	16½	77
W. M. & S. Morlock do ...	Lincoln	12	24	7	17	16	76
Alex. McCaig, Aikensville	do	14½	17	7	18	17	73½
Jno. Winer, Morriston	do	13	24	8	12	15	72
J. T. Knight, Arkell.....	Derby	12½	24	6	13	15½	71
Jas. Barclay, Guelph.....	Sensation	10½	23	5	15	16½	70
Jas. Murray, Arkell.....	Irish Victor	10½	20	6	17	14½	68
Otto Rappolt, Morriston.....	Imp. Banner	16½	10	10	7	23½	67
Jno. S. Marshall do	White Jewel	17	13	9	6	21	66
P. Crimless, Aberfoyle	Bumper King ...	12	10	7	19	18	66
J. W. Little, Hespeler.....	White Jewel	12	18	6	8	17	61
Roy D. Leslie, Aberfoyle	Lincoln	15½	12	8	6	18½	60
Thos. Bedford, Guelph	Sensation	15½	.....	8	13	21	57½
WENTWORTH.							
WEST FLAMBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. Warling, Vandeleur.							
G. F. Misener, Copetown.....	Sheffield Standard	17	23	8	19	20	87
Burdge Gunby, Mountsberg.....	Mammoth Cluster	16½	23	4	18½	20½	82½
Wm. Beaton, Freelton	Early White Jewel	13½	23	8	18	18	80½
Thos. Pegg, Strabane	Mammoth Cluster	12	23	7	18	18	78
Geo. Harris, Millgrove	Storm King	16½	20	7	13	20	76½
Jos. Telford, Freelton	White Jewel	15½	14	8½	18	19	75
Jno. J. Sanderson, Strabane.....	Amer. Improved.	13	24	7	14	15	73
J. C. Harper, Harper's Corners..	Ligowa	13	23	5½	13	17½	72
Jas. Duzer, Strabane	White Main.....	12	20	6	15	18	71
Jas. A. Gray, Freelton	Waverley	13½	10	9	16	21½	70
R. Williamson, Strabane	Golden Fleece...	13	24	6	7	19	69
Jas. Morrison, Ira.....	Ligowa	13	14	6	13	18	64
YORK.							
RICHMOND HILL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.							
M. Boyle, Richmond Hill.....	Prince Royal	16	22	8	15	22	83
F. A. Legge, Jefferson.....	do	15	22	8	15	22	82
J. McLean, Richmond Hill.....	Lincoln	15	22	8	15	21½	81½
Albert Jones, Hope	Sensation	14	23	8	17	19	81
J. Brillinger, Richmond Hill....	Sheffield Standard	15	23	8	15	18	80
Jacob Lunan, Victoria Square...	White Cluster ...	14	20	6	18	21	79

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
YORK.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RICHMOND HILL AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
F. Clark, Headford	Lincoln	14	19	6	18	18	75
Jno. Tyndall, Richmond Hill	Banner	14	15	7	18	20	74
P. Boynton, Dollar	Liberty	15	12	7	17	22	73
W. Palmer, Richmond Hill	Banner	15	12	7	17	22	73
W. H. Clubine, Thornhill	Scotland's Best	14	12⅔	7	18	20	71½
G. H. Rumble, Maple	Black Tartar	14	15	7	15	19	70
Jos. Graham, Carrville	Prince Royal	13½	12⅔	7	18	14	65
SCARBORO' AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.							
W. G. Rennie, Agincourt	Lincoln	16	23	8	18	22	87
O. Peacock, Coleman	Tartar King	17	20	8	16	22	83
Thos. Weir, Brown's Corners		17	19	7	17	22	82
Jno. Baird, Woburn		15	20	8	18	20½	81½
W. A. Patterson, Agincourt	White Cluster	15	22	8	17	19	81
R. M. Loveless, Agincourt	Lincoln	15	20	8	16	19	78
B. F. Law, Coleman	Tartar King	16	20	8	18	15½	77½
Wm. Loveless, Ellesmere	Lincoln	15	20	8	15	19	77
Jno. Hall, Woburn	20th Century	12	23	6	18	13	72
Wm. Spencer, Agincourt	Lincoln	13	18	7	15	16	69
C. A. Mason, Ellesmere	do	9	15	8	15	21	68
G. B. Little, Brown's Corners	Amer. Banner	15	10	7	15	15	62
Robt. Martin, Wexford	Banner	9	15	5	15	17	61

BARLEY.

SIMCOE.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NOTTAWASAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Stone-quarry.							
Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	Mandscheuri	16	21	8	14	22	81
Jno. McKee, Duntroon	do	18	5	9½	18⅓	25	76
Albert Trent, Cashtown	do	15	16	8	12	22	73
G. W. Glover, Nottawa	do	16	5	9½	18	24	72⅓
Alex. Donor, Cashtown	do	15	10	9	17	20	71
N. L. Hamilton, Collingwood	do	14	6	9	18	23	70
Jas. Brethet, Duntroon	do	14	6	9	14	23⅓	66⅔
B. F. Kerr do	do	16	5	9	16	20	66
Jno. Brown do	do	15	.....	10	17	19	61

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BEANS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from disease and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.		(20)	(10)	(20)	(15)	(35)	(100)
ORFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Nichol, Hubrey.							
H. L. Sifton, Highgate	Pea	19	8	19½	14½	30½	91½
Alex. Clark, Kintyre	do	18½	8	19	14½	31	91½
W. J. Reycraft, Muirkirk	Yellow Eye	19	8	19½	14½	29	90
F. W. Scott, Highgate	do	18	8	19½	14½	29	89
Fred. McLaren do	Pea	18	8	17	14½	31	88½
Wm. Blue, Palmyra	do	19	7	19	14½	29	88½
Jas. Attridge & Sons, Highgate	Yellow Eye	18	7½	18	14½	29½	87½
Jas. L. McLaren do	Pea	17	8	18	14½	29½	87
Jno. Wade do	do	17	7½	17½	14½	29½	86
Jno. A. Bishop, Palmyra	do	16	7½	18	14½	29	85
Wm. Shipp, Highgate	do	15	7	18	14½	29½	84
Wm. Spears do	do	15	7	18	14	29	83
Wm. Street, Palmyra	do	14	7	18	14½	29	82½
Roy McLaren, Highgate	do	16	7	17	14	28	82
F. S. Scott do	do	14½	7	17	14½	28	81
Peter Clark do	do	13	7½	16½	14½	29	80½
Ernest Gosnell do	Yellow Eye	14	8	17	14½	27	80½
J. J. Gosnell do	do	14	7	16	14	29	80
W. R. Attridge & Sons, Highgate	do	14	7	17	14½	27	79½
Clark Bros. do	Pea	14	7	17	14	27	79
Jas. Gosnell & Son do	do	14	7½	15	14½	27	78
Nelson Collard, Palmyra	do	12	7	14½	14½	27	75

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, uniformity of stand, vigour of growth and evenness of crop.

†Apparent yield and quality of grain.—Considering number and size of pods per plant, number of beans per pod, uniformity of maturity, and marketable quality, including size, smoothness and colour.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

PEAS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from disease and insects, as mildew, blight, weevil, worms, etc.	Purity of variety.	Yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.		(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. J. W. Lennox, Newton Robinson.							
Eli Warder, Lion's Head.....	Cruickshank's Special	17½	14	19	14	26	90½
Geo. Hawes, Spry	English Field ...	17	13½	20	14	25½	90
Ab. Mielhlhausen, Lion's Head..	do ...	16	13½	20	14⅔	25½	89½
Ronald Cameron, Spry	Cruickshank's Special	16½	14	19½	14	24½	88½
J. H. Cook, Lion's Head.....	English Field....	17	12	18½	14	26	87½
Hy. Stewart do	do	15½	13	18½	13½	26	86½
A. McKeachnie do	do	16½	13	18	13	23½	84
Jno. Slack, Hope Bay	do	14	11	19	13	26	83
Francis Hatt, Barrow Bay.....	do	17	9	18½	13	25	82½
E. C. Scott, Spry	do	15	9	18	14	24½	80½
Frank Hill, Barrow Bay	do	12⅔	9	19	14	25	79½
Wallace Jenks, Spry	....	13	7	19	.....	22	61

*General appearance.—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, and method of seeding.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering number and size of pods per plant, uniformity of maturity and proportion of grain to straw.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ESSEX.							
Essex Co. Agr. Society.							
Judge—R. S. Nichol, Hubrey.							
James Pierce, Essex	Bailey Yellow	16	4½	19	14	36	89½
Jas. A. Hicks do	White Cap	16	4½	19	14	35½	89
A. E. Wismer do	do	16	4	17¼	13½	35	86
Geo. Church do	do	14½	4½	18½	14½	33	85
Thos. Totten, S. Woodslee	Bailey Yellow	15	4	18½	14	33	84½
Robt. Ellis, Essex	White Cap	15½	4½	17½	13	33	83½
R. T. Pettypiece, Cottam	do	15	4	17	12½	34½	83
E. E. Wismer, Essex	do	15	4	18	13	32	82
Wm. Elford, Jr., Elford	do	14½	4	17½	13½	32	81½
Jas. Haggins, Cottam	do	14	3½	16	14	32	79½
Wm. Bogue, Essex	do	15	4	12	13	31½	75½
Thos. McBeth, Elford	do	13	4	14	14	27	72
S. Woodslee, Agr. Society.							
Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.							
Robt. W. Knister, Ruscom Sta.	White Cap	18¾	4¾	19½	13	36	92
F. B. Furth, Woodslee	Yellow Dent	19½	4¾	18½	12½	34½	89¾
Wm. Mitchell, S. Woodslee	do	18	4¾	17½	14	34½	88¾
B. R. Cohoe do	White Cap	18½	4¾	18½	13	33½	88
Jas. Hedrick do	Yellow Dent	19¼	4¾	19	12½	32½	87¾
Rich. Byrne, Byrnedale	do	19¼	4½	17½	13	33	87¼
Patrick Murphy, S. Woodslee	do	17	4¾	18	13	33½	86¼
Orville Fenner, Ruscombe		19¼	4¾	16	10½	35	85½
Henry Hayes, Essex	Yellow Dent	17½	4¾	19½	12½	31	85
Geo. B. London, S. Woodslee	do	17½	4¾	17	14	31½	84¾
Jno. Byrne, Byrnedale	White Cap	17¾	5	18½	10	32½	83¾
J. C. Dewhirst, S. Woodslee	Yellow Dent	17½	4½	18	12	31	83½
J. J. Dewhirst do	do	18¾	4¾	16	11	32	82¾
A. J. Brooker do	do	18¼	4¾	18	9	29½	80
Wm. Smyth do	do	17½	4½	17½	9	30	78½
Jno. Wilcox do	do	17	4¾	18½	12	26	78¼
Thos. Plant, Woodslee	White Cap	16	4¾	19¾	14½	23	78
J. B. Byrne do	do	15¾	4¾	16	11½	28½	76½
W. N. Mousseau do	Yellow Dent	15¾	4¾	16	12	28	76½
Jos. Dubie, Belle River	White Cap	17¼	5	16	10	26	74¼
Thos. Fitzgerald, S. Woodslee	Yellow Dent	14	4¾	15	11	23	67¾
Arch. Noble do	do	15	4¾	18	5	21½	64¼

*General appearance,—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depths of kernels—variety considered.

Note.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.							
Albert E. Tole, Blenheim	Salzer's North Dakota	19½	4	16¾	14½	37	91½
Geo. F. Flood do	8 Rowed Yellow	19½	4	19	14	34½	91
Robt. McGuigan, Cedar Springs	White Cap	18½	4	17	14	35	88½
Douglas Campbell, Blenheim	8 Rowed Yellow	19½	5	19	10	34½	86½
Jas McPherson, Cedar Springs	White Cap	17¾	4½	19½	12½	31½	85½
E. W. Wiley, Blenheim	do	18	4¼	17	13	32½	84¾
Garnet Thompson do	Salzer's North Dakota	16½	4	16½	14	33	84
Thos. C. Warwick do	Salzer's North Dakota	16	4½	12	13	30½	76
Peter McGuigan do	White Flint	15½	4	16½	12½	26	74½
W. H. Embery do	8 Rowed Yellow	14½	4¼	17	12	25	73¾
J. D. Macpherson do	White Cap	19½	4	15	6	28½	73
Sam. Burk do	do	12¾	4½	14	12	29½	72½
J. B. Pickering. do	Yellow Dent	15½	4½	16	6	25	67
RALEIGH & TILBURY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
J. A. Fletcher, Valetta	White Cap	18	4¾	19	14	37	92¾
Frank Middleton, Buxton	Leaming	18½	4¼	18	14	36	91
Wm. Stacey, Sandison	Yellow Dent	18¾	4½	14	14	37½	88½
G. L. Pardo Cedar Springs	Leaming	18½	4½	15	14	36	88
Jas. Clayton do	White Cap	16¾	4½	18	14	32¾	86
T. J. Shipley, Merlin	Leaming	17	4¾	18	14	32	85¾
J. F. Fletcher, Valetta	White Cap	18	4½	15	14	34	85½
Jno. J. Irwin, Merlin	White Dent	17½	4½	15	14	34½	85½
H. M. Hickey do	White Cap	17½	4½	14	14	35	85
Amos Roe, Buxton	Early Leaming	18¾	4¾	15	10	35½	84
J. W. Smith, Merlin	White Cap	17	4½	17	13	32	83½
J. H. Williams, Fletcher	do	17½	4½	15	14	42⅔	83¼
WEST KENT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
R. R. Huff, Chatham	White Dent	18½	4¾	19¾	14½	36½	94
R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross	Leaming	18½	4¾	18	14½	35	90¾
Arthur Parish, Baldoon	Yellow Dent	17¾	4½	16	14½	35½	88¼
Dan. Coveney do	do	17¼	4½	15	14½	35	86¼
W. A. Stewart, Chatham	Leaming	16¾	4¾	19½	13	31	85
Alex. Dick, Harwich	Yellow Dent	18	4	18	12	32½	84½
Wm. Newkirk, Chatham	Early Huron	16½	4½	18½	14	31	84¼
Jno. Longmore do	White Cap	17⅔	4¾	15	14	32½	84
Albert Dibbley do	Yellow Dent	17¾	4½	14	14	33½	83½
Geo. Stephens . do	do	18	4½	18	10	33	83½

*General appearance,—Considering uniformity and stand of crop., type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depths of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
NORFOLK.							
NORFOLK CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. P. MacVannel, Picton.							
Jos. Gilbertson, Simcoe	White Cap Yellow Dent	18	4	18	14	33	87
A. S. Dedrick, St. Williams	Wisconsin White Dent	16	4½	17	13	33½	84
Sam. Scott, Simcoe	Yellow Blaze and Y. Flint	17	4	17½	14	30½	83
Richard Spencer do	Yellow Blaze	16	4	16	14½	30½	81
Jas. E. Johnson do	White Cap Yellow Dent	16½	3	16	14	31	80½
F. C. Beaupre do	White Cap Yellow Dent	15½	3½	16½	14	30	79½
Geo. B. Haviland, Delhi	White Blaze	13½	3	16	13	28½	74
Geo. Erwin, Tyrrell	Flint	13½	3	16	14	34½	71
M. C. Butler, Simcoe	Yellow Blaze	11½	4	10	12	21	58½
Geo. Watson, Windham	do	12	4	9	11	19½	55½
Jno. A. Collver, Port Ryerse	do	12½	2½	8	11	19½	53½
Geo. Leask, Simcoe	do	9½	3	7	12	19	50½
David Pursley, Waterford	White Blaze	10½	3½	8	12	16	50
Geo. Baker, Simcoe	Flint	10	3	6	13	17½	49½
R. A. Shaw, do	8 Rowed Flint	9	4	7	12	16½	48½
Wallace A. Forest do	White Cap Yellow Dent	8	4	6	12	17	47
Chas. A. Dunkin, Vittoria	8 Rowed Yellow	8½	4	6	12	15	45½

*General appearance,—Considering uniformity and staud of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain,—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depths of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain. †	Totals of scores.
BRANT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. McDermid, Stayner.							
Arthur A. Barton, Onondaga....	Red Wonder	18	20	8	18	22	86
R. J. Robertson do	Manchester	16½	23	8½	15	22	85
Hy. Preiss, Tuscarora	Plymouth	18½	12	9	19	23½	82
Alex. Deagle, Onondaga.....	Manchester	17½	15	8	18	22	80½
M. M. Hunter do	do	19	10	9	18	22½	78½
Wm. N. Dinsmore do	do	17½	12	8½	18	22	78
Chas. Edwards do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	10	8	18	22½	77½
J. S. Bawtinheimer, Cainsville..	Superlative	18½	10	8	18	22	76½
Jno. Douglas, Tuscarora	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18½	15	5	18	19	75½
Francis Thompson, Cainsville...	....	16½	10	8	18	22	74½
C. W. Lee, Onondaga.....	New Preston	17	15	8	15	19	74
Geo. Simpson do	Red Wonder	17½	10	8	17	21	73½
R. E. Lampkin, Cainsville.....	Plymouth	17½	10	8½	15	22½	73½
Wm. A. Fonger, Brantford.....	Manchester	18	10	8	15	22	73
Geo. Thompson, Cainsville.....	do	17½	10	8	15	22	72½
Jas. Pate, Brantford	New Windsor	18	10	5	20	19	72
Thos. Thompson, Onondaga.....	Manchester	17½	9	8	15	22	71½
Zeno Deagle, Tuscarora	do	16½	10	8½	18	18½	71½
Jno. Richardson, Onondaga....	New Preston ...	17	10	5	19	19½	70½
D. B. Campbell do	Manchester	15	10	8	18	19	70
Jas. Walker, Tuscarora	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	15	5	18	14	69
HURON.							
KIBKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.							
Wesley Shier, Woodham	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17¼	24	7½	18	23	89¾
Watson Bros., Kirkton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18	22	8	17	24½	89½
W. T. Sparling, Anderson	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17½	25	8½	19	19	89
Jas. C. Gardiner, Kirkton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17½	23	8	18½	20	87
Richard Birch, Anderson	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16	25	8	15	22½	86½
Wm. Ross, Motherville	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	24½	6	14	21½	8 5
Hy. F. Doupe, Kirkton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	20	7	19	22	84½

* General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigour, and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

† Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
HURON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Thos. Marriott, Woodham	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	21	8	17½	21	84
Jno. Moffatt, Kirkton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	23½	6½	17	20½	84
Ratcliffe Bros., Anderson.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	22	6	18½	19	82½
Hugh Berry, Woodham.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	23	9	11	22	82
Thos. Hanson, Motherville	Abundance	17½	24	7½	10	22½	81½
Jno. Urquhart, Kirkton.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	15	22	7½	15	22	81½
Herbert Craigs do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16	20	7½	14	22½	80
Wm. Hollingshe. d do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	21	7	15	19	78½
Samuel Routley do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	23½	7½	10	20½	78½
Alf. J. Dow, Russeldale	Dawson's Golden Chaff	12	24	5	15	19½	78½
Wm. Hanna, Kirkton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	25	7	10	19½	78
Josiah Creary, Winchelsea	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16	18	7½	12	21	74½
Alex. Fraser, Russeldale	Old Reliable.....	15½	20	7	11	19	72½
Arthur H. Doupe, Kirkton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	14½	20	6	13	18½	72
Chas. Barnett, Rannock	Dawson's Golden Chaff	15	20	6	13	18	72
Milton Gregory, Kirkton.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17¾	13	7½	10	19½	67½
Sam. Brock, Wiuchelsea	Dawson's Golden Chaff	15½	10	8	10	22½	66
Joseph Kirk, Kirkton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	15½	5	7	16	20½	64
OXFORD.							
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. McDermid, Stayner.							
D. E. Hutchinson, New Durham.	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18½	23	8	19	22	90½
Jas. Rettie, Norwich.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17½	23	8½	19	22	90
E E. Hemmer do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18½	23	8½	18	21½	89½

* General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigour and uniformity of growth, method of seeding, and absence of lodging.

† Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads to plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OXFORD.—*Continued.*							
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Edwin Butler, Norwich	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	23	8	19	22	89
Jas. Johnston, Otterville	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	23	8	18½	22	88½
Byron Mott, Norwich	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	23	8	18	22	88
A. T. Walker, Beaconsfield	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	23	8½	15	21½	87
N. & M. McDowell, Norwich	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	23	5	19½	19	85½
T. L. Dunkin, Norwich	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18½	10	8	19½	22½	78½
Robt. T. Fleming do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	25	5	17	14	78
A. W. De Long do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17½	10	8	19½	22½	77½
W. C. Hemingway do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	10	8	18	22	77
Geo. Miles, New Durham	Paramount	17½	10	8½	18	22½	76½
D. B. Cohoe do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	12	7	17	21	76
Wm. G. Sangster, Norwich	Abundance	14	12	8	19	22	75
Jno. McConnachie do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17½	10	7	15	21	70½
Cohoe Bros., New Durham	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	12	5	15	18	69
RENFREW.							
CORDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. N. Woods, Metcalfe.							
W. J. Oates, Queen's Line	White Fife	17	24	9	19	22½	91½
Allen F. Guest, Bromley	Red Fife	16½	24	9	18	23½	91
Malcolm MacLaren, Cobden	White Fife	16½	24	8	19	22	89½
J. C. Bulmer do	Red Fife	16½	14	9½	19	23½	82½
Geo. McDiarmid do	White Fife	17	19	8	15	22	81
Thos. Appleby do	do	15	22	8	12	22	79
Jno. Ireton, Queen's Line	do	18½	12	9	15	24	78½
Peter Wilson, Cobden	do	16	15	7	17	21	76
Jas. Rankin, Queen's Line	do	15	13	9	15	22	74

*General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding, and absence of lodging.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
SIMCOE.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TINY & TAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Thos. Mercer, Markdale.							
Thomas Simpson, Waverley	Dawson's Golden Chaff	20	24	10	19	24	97
Jas. McConnell, Randolph.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	24	10	19	24	96
Jas. McCrae, Vasey.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18	22	9	20	24	93
Geo. Elson, Wyevale	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	24	9	17	23	90
Thos. Rankin, Wyebridge	Dawson's Golden Chaff	19	20	9	18½	23	89½
Alex. Fagan, Elliott's Corners...	Winter King	19	23	9	15	23	89
Thos. McDonald, Wyevale.....	Amer. Banner....	16	23	10	17	22	88
Jas. Reynolds, Wyebridge.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17⅓	22	9	17	22	87⅓
W. Stott, Wyevale	Amer. Banner ...	16	21	10	19	21	87
Jos. Lavigne, Midland	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18	20	9	18	22	87
Levi Taylor, Victoria Harbour..	Dawson's Golden Chaff	15	15	9	19	22	80
WATERLOO.							
S. WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.							
Isaiah Hilborn, Roseville.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18	24½	7½	18	22½	90½
Wm. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Abundance	18	24	8	16	24	90
Neil McPherson, Galt	Dawson's Golden Chaff	18½	24½	6½	16½	24	89½
Geo. R. Barrie do	Golden Jewel	16½	21	8	19	21½	86½
Adam Rudell, Hespeler	Abundance	18	21	8	18	21	86
Jas. Scott, Galt	Golden Jewel ...	16	24½	6	19	19	84½
Robt. S. Oliver, Branchton	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	22	8	15	22½	84½
Robt. & Alex. Oliver, Galt.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	20	7½	17	22	83½
Thos. H. McBean do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	21	7	17	21½	83
Alex. Hall, Roseville	Nigger	16	24	8	17	19	84
George P. Moore, Galt.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16	23	8½	15	19	81½
Jno. Orr do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	20	7	16	21½	81
Wm. Slater do	Golden Jewel	15½	23	8	17	17	80½
Jno. J. McBean do	Dawson's Golden Chaff	17	18	7	16	20	78
Allen Fried, Roseville.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16½	20	8	10	20	74½

* General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigour and uniformity of growth, method of seeding, and absence of lodging.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Hon. N. Monteith, Stratford.							
Carson Moore, McLennan.....	Vermont Gold Coin	11	13	16	10	29	79
Hy. Knight, Sr., Sault. Ste. Marie	Carman No. 3....	11	14	16	10	27	78
Albert Jackson, McLennan	New Century	11	14	15	10	26	76
Allan Reid do	American	10	15	15	10	25	75
Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie	Carman, No. 3...	11	14	15	10	24	74
Geo. Moore, McLennan	Green Mountain..	10	14	15	10	24	73
Jno. Armstrong, Sault Ste. Marie	Vermont Gold Coin	9	14	15	10	24	72
Thos. Avery, Korah	Early Comet	8	13	15	10	25	71
W. G. Alderson, Sault Ste. Marie	Early Rose	9	12	15	8	26	70
Thos. Wescott, Roundwood	Mount Granite...	9	13	14	10	23	69
Isaac Townsend, McLennan	Early Rose.....	7	13	14	10	24	68
H. C. Clark, Sault Ste. Marie....	Beauty of Hebron	7	12	14	9	25	67
Jno. Irwin, McLennan.....	Eureka	7	12	14	8	25	66
J. A. Davidson do	Green Mountain..	7	12	14	10	22	65
Thos. Murray do	Beauty of Hebron	6	12	13	10	23	64
J. H. Wigle, Sault Ste. Marie....	Abundance	6	12	12	10	22	62
C. W. Eggleston do	Early Rose	6	11	13	10	21	61
Wm. Willoughby do	White Elephant..	6	10	13	10	20	59
Fred. Elliott, Steelton	New York Beauty	6	10	12	10	20	58
Mrs. R. S. Walker, Sault S. Marie	Eureka	6	9	11	10	18	54
BRUCE.							
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.							
E. Stacey, Wiarton.....	Amer. Wonder ..	14¼	15	18	9½	33½	90¼
Wm. Lembke, Oxenden	Dempsey's Seedling	13½	13	17½	9½	33½	87
A. T. Baldwin do	White Elephant..	13½	12	18	9½	30	83
W. W. Sims do	do ..	13	14	18	9	27	81
Ed. Farrow, Colpoy's Bay.....	Mixed	10½	14	14	6	29½	74
W. J. Root, Wiarton.....	White Elephant ..	12	14	15	7	25	73
Wm. McDonald, Wiarton	Mixed	12	12	16	6	26	72
H. F. Loney, Oxenden	Early Everitt....	10	12	12	9½	23½	67
Wesley Ward, Colpoy's Bay.....	Mixed	5½	9	6	6	21	47½

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
GRAVENHURST & MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
S. Sims, Gravenhurst	Sunrise	15	16	14	9	32	86
Jas. C. Young do	Mixed	13	15	15	8	33	84
S. Polmateer do	do	13	15	12	8	32	80
W. G. Miller do	Amer. Wonder	15	16	17	5	24½	77½
B. Laycock do	Mixed	11	14	16	10	25½	76½
O. Borneman do	do	11	15	10	6	31	73
Robt. McRay do	Empire State	10	14	12	5	27	68
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
Herman L. Goltz, Bardsville	Green Mountain	15	17	20	10	36	98
Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg		14½	17	19	10	35½	96
J. J. Beaumont, Bracebridge		13	16	15	10	34	88
Robt. Robinson, Falkenburg	Beauty of Hebron	13½	16	16	10	30½	86
Wm. Barron, Bracebridge	Gold Coin	9½	12	18	10	24½	74
Geo. Yearly, Falkenburg	Beauty of Hebron	10	14	14	10	24½	72½
L. M. Lochead, Bracebridge	Amer. Wonder	10	14	13	10	22½	69½
Wm. A. Nichols do		8½	13	15	10	20½	67
A. Panett & Son do	Mixed	9	10	12	5	28½	64½
Jno. Peacock, Falkenburg	Beauty of Hebron	8	12	10	9	24½	63½
Byron Kaye, Bracebridge		8	13	11	10	19½	61½
Buckerfield Bros., do	Beauty of Hebron	8	13	10	5	24	60
NIPISSING.							
STURGEON FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
W. O. Leach, Sturgeon Falls		11½	12	18	10	27½	79
Herm. Delorme do		8½	13	14	10	30	75½
Francis La France do		8½	13	15	5	32½	74
Albert Daoust do		10	14	10	4	31½	69½
J. D. Vachon do		8½	13	12	6	29½	69
F. X. Ouellette, Cache Bay		8	15	10	6	28	67
Dovila Maisonneauve, Sturg. Fls.		8½	15	12	5	24	64½
Thos. Allaire do		10	14	15	5	18½	62½
Arcade Leblanc do		7	10	10	6	28	61
Sixte Coupal do		7½	13	10	6	23½	60

*General appearance,—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.
†Apparent yield,—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
NORFOLK.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
HOUGHTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.							
Jas. Alderson, Clear Creek.....	Beauty of Hebron	14	15	16	9½	30	84½
Watson Park, Fair Ground.....	Empire State....	14¼	16	17½	7	29	83¾
Geo. Slaght, Glen Meyer.....	Carman No. 1....	12½	14	14½	9½	29	79½
Sam. Aspden, Hemlock	Amer. Wonder...	14	15	16	9½	24	78½
H. E. Cutler, Fair Ground.....	Mixed	13½	14	15	6	29	77½
And. Hazen do	Vermont Seedling	12½	14	15	8	25	74½
Tom Tomson, Houghton	Planet	13½	14	14	9½	21½	72½
A. W. Mercer, Hemlock.....	Carman No. 1 ...	13	12	9	9	22½	65½
Jno. Lucas, Fair Ground.....	Vermont Seedling	12	7	12	9	24	64
C. Silverthorne, Glen Meyer....	.....	10	12	8	6	22½	58½
W. Crawford, Houghton	Beauty of Hebron	8	10	5	9½	25½	58
PARRY SOUND.							
ARMOUR, RYERSON & BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.							
Jno. T. Smith, Stirling Falls....	Rochester Rose & Wonderful	14	15	19	10	32½	90½
H. R. Hayward, Scotia	Amer. Wonder ...	13	16	19	10	31	89
Jas. Thompson, Burk's Falls....	Wonderful	12	16	18	10	31½	87½
W. Jenkin, Emsdale	Amer. Wonder...	13	16	18	10	30	87
W. R. Wear, Burk's Falls.....	Can. Beauty	13	16	19	9	29	86
W. Chalmers do	Imp. Thorburn...	12	16	18	9	30	85
Fred. Walker, Royston	Wonderful & Late Puritan	10	16	19	10	29	84
W. J. Tilson, Burk's Falls.....	Wonderful	13	14	15	10	30	82
Alfred Day do	Beauty of Hebron	12	12	15	6	28	73
Chas. Inch do	.....	11	16	18	8	18	71
Alex. Kennedy, Stirling Falls...	Natural Cross and Uncle Sam	10	12	14	8	22	66
Geo. Louth, Burk's Falls.....	Wonderful	8	14	10	10	23	65
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.							
Leonard Cottrell, Sundridge....	Early Pride	15	17	18	10	37	97
Jno. Paget do	Empire State....	15	16	19	9	34	93
W. Brimscomb do	Beauty of Hebron	13	16	19	8	30½	86½

*General appearance—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.—*Con.*		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
F. Hannaford, Sundridge	Empire State	13½	15	19	9	29	85½
Dan. Sinclair do	Beauty of Hebron	12	16	16	10	31	85
Jas. Prior do	Green Mountain..	14	15	18	10	27½	84½
Lois Yiris do	State of Maine..	13	15	15	10	31	84
R. Grant do	Beauty of Hebron	14	16	19	10	25	84
J. Willoughby do	Delaware	12	15	14	8	31	80
H. Cornell do	Beauty of Hebron	12	15	16	9	27	79
E. McCabe do	Empire State....	10	13	12	9	33	77
J. Murray do	Green Mountain..	10	15	14	9	26	74
J. Davis do	State of Maine ...	10	12	15	10	24	71
G. Butsen do	Green Mountain..	11	14	10	8	26	69
P. Lamb do	Beauty of Hebron	9	14	12	10	16	61
THUNDER BAY.							
OLIVER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Hon. N. Monteith, Stratford.							
R. B. Martyn, Murillo.....	Carman No. 3....	11	15	15	10	30	81
J. H. Scott do	Burbank	12	15	16	10	27	80
Thos. Hughes do	Admiral Dewey..	10	14	15	10	29	78
R. R. Everett do	Star of North....	10	15	15	10	25	75
Alex. Reid do	Early Sensation..	11	14	14	10	25	74
Jno. Baxendale do	Early Galt	11	14	13	10	23	71
Robt. McKenzie do	Early Sensation..	10	14	14	10	22	70
E. Martyn do	White Elephant..	8	14	13	10	22	67
Arthur Todd do	Snowflake	8	14	13	10	21	66
Wm. Baxendale do	Early Galt	8	13	13	10	19	63
Jas. Stephenson do	Early Sensation..	7	13	13	8	20	61

*General appearance—Considering method of planting, stand of crop and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

ALFALFA.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Apparent yield and quality of crop as indicated by: Height of crop.	Closeness of plants.	Vigor, color and healthy appearance of plants.	Uniformity of plants.	Absence of lodging.	Evenness of crop over field.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from clovers and grasses, except, if by Canadian and Kentucky Blue Grasses.	Favorable conditions for harvesting crop, absence of stones, etc.	Total score.
PRINCE EDWARD.	(18)	(18)	(10)	(4)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(10)	(5)	(100)
SOPHIASBURGH AGR. SOCIETY.										
Judge—Hy. Glendinning, Manilla.										
Thos. Mills, Northport	16	16½	7½	3	8½	8	12	8	3½	83
Arthur Davis, Picton	15	16	8	3	8	8	11	7½	4	80½
J. S. Werden & Son, Bethel	14	14	8	2½	7	6	9	6	3	69½
S. J. Crawford, Gilbert's Mills	12	10	7	2	6½	5	7	6	3	58½
B. F. Wilson, Northport	12	10	6½	2	7	4½	6	6	3	57

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

PRIZE WINNERS AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1910.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.	SHEAF EXHIBIT.	
Division 1—		
1st	Rev. J. A. Lecuyer, Verner	Banner
2nd	W. Chalmers, Parkersville	Irish White.
3rd	Thos. Nicholson, Warren	Dodd's White.
4th	Julius Wurm, Magnetawan	Irish White.
5th	Angus Galbraith, Emsdale	Black Tartarian.
Highly Commended	F. A. Marshall, Burk's Falls.	
Commended	Jas. A. Bell, Point Anson.	White Marvel.
Division 2—		
1st	Wm. Lewis, Dunsford	Siberian.
2nd	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
3rd	Geo. Boyce, Merivale	Banner
4th	J. W. Taylor, Bobcaygeon	Siberian.
5th	S. G. Gourley, Diamond	Banner
Highly Commended	J. J. Kennedy, Maxville	Banner
Commended	J. F. Gibbons, Northcote	Bonanza.
Division 3—		
1st	W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln.
2nd	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
3rd	Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance.
4th	A. Greer, Perm	Ligowa.
5th	J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle	Lincoln.
Highly Commended	Thos. Files, Baldoon	Pedigreed Banner.
Commended	And. Schmidt, Mildmay	Sensation.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1910.—*Con.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st	W. J. Oates, Queen's Line	White Fife.
2nd	Malcolm McLaren, Cobden	do
FALL WHEAT.		
1st	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Abundance.
2nd	Isaiah Hilborn, Roseville	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd	Wesley Shier, Woodham	do do do
4th	W. T. Sparling, Anderson	do do do
5th	D. E. Hutchinson, New Durham	do do do
Highly Commended	R. J. Robertson, Onondaga	Manchester.
GOOSE WHEAT.		
1st	J. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
BARLEY.		
1st	Alex. Morrison, Smithdale.	Mandscheuri.
OATS.	GRAIN EXHIBIT.	
1st	W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln.
2nd	J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle	do
3rd	D. E. Coon Frankford	
4th	C. J. Smith, Madoc	20th Century.
5th	F. A. Legge, Richmond Hill	Prince Royal.
Highly Commended	Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance.
Commended	W. Chalmers, Parkersville	Irish White.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st	W. J. Oates, Queen's Line	White Fife.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st	Jas. McConnell, Randolph	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd	W. T. Sparling, Anderson	do do do
3rd	Wesley Shier, Woodham	do do do
4th	R. J. Robertson, Onondaga	Manchester.
5th	Neil McPherson, Galt	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Highly Commended	Isaiah Hilborn, Roseville	do do do
Commended	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Abundance.
GOOSE WHEAT.		
1st	J. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
2nd	Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill	Goose.
BARLEY.		
1st	Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	Mandscheuri.

PRIZE WINNERS AT OTTAWA WINTER FAIR, 1911.

OATS.

1st. Wm. Lewis, Dunsford.
2nd. Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon.
3rd. Peter Drummond, Keene.
4th. F. W. Rliance, Beaverton.
5th. D. E. Coon, Frankford.
6th. H. Wilber Barnard, Bailieboro'.
7th F. S. Campbell, Dominionville.
8th. Wm. J. Barber, Rossmore.
9th. Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.
10th. And. Knox, Norwood.

Highly Commended ..... Robt. Fisher, Bensfort.
Commended ..... John P. Trewin, Blackstock.

PRIZE WINNERS AT GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1910.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
	OATS.	
1st	W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln.
2nd	Foyston Bros., Minesing	$1,000.
3rd	J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle	Lincoln.
4th	Foster Bros., Clarksburg	Banner.
5th	Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance.
6th	Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill	Lincoln.
7th	Alex. Hall, Ayr	Abundance.
8th	E. M. Loveless, Agincourt	Lincoln.
9th	Alf. Sparrow, Speedside	Abundance.
10th	And. G. Kerr, Fairview	Banner.
Highly Commended	L. D. Tolhurst, Tillsonburg	Abundance.
Commended	A. Galbraith, Emsdale	Black Tartar.
	WHEAT.	
1st	Jas. McRae, Vasey	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd	W. P. Sparling, Anderson	do do do
3rd	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt	Golden Jewel.
Highly Commended	Rich. G. Birch, Anderson	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Commended	R. J. Robertson, Onondaga	Manchester.
	BARLEY.	
1st	Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	Mandscheuri.
2nd	N. L. Hamilton, Collingwood	do
3rd	G. W. Glover, Nottawa	do
	BEANS.	
1st	W. J. Reycraft, Muirkirk	Yellow Eye.
2nd	Wm. Blue, Palmyra	Pea Bean.
3rd	F. W. Scott, Highgate	do
Highly Commended	H. F. Sifton, Highgate	do
	PEAS.	
1st	Geo. Hawes, Spry	English Field.
2nd	Ron. Cameron, Spry	Cruickshank's Special.
3rd	Abe. Meilhousen, Lion's Head	English Field.
Highly Commended	Eli Warder, Lion's Head	Cruickshank's Special.
	CORN.	
1st	Geo. R. Flood, Blenheim	8-row Yellow.
2nd	A. E. Tole, Blenheim	Salzer's N. Dakota.
3rd	A. E. Wismer, Essex	White Cap.
	POTATOES.	
1st	Wm. Barron, Bracebridge	Gold Coin.
2nd	E. Stacey, Wiarton	American Wonder.
3rd	J. J. Beaumont, Bracebridge.	

JUDGES' REPORT.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS AT OTTAWA WINTER FAIR.

Prize or Standing.	Entry Number.	Impurities in 4 oz. (seed). Wheat.	Barley.	Black Oats.	Wild Oats.	Peas.	Tame Buck.	Wild Buck.	Rye.	Other Weeds and General Notes.	Weight per bus.	Name of Variety.
9	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Some small greenish grasses	39.3	Prince Royal.
D	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Slim, not plump	38.0	Danish White.
A	3	5	122	1	..	..	..	2	..	Too much barley, 1 wild tare	36.3	Banner.
C	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 couch, 4 barnyard, many small oats.	37.5	Abundance.
A	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 wild mustards	36.7	Wide Awake.
A	6	..	68	1	..	..	..	..	..	Green, shrunken	34.0	Banner.
12	7	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Green	40.0	White Prolific.
A	8	4	57	4	..	..	10	..	..	10 per cent. green	38.5	Prince Royal.
A	9	7	110	..	..	..	..	..	2		37.3	White Giant.
A	10	..	11	8	..	2	..	..	..	2 thistle heads, 25 per cent. yellow uneven slim oats	33.0	.....
C	11	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 wild tare, many small oats	38.4	.....
A	12	7	115	24	..	..	..	..	..	Very good oats, too much barley.	35.5	.....
A	13	1	35	..	..	..	1	1	..	Five foxtail, 56 barnyard, 1 catchfly, 1 thistle, 1 darnel, not uniform	35.5	Banner.
7	14	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 tame tare, 1 thistle head	39.0	Reg. Abundance.
15	15	1	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	Few yellow, in money, if graded	37.5	Banner.
5	16	3	....	1	..	..	..	..	..		39.4	Sensation.
11	17	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good, if graded	39.8	Prolific.
6	18	7	....	2	..	..	..	..	..		39.0	Am. Banner.
A	19	2	33	47	..	..	..	..	4	1 wild tare	35.0	" "
A	20	1	8	23	3	..	..	..	..	Many yellow	38.8	" "
4	21	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Red Fife small and hulled	43.0	Bumper King.
10	22	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	Weathered	39.1	Abundance.
C	23	4	24	1	..	1	..	2	..	4 slickweed, few green, small and bearded	37.4	White Cluster.
13	24	2	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	Good, if graded	40.3	Irish White.
3	25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 brown, small	43.3	" "
A	26	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thistle heads, weathered and uneven.	35.8	Siberian.
D	27	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	Perennial Sow	40.5	Irish White.
D	28	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..		38.0	Giant Prolific.
C	29	2	23	5	..	..	..	..	..		39.5	Century.
8	30	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good, if graded	39.3	Sensation.
D	31	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 per cent. green, many long slim	37.5	Banner.
D	32	12	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	Yellow, weathered, many small	35.5	Great Dane.
16	33	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good, if graded	40.0	Bumper King.
D	34	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	Few small, discolored and beards	39.2	" "
B	35	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 Wild tares, 1 foxtail, 3 dun oats	41.0	" "
B	36	43	70	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 foxtail, too much wheat and barley.	38.5	Ligowa.
D	37	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Many small oats	40.8	Ligowa Imperial.
1	38	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tramped	46.5	Siberian.
2	39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		42.3	Yellow Russian.
A	40	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	Green, double oats, bearded	30.5	American Banner.
B	41	..	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	3 tame, 3 wild tares, 5 per cent. yellow, not plump	32.0	" "
B	42	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Some dark, 5% green, some bearded	35.3	Victor.
D	43	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 wild tare	41.0	Bumper King.
14	44	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	In money, if graded	40.3	Mammoth Cluster.
D	45	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	Slim, not well graded	39.1	Banner.
B	46	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Many small bosom oats	39.0	Storm King.
B	47	20	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	Not well graded	....	.....
C	48	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	Few small green oats	41.7	New Sensation.
B	49	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	Long, slim, slippery, few yellow oats	40.5	Western.
A	50	7	332	1	..	..	11	..	..		36.2	Storm King.
B	51	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Many small oats	35.5	Banner.

The entries marked "A" were considered the poorest, then "B," "C" and "D." This still left 16 samples which were numbered in order of merit, but only the first ten were to receive prizes.

PRINCIPAL WEEDS FOUND IN THE FIELDS OF COMPETITORS.

Brant.

Onondaga.—Wild buckwheat, dock, sow thistle, wild flax, chess, vetches, thistles, cockle, shepherd's purse, couch, wild mustard.

Paris.—Canadian thistle, shepherd's purse, couch, ragweed, curled dock, burdock, milkweed, perennial sow thistle, foxtail.

Six Nations.—Ragweed, curled dock, thistles, tares, mustard.

South Brant.—Thistles, ragweed, curled dock, milkweed, couch.

Bruce.

Carrick.—Thistles, wild oats, couch, sow thistles, toad flax, bladder campion.

Huron Tp.—Wild carrot, ragweed, annual sow thistle, thistles, mullein, burdock, dock, daisy.

Lucknow.—Thistles, buckhorn, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, lambs' quarters, wild camomile, dock, plantain, daisy, yarrow, wormseed mustard, bindweed, wild carrot, cockle, wild oats, black medick, couch, foxtail.

Teeswater.—Canadian thistle, wild oats, bindweed, ragweed, couch.

Carleton.

Carleton County.—Wild vetches, sow thistle, wild mustard, thistles, milkweed.

Dufferin.

Dufferin.—Thistles, cockle, wild oats, sow thistle.

Dundas.

Mountain.—Mustard.

Winchester.—Couch, cockle, lambs' quarters, milkweed, foxtail, wild buckwheat, tares, annual sow thistle, thistles, dock, mustard, yarrow.

Durham.

Cartwright.—Tares, thistles, sow thistle, wild oats, ragweed.

Milbrook.—Thistles, wild oats, tares, sow thistle, daisies.

Port Hope.—Thistles, tares, wild buckwheat, mustard, couch, sow thistle.

Elgin.

South Dorchester.—Ragweed, wild buckwheat, black medick, plantain, lambs' quarters, tares, curled dock, thistles, fleabane, couch, wormseed mustard, perennial sow thistle, golden rod, mayweed.

Frontenac.

Kingston Tp.—Wild mustard, thistles, vetches, wild peas, couch, milkweed, dock.

Glengarry.

Kenyon.—Milkweed, foxtail, wild buckwheat, tares, blueweed, thistles, couch, annual sow thistle, wormseed mustard.

GREY.

Collingwood Tp.—Thistles, wild oats.
Kilsyth.—Thistles, wild oats, bladder campion, sow thistle.
South Grey.—Bladder campion, wild oats, thistles, sow thistle, mustard.

HURON.

East Huron.—Thistles, perennial sow thistle, buckhorn, wild oats, couch.
Howick.—Thistles, wild oats, wormseed mustard, pipe grass.
Kirkton.—Curled dock, ragweed, purple cockle, perennial sow thistle, chess, thistles, wild buckwheat, wild oats, bindweed, couch.

KENORA.

Dryden.—Few wild oats, wild buckwheat, fireweed, vetches, wild sunflower.

KENT.

Wallaceburg.—Thistles, ragweed, trefoil, dock, milkweed, wormseed mustard, burdock.

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.—Ragweed, wild oats, sweet clover, thistles.
Brooke and Alvinston.—Curled dock, wormseed mustard, thistles, ragweed, wild buckwheat, prickly lettuce, couch, shepherd's purse, lady's thumb, fireweed, bindweed.
Petrolea and Enniskillen.—Thistles, wild buckwheat, curled dock, ragweed, night flowering catchfly, wormseed mustard, milkweed, fireweed, teasel.

LANARK.

Lanark Village and Bathurst.—Wild buckwheat, pigweed, thistles, wormseed mustard, shepherd's purse, dock, ox-eye daisy, catchfly, bladder campion, couch, vetch.
South Lanark.—Couch, wormseed mustard, bindweed, ox-eye daisy, sow thistle, couch, pennycress, milkweed, dock, pigweed.

LINCOLN.

Clinton.—Ragweed, dock, sow thistle, couch.
Peninsular Central.—Ragweed, dock, false flax.

MIDDLESEX.

Dorchester.—Thistles.
North Middlesex.—Thistles, wild buckwheat, wild oats, foxtail, ragweed, lambs' quarters, curled dock.

MUSKOKA.

Stephenson and Watt.—Thistles, cockle, plantain, lambs' quarters, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, fleabane, false flax, fireweed, golden rod, wild oats, mustard.

NIPISSING.

Caldwell.—Thistles, annual sow thistle, daisy, fireweed, golden rod, lambs' quarters, foxtail, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, yarrow, false flax.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Wooler.—Thistles, curled dock, couch, sow thistle, mustard.

ONTARIO.

Beaverton.—Thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, couch, wild oats, fleabane, daisy, catchfly, ox-eye daisy, buckhorn, chicory, dock, burdock.

South Ontario.—Perennial sow thistle, dock, curled dock, thistles, couch, tares, mustard, wild oats, wild buckwheat, ox-eye daisy, blueweed, catchfly, bindweed.

OXFORD.

Ingersoll, North and West Oxford.—Thistles, sow thistle, couch, dock, wild buckwheat.

North Norwich.—Wild buckwheat, dock, chess, cockle, wild flax, bindweed, shepherd's purse.

Tillsonburg and Dereham.—Wild buckwheat, thistle, ragweed, bindweed, mustard.

West Zorra and Embro.—Wild buckwheat, smartweed, thistle, pigweed, plantain, curled dock, wild cotton, mayweed, annual sow thistle, foxtail, lambs' quarters, burdock, cockle, golden rod, couch, catchfly, stinking weed, wild oats, mustard, wild vetches, camomile.

PARRY SOUND.

Machar.—Wild oats, thistles, minor weeds.

McMurrich.—Wild buckwheat, ragweed, ox-eye daisy, sorrel, lambs' quarters, fireweed, thistles, yarrow, bladder campion.

Magnetawan.—Ox-eye daisy, thistles, lambs' quarters, ragweed, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, yarrow.

Perry.—Cockle, wild buckwheat, foxtail, lambs' quarters, thistles, golden rod, spurry, couch, daisy, fleabane.

Powassan.—Thistles.

PERTH.

Elma.—Wild oats, sow thistle (bad), couch.

South Perth.—Thistles, dock, bladder campion, annual sow thistle, milkweed, trefoil, wild buckwheat, wild oats, yarrow.

PETERBOROUGH.

East Peterborough.—Mustard, couch, thistles, wild oats, dock, milkweed.

Otonabee.—Sow thistle, thistles, couch, milkweed, ragweed, daisy, dock.

PRESCOTT.

Alfred.—Sow thistle, and many other weeds.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Prince Edward.—Dock, vetches, couch, thistles, annual and perennial sow thistle, shepherd's purse, mayweed, milkweed, pigweed, wild peas.

Sophiasburg.—Couch, sweet clover, shepherd's purse, dock, mustard, bluegrass.

RAINY RIVER.

Emo.—Vetches, thistles, wild oats.

RENFREW.

Cobden.—Wild oats, thistles, vetches, cockle, couch.

Renfrew.—Vetches, catchfly, annual and perennial sow thistle, ragweed, blue burr, thistles, pigweed, couch, wild oats, pennycress, shepherd's purse, milkweed, chicory, yarrow, black bindweed, wormseed mustard, ox-eye daisy, bladder campion.

RUSSELL.

Russell Tp.—Sow thistle, wild peas, and many other weeds.

Russell County.—Ragweed, trefoil, curled dock, false flax, annual and perennial sow thistle, mustard, thistles, couch, vetches, chicory, wild peas.

SIMCOE.

Barrie.—Thistles, wild oats, couch.

East Simcoe.—Thistles, wild buckwheat, wild oats, lambs' quarters.

Tiny and Tay.—Chess, cockle, dock, thistles, wild oats, sheep burr, bladder campion, vetches, annual sow thistle, wild hops.

Nottawasaga.—Milkweed, wild oats, blue burr, ox-eye daisy, thistles, wormseed mustard.

SUDBURY.

Warren.—Thistles, annual sow thistle, lambs' quarters, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat.

VICTORIA.

Verulam.—Thistles, curled dock, wild vetches, sow thistle, many minor weeds.

WATERLOO.

S. Waterloo.—Wild buckwheat, curled dock, false flax, purple cockle, chess, ragweed, mayweed, bitter dock, thistles, couch.

WELLAND.

Bertie.—Ragweed, thistles, stinking mayweed, wild buckwheat, milkweed, plantain, curled dock, wild lettuce, annual sow thistle, St. John's wort, tares, couch, mustard.

Welland.—Ragweed, thistles, curled dock, mayweed, wormseed mustard, milkweed, wild lettuce.

WELLINGTON.

Centre Wellington.—Sow thistle, minor weeds.

Mount Forest.—Wild oats, sow thistle, minor weeds.

Puslinch.—Thistles, red dock, bladder campion, blue burr, ragweed, sow thistle, milkweed, buckhorn, chickweed, mustard.

WENTWORTH.

W. Flamboro.—Thistle, daisy, red dock, bindweed, sow thistle.

YORK.

Richmond Hill.—Sow thistle, wild oats, couch.

Scarboro.—Ragweed, sow thistle, couch.

THIN-HULLED OATS GIVE THE BEST FOOD VALUE.

An expert grain grower calls attention to the greater feeding value of thin-hulled oats as compared with those with thick ones.

"As oats are the leading grain crop in Ontario and the bulk of them are fed to stock on the farm, the farmer should be doubly interested in growing those which possess the highest food value. There is a variation of from 20 to 50 per cent. of husk between varieties. When we consider that husk, or hulls, have practically no feeding value we can see the importance of growing a variety, having a thin hull.

"Take oats with 20 per cent. hull. This means that every bushel contains 27¼ lbs. of kernel and 6¾ lbs. husk. Take other varieties with 50 per cent. hull, and we have only 17 lbs. kernel—a difference of 10¼ lbs. per bushel. Knowing the high value of oatmeal as a food for man and beast—better than wheat or barley meal, and nearly as good as peas—we cannot fail to see the great difference between the two in actual value. Taking oats at 40 cents per bushel there is a difference of 15c. per bushel in favor of the thin-hulled variety.

"Taking the average of 10 acres on each 100 acre farm, with a yield of 40 bushels to the acre, we get in a thin-hulled variety two tons more nutriment than in a thick-hulled one. This being so, is it not worth our while to see that we sow the right varieties? Nor is this the only advantage. Heavy hulled varieties are not heavy yielders. In our experience they do not yield as well as the light hulls do; besides they require more moisture to germinate them. This tells against them in a dry spring, and for this same reason shed grains will often germinate before fall plowing and consequently they grow up the next spring to the detriment of the succeeding crop. A thin-hulled oat is known by its wide open bosom. Lay a kernel with its oval side downward, the bosom will then be up. There should be a good space with only a film over it. In a coarse oat the opposite will be observed. We cannot name varieties—they are far too numerous, and we expect some varieties have many different names. The Banner, Abundance, Siberian, Lincoln, and Thousand Dollar are among the best, while Tartar King, Storm King, Egyptian, and Early Gothland are among the objectionable varieties, because while they weigh, look and handle well, the nutriment is not in them.

"Another point we would mention here, is that thick seeding increases the amount of hull. This is because more plants occupy the ground than can be supported, and the result is that a goodly number of imperfectly developed grains are produced. Plumpness in all grains is to be sought after. This can be obtained only by giving each plant sufficient space for full development. One bushel of first class seed per acre will put the grain two inches apart in rows seven inches wide. This should be sufficient on land of good fertility; one and a half bushels by measure should be sufficient in any case. Heavy seeding, especially of inferior seed, is the real cause of so many light oats and of the (so-called) blighted grains with nothing in them."

APPENDIX

TO

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1911

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS AND PRIZE WINNING GRAIN AT WINTER FAIRS.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

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APPENDIX TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES REPORT, 1911.

Results of Standing Field Crop Competitions and Prize Winners in Grain and Sheaves at the Canadian National Exhibition and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs.

A cool, late Spring, followed by excessive drought, caused the grain and root crops of Ontario in 1911 in most sections to be below the average as to quantity and quality. Corn was, however, an exception, the fine, dry weather inducing in that crop a steady growth, which developed into tall stalks with a bountiful number of well-filled ears. Where up-to-date methods of cultivation and drainage were adopted the effects of this dry season have been largely overcome.

In spite of adverse weather conditions, the interest taken by farmers in the Standing Field Crop Competitions shows no signs of abatement. One hundred and ten Societies entered the Competition this year, but six failed to comply with the rules and regulations. Of the 104, seventy-two selected oats, ten, potatoes, five, fall wheat, two, spring wheat, five, barley, eight, corn, one, peas and one, beans. As in previous years the Department of Agriculture contributed $30 out of the $50 offered in prizes by each Society.

The manner in which this work has grown is shown by the fact that over 60 judges were required to inspect and score the fields entered for competition in 1911. Those engaged in this work met at Guelph and took a short course in field crop judging and the identification of different varieties of weeds which have become, in recent years, such a serious drawback to the agriculturists of Ontario. Through this method those employed were enabled to arrive at a uniform system of marking score cards. The expenditure in this connection, and the services and expenses of judges were all defrayed by the Ontario Government.

The treatment of seed grain with bluestone and other mediums for the prevention of smut is not much practised, only a few farmers having carried out this beneficial work in 1911. There is also still a deplorable lack of care in selecting seed. Many of the fields of oats judged had a percentage of barley and other kinds of grain in them. In other cases there were mixtures of different varieties of oats which lowered the scores of those fields, no matter how good the crop was in other respects. This mixture of varieties of similar kinds of grain also caused unevenness in the ripening process. An early variety mixed with a late one meant that some heads would be fully ripe, while others were in the green stage.

The number of farmers who competed was 1,700 and the acreage 28,000.

On the whole, the crops in the Competition this year showed a marked improvement in the cultivation given them and in freedom from weeds.

One of the most attractive exhibits this year at the Canadian National Exhibition was the mammoth grain and fruit pyramids, composed of grain in neatly stencilled sacks and crystal globes, and sheaves from the first three prize winners in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. The mixture of the highly colored fruit and the golden grain was a sight that not only gladdened the hearts of the tens of thousands of farmers who visited the Horticultural Building in which the exhibit was located, but, also, the city dwellers gazed with astonishment at the finished products of the farm homes of this banner Province. And over all swept the

streamer printed in blue and gold "Ontario farmers' invested capital one billion, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars."

In order that no injustice would be done to any portion of the Province, it was divided into three districts for both grain and sheaves and the following prize money offered in each at the Canadian National Exhibition:

SHEAVES. Fall wheat, Spring wheat, oats and barley:—
1st, $8.00; 2nd, $6.00; 3rd, $5.00: for each kind of grain.

GRAIN IN SACKS. Fall wheat, Spring wheat, oats and barley:—
1st, $10.00; 2nd, $8.00; 3rd, $6.00; for each variety.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN THAT WON IN THE FIELDS.

The grain which won in the fields but did not win at the Canadian National and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs was sold by auction and the proceeds refunded to the exhibitors. In previous years fully 90 per cent. of this grain was sold to seedsmen, who, in turn, retailed it to farmers. This method has completely changed and nearly all the grain offered this year was purchased by individual agriculturists. Oats still continue to be the largest single field crop grown in Ontario. Some of the samples exhibited heretofore contained small quantities of wild oats, but this year all grain containing this noxious weed was debarred from exhibition, the regulations providing that such would be promptly returned to the exhibitor. The rule has proved so satisfactory that this year at Guelph not one seed of wild oats was discovered by Prof. Zavitz and his assistants in upwards of 100 bushels exhibited.

If for no other reason than the one cited above, these competitions have fully justified their existence.

The grain and potatoes which won prizes at these exhibitions have been distributed to the agricultural specialists in the different sections of the Province, under the rules governing the same. This manner of widely distributing good seed is meeting with the hearty approval of Ontario Agriculturists.

Five thousand copies of the Appendix to the Agricultural Societies Report embodying the names, addresses and scores of the competitors, and varieties of grain are printed each year by the Ontario Government, and are proving a splendid advertisement for the prize winners, who inform the Department of Agriculture that no difficulty is experienced in disposing of their prize winning grain for, in some instances, 200 per cent. above market prices. One farmer has reported that he sold several hundred bushels of seed oats at $2.50 a bushel, when, formerly, he was obliged to sell his crop at an average of 60 cents a bushel. The report of the Field Crop Competitions has been in great demand by seedsmen and leading agriculturists, who are enabled by this means to get into direct communication with those who have first class seed grain for sale. Through the good offices of Secretary L. H. Newman, of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, I am arranging for the distribution of 1,000 bushels of pedigreed Banner oats among the Agricultural Societies of Ontario. This grain will be carefully examined by Mr. Newman and each sack will be sealed and a tag attached thereto giving full instructions as to the proper methods of seeding and cultivation.

I am looking forward to the time when the 360 well organized Agricultural Societies in this Province will engage in this splendid educational work for better field crops in Canada's Banner Province.

J. LOCKIE WILSON,
Superintendent.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. H. Porter, Petrolea.							
Jas. McNaughton, Ohswekin	.....	13⅜	17½	6⅝	15½	16⅜	70½
Geo. Smith, Burtch	Stirling	13¼	18	7½	15	14⅗	68
Hardy Miller, Ohswekin	Sensation	14¼	16	7¼	14	16½	67¾
P. J. Atkins, Six Nations	Silver Mine	13⅜	15⅝	6	15	17	67½
Wellington Green, Ohswekin....	White Irish	13½	15	7	12	19	66½
Edward Millar do	Banner	14	14½	7	15	15½	66
Wm. Smith, Burtch	.....	11½	16	6½	15½	15⅝	65½
E. S. Garlow, Ohswekin	Mammoth Cluster	14	13	7	13	17¼	64¼
Fred Martin do	Quaker	13⅜	14⅜	7¼	11	17⅓	64
A. Russell, Hagersville	Mammoth Cluster	14½	14	7	14	14½	63¾
Arthur Anderson, Ohswekin....	Silver Mine	12	17	7	11	15½	62½
Geo. E. Powless do	Banner	12⅜	15	7	12	15½	62
A. H. Lottridge do	Great Dane	11⅜	15	8	14	12½	61¼
Wm. Jamieson do	Amer. Banner ...	11½	16	6	13	14½	61¼
Geo. E. Curley do	Banner	12½	14	6	13	15	60½
Chancy Garlow, Newport	Salzer's National.	11½	16	5	13	14½	59⅝
Robert Hill, Ohswekin.....	Sensation	12¼	11	6½	14	15⅝	59½
Jacob Bumberry do	Mammoth Cluster	11	16	7	10	14½	58¾
Jno. C. Anderson do	Silver Mine	9¼	14	7	10	12	52¼
Edward Martin do	Banner	12	10	6	8	13	49
BRUCE.							
CARRICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Beckett, S. Pelham.							
Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay....	Sensation	17	23	9	19	21	89
J. G. Thomson do	Banner	16	24	8	18	20	86
Jacob Miller do	Imp. Ligowa	15	22	9	17	21	84
Michael Fischer, Formosa	Banner	15	23	9	17	19	83
Jno. M. Fischer, Mildmay	do	16	22	9	15	20	82
G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater	Bumper King	16	16	8	15	22	77
N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance	15	16	8	16	21	76
Matt. Weiler, Formosa	Banner	14	16	9	17	19	75
M. Filsinger, Mildmay.....	Golden Chaff	16	14	7	16	20	73
Geo. Klein do	Siberian	13	16	8	15	20	72
CHESLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Feversham.							
Dan. McGill, Paisley	Sensation	20	24	9	19	25	97
Robt. Oswald, Chesley	Siberian	19	24	9	18	24	94

* General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

† Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitor in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CHESLEY AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
And. Thomson, Mickle	Banner	18	22	9	18	21	88
Jno. Wright, Chesley	Friesland	16½	20	8½	16	23	84
Jno. Armstrong, do	Banner	16½	22	4½	18	19	80
Ed. Latimer do	do	18½	16	6	14	23½	78
Robt. Milburne do	Rosedale	13½	18	6	18	18½	74
Peter McTavish, do	Banner	18½	10	8	18	19	73½
Robt. Miller, do	White Swedish	17	8½	8	16	22	71½
D'd. Willoughby, do	Banner	17	10	8	14	22	71
W. McManus, do	Tartar King	15	20	7	10	17	69
S. M. Ewart, do	do	14½	14	6	10	17	61½
W. H. Kidd, Mickle	Reg. Abundance	13½	12	8	12	16	61
Jas. E. Cass, Chesley	Sensation	16	12	6	8	18	60
Peter Kirkwood, do	Ligowa	14½	12	7	8	17	58½
Jas. Crerar, do	Siberian	14	12	8	8	14	56
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Feversham.							
W. D. Bradley, Reid's Corners	....	17½	23	7½	16	22	86
P. A. Reid & Sons, do	Danish Island	17½	18	9	18	23	85½
W. R. McDonald, Ripley	Reg. Abundance	15½	22	9	19	19	84½
And. McMurchy, Chesley	Abundance	18	20	7½	18	20	83½
Jno. McCharles, Clover Valley	Sensation	15½	22	5	17	20½	80
W. J. Roulston, do	Reg. Abundance	15	20	8	17	19	79
Arch. McCauley, Ripley	Sensation	17	16	7	16	22	78
David McDonald, do	.....	15½	22	7	14	19	77½
And. Johnson, do	.....	15½	20	4	18	19	76½
Jno. L. Bowers, do	.....	13	14	6	18	16	67
LUCKNOW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Beckett, S. Pelham.							
Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance	17	23	9	19	22	90
J. McLeod, do	do	17	23	8	20	21	89
Jas. Baird do	Sensation	17	20	8	19	21	85
McKenzie Bros. do	White Danish	15	22	8	18	21	84
Watson Bros. do	20th Century	17	20	7	19	20	83
Jas. Alton, Belfast	Banner	15	19	9	16	22	81
W. A. Wilson, Lucknow	Sensation	13	22	7	18	20	80
Wm. McQuillin, St. Helens	White Danish	16	16	9	15	22	78
McKay Bros., Lucknow	do	16	19	7	17	18	77
Albert Alton, Belfast	Banner	13	21	7	17	18	76
P. J. Downey, Clover Valley	New Sensation	16	16	9	12	21	74
Alex. Thompson, Ripley	Sensation	14	18	7	17	17	73
Daniel Alton, Lanes	Champion	14	20	7	14	17	72
Neil Murdock, Lucknow	Ligowa	15	20	9	10	18	72
G. S. Robertson, do	Siberian	14	16	8	14	18	70

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TEESWATER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. S. Beckett, S. Pelham							
Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King	17	22	9	19	22	89
Robt. Keith, do	Siberian	19	22	9	16	19	85
Wm. McKenzie, do	Imp. Siberian	16	23	8	16	21	84
J. S. Armstrong do	Siberian	16	22	9	15	18	80
Kenneth McKenzie do	do	16	22	9	14	18	79
Wm. G. Moffatt, do	do	15	22	8	15	18	78
And. McKague do	do	14	20	9	16	18	77
Jas. Moffatt, do	do	14	20	9	14	18	75
E. J. Jackson do	20th Century	16	16	7	12	18	69
W. H. Arkell, do	Siberian	16	10	8	15	18	67
CARLETON.							
CARLETON CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. D. Campbell, Morrisburg.							
Geo. Boyce, Merrivale	Ped. Banner	20	24	9½	20	23	96½
S. G. Gourlay, Diamond	Banner	17½	24	8	19	20	88½
Thos. Seabrook, Richmond	do	18⅔	20	9	18	22⅓	88
Jno. B. Wilson, Watterson's Cor.	White Danish	17	22	8	19	20	86
Geo. E. Bradley, Carsonby	Banner	15	23	9	18	20	85
Frank Healey, Richmond	do	16½	20	9	16	23	84½
A. H. Foster, Twin Elm	do	13	23	9	19	20	84
Milton Seabrook, Richmond	do	16	20	8	18	22	84
Jas. Findley, do	do	13½	20	9	14	20	76½
Chas. Moore do	New Scottish Chief	18	12	9	12	23	74
Geo. Moore do	Banner	16	15	9	15	19	74
A. C. Lackey, Stanley's Corners.	Scottish Chief	15	16	7	19	15	72
Robt. Richardson, South March	Banner	13	12	7	18	19	69
Wm. Nixon, Richmond	do	16	5	8	19	19	67
DUFFERIN.							
DUFFERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Walter Baldock, Mt. Charles.							
Jno. McNaughton, Camilla	Great Dane	17	23	9	19	21	89
Vernet Armstrong, Connor	$1000.	17	22	9	19	21	88
Jos. Gillespie, Orangeville	Prince Royal	17	21	9	19	21	87
R. J. Patterson do	Stirling	17	22	9	19	19	86
Jos. Jackson do	20th Century	17	24	9	19	16	85
J. B. Walker do	Prince Royal	16	23	9	19	16	83
W. H. Hunter, The Maples	$1000	16	20	9	19	16	80
Robt. Sproule, Orangeville	Am. Banner	14	21	8	19	15	77
H. Hewson do	Mammoth Cluster	14	21	8	19	15	77
Robt. Bower do	do	14	20	8	18	14	74
Albert Simpson, The Maples	do	14	19	8	15	14	70

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DUFFERIN.—*Continued.*							
DUFFERIN AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
Nelson Black, The Maples	Prince Royal	14	19	8	15	14	70
Chas. Hughson, Orangeville	do	14	19	8	15	14	70
Nelson F. Hughson do	Early Cluster ..	14	16	8	18	14	70
Wm. McCluskey, do	.. ..	15	15	8	17	15	70
Geo. H. Lightle, The Maples ..	Prince Royal	14	16	8	17	14	69
Harry Bowen, Orangeville	Early Cluster ...	14	15	8	18	14	69
J. Woodland do	Bumper King	13	17	7	17	15	69
Geo. Hodgson do	Dodd's White ...	13	13	9	19	14	68
W. A. Dowling, Mono Mills ...	Am. Banner	13	12	7	17	15	64
Jno. J. Ellis, Orangeville	Mammoth Cluster	12	15	6	16	14	63
Sam Island do	do	12	15	7	15	13	62
W. A. Island do	$1000.	12	15	7	15	13	62
Isaiah Sargent, do	Mammoth Cluster	12	15	7	10	13	57
DUFFERIN CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Walter Baldock, Mt. Charles.							
Wm. Hudd, Horning's Mills ..	Irish White	17½	23	9	19	22½	91
R. M. Mortimer and Son, Honeywood	Reg. Abundance .	17	24	8	19	22	90
Lemuel Ostrander, Redickville .	$1000	17	23	8	18	22	88
George E. Foster, Honeywood .	Ligowa	17	22	8	18	22	87
W. H. Hall, Whitfield	Irish White	16	21	9	18	22	86
Archie Greer, Perm.	Imp. Ligowa ...	15	21	9	18	21	84
Major Gabriel, Shelburne	Ligowa	15	19	9	18	20	81
Rice Hill, Whitfield	Great Dane	15	20	7	18	20	80
T. J. Holmes do	do	15	20	7	18	20	80
Alex. McFarlane, Keldon	White Wave	15	19	7	18	20	79
W. S. Murdy, Honeywood	Reg. Abundance .	15	17	7	18	20	77
Elmer Lightheart, Shelburne ..	Reg. Banner	15	15	7	18	19	74
Thos. Sproule, do ..	Reg. Abundance .	15	15	7	18	19	74
DUNDAS.							
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt Shields, Lansdowne							
R. K. Graham, South Mountain	Wide Awake	20	24½	8½	20	22	95
Jas. Shannon do	Banner	17	24	9	19½	23½	93
Elgin Montgomery, do	New Sensation ..	16	23	8½	19¾	23	90
Wm. Clelland do	do ..	17	21	9	20	22¾	89½
W. J. Mulloy, Winchester	New Sensation ..	16	23	8	18½	23½	89
Jno. Black, South Mountain ..	Newmarket	12½	23½	9	18½	23½	87
Jas. Murdock do ..	do	10	22½	8	18½	19	78
Robt. Mulholland do ..	do	5	23	7	17	21	73
Wm. Timmins, Inkerman	Wide Awake ...	10½	14	8	17½	19	69
Wm. Mullan do	.....	12	13	8	14	20	67
Robt. Johnston, South Mountain	Banner	13½	16	7	12	16	64½
Byron Timmins, Inkerman	20th Century	10	16	7	13	17	63
Wm. Johnston, South Mountain	Banner	12	14	9	10½	15½	61
Jno. B. Smith, Mountain	Newmarket	10	11	7	14	18	60
Andrew Barkley, Inkerman ...	Banner	4	14	6	18	17	59

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DUNDAS.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt Shields, Lansdowne							
R. W. Justus, Winchester	New Sensation ..	15⅗	24½	7	18½	21½	87
R. D. Cheney do	Siberian	16⅗	23⅔	7	18⅗	19	84⅓
Jno. E. Hutt do	....	15½	20	7	18⅘	22⅗	83⅓
Sam. Fulton do	....	10	23½	8	18	20⅗	80
J. E. Gray, Chesterville	....	16	20	6	17	18½	77⅓
Fred Christie, Winchester	....	13½	21	6	18½	18	77
Dan. Campbell, Ormond	20th Century	16	11	8⅓	19	21⅓	76
Louis Flora, Winchester	do	13	16⅓	7	18	19	73⅓
W. J. Steele, Winchester	20th Century ...	13⅓	16⅔	6	17	19⅓	72⅔
Jas. Scott, do	do	14	15	8	14	19	70
Frank Parker, do	Irish White	9	22	5	18	15	69
Geo. E. Earle, Melvin	do	13⅓	16⅓	5	10½	20½	66
D. Christie & Son, Winchester ..	Siberian	11½	11½	7	17	18	65
M. R. Black do ..	....	13	13	6	16	16	64
Ernest Erratt, do ..	....	10	12½	7	13	17⅓	60
Wm. Schwerdfeger do ..	....	12⅖	10	8	12	17	59⅕
C. B. Timmins do ..	....	7	9	5	10	13½	44⅓
DURHAM.							
CARTWRIGHT AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale							
Albert W. Wright, Blackstock .	Derby	17½	22	8½	19	22	89
Jno. H. Devitt, do . .	Prince Royal	16⅖	22	9	18	22	87½
Jno. Mountjoy, Nestleton Sta. ..	Mammoth Cluster	17	20	9	18	22	86
Jno. Wright, Blackstock	Prince Royal ...	17⅖	20	8	18	22	85⅕
Thos. Stinson do	Black Tartarian .	16	20	9	18	22	85
David Malcolm, Nestleton	Prince Royal	16½	20	9	17	22	84½
Anson Taylor, Blackstock	do	14⅖	22	8	18	20	82½
J. P. Trewin do	White Prolific ..	18	15	8	18	23	82
Fred. Taylor do	Prince Royal	13	22	8	18	19⅕	80½
Jas. Malcolm, Nestleton	Prince Royal	12	18	8	17	18	73
Wm. Burton, Blackstock	English Derby ...	14	12	8	15	18½	67½
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale.							
D. Sutton, Millbrook	White Grant	17½	23	9	18	22½	90
T. A. Kelly, Kelmar	Amer. Banner ..	18	22	8	18	22	88
Geo. Brown, Millbrook	Dew Drop	15⅗	20	8	18	20	81⅗
A. J. Henderson do	White Giant	14	18	8	18	20½	78½
J. W. Hamilton do	Amer. Banner ...	13½	20	6	18	19	76½
Robt. Walsh do	White Champion	14	18	8	15	21	76
G. S. Thorne do	Golden Beauty ..	14	16	8	18	19	75
R. J. McKnight do	Dew Drop	16	13	7	18	20½	74½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
DURHAM.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(25)	(20)	(100)
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
Bruce Sharp, Ida	$1000	14½	15	8	17	19	73½
T. A. Campbell, Millbrook	Amer. Banner	13	15	8	18	18	72
N. M. Henry do	do	12	16	7	17	19	71
H. Bell do	White Giant	15½	11	8	15	20½	70
W. R. Shields, Mt. Pleasant		15½	18	7	10	19	69½
T. H. Aiken, Millbrook	White Giant	14	9	8	10	21	62
ORONO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.							
A. J. Tamblyn, Orono	Waverley	17½	20	8	18	22	85½
Arthur McKay, Starkville	Imp. Ligowa	17½	18	9	17	21	82½
C. G. Armstrong, Orono	Banner	18	12	9	18	23	80
A. A. Powers. do	Waverley	15½	21	6	18	19	79½
W. J. Stutt, do	Sensation	15	20	7	16	20	78
R. Gray, Newcastle	Mammoth Cluster	18	12	9	16	22	77
C. L. Powers, Kirby	Waverley	14	20	6	17	18	75
F. W. L. Tamblyn, Orono	do	15	15	7	15	21	73
Geo. W. S. Waddell, do	New Siberian	14	17	7	14	19	71
ELGIN.							
SOUTH DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—E. Robinson, Guelph.							
Vernon Farrow, Avon	Abundance	16½	22	8	19	21	86½
Geo. W. Smith, Springfield	Garton's Abundance	16	22	8	19	21	86
D. Clapton, Brownsville	Tartar King	17	24	8	14	20	83
Daniel E. Shively, Springfield	White Giant	13½	22	7	19	21	82½
Irwin Moore, do	Storm King	16½	23	7	14	21½	82
Levi Moyer, do	20th Century	15	22	7	16	20½	80½
W. Brooks, do	Banner	15	24	8	15	18	80
Elgin Moore, do	Silver King	14	22	8	16	19	79
J. R. Walker, do	Clydesdale	15	21	7	15	20½	78½
Simon Charlton, do	Black	14½	22	7	14	21	78½
James Smith, do	Tartar King	15½	22	7½	14	19	78
J. Arthur Baker, do	Storm King	15	22	8	14	19	78
Sylvester Charlton. do	Siberian	13½	20	9	14	19	75½
FRONTENAC.							
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.							
A. E. Weller, Kingston Station	Abundance	17	20	9	18	22½	86½
Chas. Redden, Westbrook	Banner	20	22	9	12	23	86
A. Day, Collin's Bay	Dewdrop	18	20	8	18	21	85

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
FRONTENAC.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY—*Con.*							
Delbert Ames, Westbrook	Banner	19	20	9	12	23	83
J. L. F. Sproule, do	do	17½	19	9	13	22	80½
Jas. Keyes, Cataraqui	do	16½	16	8½	18	21	80
F. J. Gates, Westbrook	do	15	20	8½	15	19	77½
E. K. Purdy, Cataraqui	do	18½	11½	8	18	21	77
A. Keyes, Collins Bay	Dewdrop	19	10	8	18	21	76
Geo. Guess, Cataraqui	Banner	18½	12	8	15	21½	75
M. Fowler, Glenburnie		18	14	9	12	22	75
Frank Truedell, Collin's Bay	Banner	16½	14	9	12	23	74½
W. E. Topliffe, Glenvale	do	17	14	7	14	21	73
J. H. Simpson, Cataraqui		15½	14	8	15	20	72½
Jas. Reid, Glenburnie		17	14	8	12	21	72
GLENGARRY.							
KENYON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.							
Alex. McLean, St. Elmo	Banner	19	24	8	19	23	93
Wm. T. Arkenstell, Athol	do	18	24	8	19	23	92
F. F. & A. A. Campbell, Athol	do	17	23	9	18	22	89
F. S. Campbell, Dominionville	Reg. Abundance	17	21	8½	20	22	88½
Geo. Bennett, Sandringham	Banner	15½	23½	8	17	22½	86½
J. J. Campbell, Athol	do	15½	22	7	19	21½	85
A. D. Munroe, Maxville		16½	22	8	16	22	84½
Tom Blaney, do	Siberian	15	23	8	18	20	84
J. J. Kennedy, do	do	15	23	8½	18	19	83½
Chas. Morrow, do	Banner	17½	20	8	15	22½	83
Norman Campbell, Athol	do	15½	23	8	15	20½	82
W. F. Campbell, do	do	16½	20	8	15½	20	80
J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill	Banner	15½	20	7	15	21½	79
W. E. McKillican, St. Elmo	Siberian	14	18	8	16	21½	77½
A. T. Bennett, Athol	Banner	13½	20	7	15	20	75½
Malcolm McPherson, St. Elmo	do	13	20	8	15	18	74
GREY.							
COLLINGWOOD TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.							
Chas. Parkinson, Clarksburg	Banner	16	24	7	15	22	84
Alex. McCowan, Ravenna	do	15	24	7	15	18	79
Foster Bros, Clarksburg	Lincoln & Banner	17	15	8	18	20	78
H. Matthews, do	Banner	13	24	8	15	13	73
A. Kentner, do	do	14	15	8	15	19	71
Thos. McMurchy, Loree	Sensation	15	20	7	15	13	70
R. Ruthven, Clarksburg	Probstar	14	20	7	15	13	69
Jas. H. Irwin, do	White Snowdrop	16	8	5	10	18	57

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. W Sexsmith, Ridgeway.							
Morris Biddell, Kemble		18	23½	9½	19	23½	93½
Chas. Garvie, do		17½	22	9	19	23	90½
Homer Hulbert, do		18½	20	9	19	23½	90
Wesley Shier, North Keppel		18	20	9	19	23	89
R. C. Davidson, Lake Charles		17½	23	5	19	24	88½
Daniel Davidson, Kemble		16½	23	9	18	21½	88
Jno. Taylor, do		18½	18	9	19	22½	87
Douglas Davidson, do		17½	18	9	19	23	86½
Jas. King, do		16½	20	9½	19	21½	86½
Jas. Gardiner, do		17	20	9	19	21¾	86¾
Alex. Campbell, do		17	20	8	19	22	86
Wm. Merchant, Lake Charles		16	21	8	19½	21	85½
Chas. Johnston, Kemble		17	17	9	19	23	85
W. J. Shaw, do		17	16	9	18	21	81
Geo. Crampton, do		16½	18	9	16½	20½	80½
Thos. Johnston, do		17½	16	7	16	23	79½
W. Jennings, do		16	16	6	16	20	74
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway.							
Jno. Black, Kilsyth	Manitoba	18	23	8	19	24	92
David Waddell, do	do	18	22½	8	19	23	90½
Wm. Breen, do	Mammoth Cluster	17½	23½	8	19	22	90
S. Porteous, Squire	Manitoba	19	21	9½	17	23	89½
Wm. Thompson, do	Mammoth Cluster	17	22½	10	18	21	88½
Robt. S. Mundle, do	Amer. Beauty	17	21	8½	19	22	87½
Ernest Fleming, Kilsyth	Ligowa	16	20	8	18	19	81
J. W. Minnion, Jackson	Scarboro	17	19	8	14	22	80
J. A. Forgrave, do	Silver Mine	16	18	9	18½	18	79½
E. H. Coulter, Squire	Manitoba	17	15	8	16	23	79
Alex. Garvie, Kilsyth	Amer. Beauty	14	23	9	18	14	78
W. H. Hiltz, do	do	15	16½	8	18	20	77½
OSPREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Darius McClure, Huttonville.							
J. A. Kernahan, Feversham	Reg. Abundance	18	22	8	19	23½	90½
E. Buckingham, Maxwell	Banner	18	22	9	10	22	81
R. J. Alister, Feversham	New Century	17	15	8	18	22	80
Hugh Fenwick, do	Reg. Banner	16½	22	9	10	19	76½
W. C. Cooper, Gibraltar	Banner	13	20	8	16	17½	74½
Geo. Whewell, Feversham	Liberty	14½	12½	8	18	19½	72½
W. H. Guy, Maxwell	Daubeny	15	10	8	17	19½	69½
F. P. D. Spofford, do	do	13½	13	8	16	17½	68
Louis W. Kerton, do	Newmarket	13½	14	8	15	16½	67
Jas. Henderson, do	New Century	13	12½	8	17	15	65½
Jas. Elliott, Feversham	Great Dane	12½	12½	8	17	15	65

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Darius McClure, Huttonville.							
Thos. Ritchie, Durham	White Cluster	15½	20	9	17	21	82½
Jos. Atkinson, do	Siberian	16½	18	8	18	21	81½
Wm. Weir, do	do	16	18	8	17	21	80
Daniel Edge, Edgehill	do	14	20	8	18	17½	77½
H. S. Hunt, Vickers	Prince Royal	14	18	8	17	18½	75½
Thos. McGirr, Durham	Banner	14	16	8	18	17	73
Arthur Edge, Edgehill	Sheffield Standard	13	16	8	17	18	72
W. A. Livingstone, Vickers	Prince Royal	14	12½	8	17	19	70½
Geo. Binnie, Bunessan	$1,000	15	12½	8	17	17	69½
Jas. Park, Vickers	Ligowa	12	16	8	17	15	68
HALDIMAND.							
WALPOLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. H. Porter, Petrolea.							
Thos. Curwane, Jarvis	Ligowa	15½	22	6½	18	21½	83½
G. L. Miller, Varency	Banner	16½	20	6½	17	22½	82½
Jos. Peacock, Sandusk	Ligowa	14½	17½	6½	16	19	74
J. J. Parson, Jarvis	Mammoth Cluster	14½	17	5	16	20½	73
E. Walker, do	Siberian	14½	16	7	15	20	72½
Robt. Miller, Varency	Ligowa	15	16	6½	15	19½	72½
R. W. Mason, Jarvis	Banner	14	15	8	15	17½	69½
Thos. Brown, Varency	Ligowa	12	19	7	14	13½	65½
Jas. Hayslett, Jarvis	Sensation	12	10	6½	15	15	58½
J. C. Sanderson, do	Irish White	13	12	7	10	14	56
HALTON.							
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. A. Kelly, Aldborough							
Robt. Patterson, Zimmerman	Scottish Chief	16	24	7	15	21	83
Jas. H. Wilson, Milton	Ligowa	14	24	7	17	20	82
Ed. McCann, Omagh	White Wave	15	24	7	17	18	81
Wm. Dixon, Milton	20th Century	13	22	7	17	19	78
G. E. Gastle, do	Great Dane	13	20	7	17	18	75
M. Williamson, Esquesing	Banner	13	22	7	14	18	74
Paul S. Kennedy, Acton	Bumper King	13	20	6	16	18	73
Ronald McDonald, Scotch Block	Stirling	13	20	6	16	17	72
Fred Inman, Milton	White Wave	13	15	7	18	18	71
W. C. Chisholm, Mansewood	Great Dane	11	20	7	16	14	68
Wm. Main, Milton	Peerless	13	15	7	16	16	67
Andrew Wilson, Milton	Great Dane	12	15	7	16	16	66
Peter Hume, do	20th Century	13	12	7	16	17	65
G. B. Ellenton, do	Ligowa	10	12	6	15	18	61

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HASTINGS.							
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Emerson, Perth.							
Jno. Rollins, Cooper	Mammoth Cluster	19½	23½	8	17⅓	23	91⅙
A. H. Forrestall, Madoc	White Wave	19	21	9½	19	20	88½
H. Tokley, Queensboro	Main	19	23	9	14⅓	22	87⅓
C. J. Smith, Madoc	20th Century	17⅓	22½	9½	16	21	86⅓
W. F. Farrell, Hazzards Crs.	White Sensation.	16	18⅛	9½	19	22½	85⅓
Jas. A. Caskey, Madoc	Russian King	18	21	9	14	22	84
J. R. Broadworth, do	Storm King	17	20	8	17	21⅓	83⅓
T. A. McCoy, Cooper		17	21½	9	15	20	82½
J. A. Ketcheson, Madoc	Derby	15	22½	6	15	21	79½
W. T. Harris, do	20th Century	14½	23	9	10	19½	76
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Monaghan, Rose Hall							
Clayton Tucker, Stirling	Swedish Select	16½	23	8	18	22	87½
Thos. Montgomery do	Banner	16	22	8	18	22	86
Jas. A. Bailey, Stirling	White Coliseum	16	21	8	18	22	85
C. W. Thompson, do	Ligowa	14	22	8	18	22	84
C. N. Heath, do	Banner	14½	20	6	17⅓	21	79
W. T. Sine, Sine	Abundance	14½	18	7	17	20	76⅔
Gilbert Thompson, Sine	Siberian	12	23	8	17	15	75
A. B. Fargey, W. Huntingdon	Great Dane	13⅓	12	8	16	20½	70
HURON.							
HOWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—C. W. Buchanan, Florence.							
Harvey Sparling, Gorrie	Swedish Select	16	18	8	17	21½	80½
Richard Wilkin, Harriston	Lincoln	15½	17	8	17	18½	76
Ed. Krohn, Gorrie	Swedish Select	13	18	8½	18	15	72½
Jas. W. Edgar, Fordwich	do	13	19	7	17	16	72
E. A. Fallis do	Siberian	15⅓	16	7	14	19	71½
Jno. Pritchard, Redgrave	Lincoln	12	17	8	19	15	71
Chas. Dickert, do	Ligowa	15	10	7	18	18	68
J. J. Holland, Harriston	Swedish Select	11	17	7½	16	15½	67
Jno. Hyndman, Gorrie	Lincoln	12	12	6	16	15	61
Adam Ries, Clifford	Ligowa	12	10	7	10	16	55

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
KENT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—B. H Landels, O. A. C., Guelph.							
Dugal Crawford, Electric	Imp. Banner	17½	20	6½	18	21¾	83¾
Jno. Coveney, Baldoon	Reg. Abundance..	16¾	17½	8	17	19¾	79
David L. McCreary, Wallaceburg	Imp. Ligowa	17	20	8	14	19¼	78¼
Leo O'Neill, do	New Century	17½	18	8	12	20¾	76½
Dan Coveney, Baldoon	Reg. Abundance..	15¾	20	7½	16	16¾	76
Geo. Crawford, Electric	Imp. Banner	16	18	7	17	17¾	75¾
Langstaff Bros., Wallaceburg...	do	16	15	7½	18	18¼	74¼
Harry Forbes, Oldfield	Sensation	16½	15	8¼	15	18¾	73¾
J. E. Richardson, Wallaceburg.	Imp. Banner	14¾	18	4	19	16½	72¼
J. A. O'Neill do	New Century	17½	13	8	12	20¾	71¼
Crow Bros. do	Reg. Abundance..	16½	16	7½	13	17¾	70¾
H. A. McIntyre, Dresden	do	13½	14	7	20	15¾	70¼
W. A. Stover, Wallaceburg	Mammoth Cluster	12¼	17	7	9	16¼	61½
S. J. Harper, Tupperville	Prince Royal	12	15	7	8	14¾	56¾
Milton Langstaff, Wallaceburg..	Sheffield Standard	7¼	15	8	9	13¾	53
LAMBTON.							
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—B. H. Landels, O. A. C., Guelph.							
Robert Lithgow, Thedford	Amer. Banner ...	16	19	6	16	19	76
Robt. R. Anderson, do	do	16½	15	6	17½	19¾	74¾
Alex. Lithgow, do	do	15½	18	7½	17	16¾	74½
Robt. Tidball, do	White Cluster ...	15	18	7	17	17¼	74¼
R. D. Thompson, Widder	do	13½	15	6	15	16¾	66¼
Jno. Sercombe, Arkona	English White ..	14	14	6½	15	16¼	65¾
Jos. Molloy, Thedford	Imp. Abundance.	11½	15	8	17½	13½	65¼
Jno. Dallas do	Amer. Banner ...	13	22	6½	8	13	62½
Grant Thompson, Jericho	Uxbridge King ..	16	19	7	.....	15	57
Jno. Tidball, Thedford.....	Scottish White ..	13¾	19	6½	3	12½	54¾
W. H. Tidball, do	do	14½	19	6½	2	11½	53½
W. J. French, do	do	13½	19	5½	2	11½	51½
Jas. Walden do	do	11¾	16	5	.....	10	42¾
BROOKE & ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—E. Robinson, Guelph.							
Geo. H .Oke, Alvinston	Garton's Reg. Tartar King ..	18	20	9½	19	22½	89
Philip H. Frayne, Alvinston...	20th Century	16	23	8	17	22½	86½
Jno. McCallum, do ...	White Siberian ..	15½	24	8	17	21	85½
H. A. Gilroy, do ...	Banner	16	21	8½	17	21½	84

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LAMBTON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BROOKE & ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Cont'd.*							
Darwin Oke, Alvinston	20th Century	16½	19	8½	17	22½	83½
Geo. Lightfoot, do ...	do	16½	20	8	17	21½	83
Leslie W. Oke, do ...	do	14½	22	8	17	20½	82
Alex. R. McLachlin do ...	do	15	22	7	15	22	81
F. W. Oke, do ...	do	12½	22	9	17	15½	76
Jos. Barnes, do ...	Imp. Banner	13½	20	6	16	15½	71
LANARK.							
LANARK VILLAGE & BATHURST AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Howard Leavens, Chisholm.							
G. A. McFarlane, Balderson	Banner	17½	23	8	17	22	87½
W. M. Montgomery, Lanark	British Columbia.	17	21	9	16	23½	86½
Hy. Mather, Balderson	Imp. Banner	14	23	8	19	21	85
J. J. McCurdy, Lanark	Storm King	17	24	7½	16	19	83½
W. S. McIlquhan, do	Banner	17½	22	8	19	16½	83
Archie McTavish, Balderson ...	Ligowa	14½	22	8	17½	20½	82½
W. D. Cunningham, do ...	Emporium	16	23	9	16	18	82
W. McNaughton, do ...	Irish Victor	16	17	8	17	22	80
J. K. McKue, do ...	White Jewel	14½	20	7	18	20	79½
C. J. Bell, do ...	Ligowa	16	15	8	17	21	77
SOUTH LANARK AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon							
P. M. Campbell, Balderson	Mammoth Cluster	16½	23½	7	20	23	90
Alex. McGarry, McGarry	Banner	18	23	6	19	22⅝	88⅜
J. G. Wilson, Scotch Line	New Century	18	21	7	19	23	88
R. M. Anderson, Manion	Washington	17	20	6½	20	19½	83½
Geo. Oliver, Perth	Banner	18	16	7	18	24	83
Jno. H. Gibson, Scotch Line	do	16½	23	6½	18	18½	82½
Alfred Croskery, Perth	Ligowa	16½	23½	6	18	18¼	82¼
Jno. Shaw, Drummond Centre..	Bumper King ...	14	23	6	18	21	82
R. G. Millar, Manion	Washington	16	22	8	15	21	82
J. C. White, Perth	Banner	16½	20	7	19	19	81½
Roy McLaren, Drummond Centre	Bumper King ...	15	20	7	18	20⅞	80¾
Isaac Wilson, Balderson	Banner	16¾	23	3	18	20	80¾
E. R. Steadman, Richardson ..	do	15½	21	6	16	22	80½
Samuel Wilson, Allen's Mills ..	do	17	20	6	18	19	80
W P. Hands, Richardson	Danish White ...	14½	20	6	19	20½	80
J. M. Warren, Balderson	Ligowa	15	20	8	18	18⅝	79¾
J. A. Flintoff, Drummond Centre	Storm King	14	23	6	18	18½	79½
Peter S. McLaren, McGarry	New Sensation ..	17½	15	7	18	19½	77
R. E. White, Perth	$1,000	16¾	15	6	20	19	76¾

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OATS.

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LANARK.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH LANARK AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Andrew Hossie, Scotch Line ...	Prince Royal	17½	11	7	18	22	75½
Gilbert Wilson, Allin's Mills ..	do	16	16	6	17	19½	74½
Samuel Millar, do ..	Mammoth Cluster	13½	21	7	18	14	73½
Jno. F. Ferrier, Perth	Banner	15⅔	11	5	17	18	66½
R. G. Bourns, Scotch Line	do	14⅓	11	8	19	12½	65
Geo. Covell, Perth	White Danish ...	12¾	10	5½	19	15½	62¾
LEEDS.							
LANSDOWNE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.							
Samuel Donevan, Melcombe ...	Banner	17½	21	9	19	23½	90
W. H. D. Foley, Tilley	Newmarket	17½	22	6	19	22	86½
Wellington Landon, Wilstead ..	Abundance	16	17	8	19	21½	81½
R. W. Foley, Mitchellville	Newmarket	17	17⅓	6½	19	20½	80½
R. M. Heaslip, Melcombe	Banner	16⅔	14	8½	19	20½	78¾
Robt. Shields, Lansdowne	do	17½	20	6½	12	21½	77½
O. W. Landon, Melcombe	Golden Fleece ...	16	17	6	17	19	75
Richard H. Williams, Lansdowne	Abundance	17½	17	5	15	20	74½
H. F. Cook, Melcombe	Golden Fleece ...	14⅔	18	6	16	16	70⅔
Wesley Moore, Lansdowne ...	Newmarket	15	17	5	12	17½	66½
Thomas N. McRea, do	do	14½	16½	8	10	14½	63½
Jas. H. Moxley, Tilley	Banner	13½	18	6	10	15	62½
LINCOLN.							
PENINSULAR CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.							
T. N. Vance, Kimbo	Alberta	16½	23	8	19	22	88½
Morley Merrill, Fulton	Mammoth Cluster	16	23	8	18	22	87
M. B. Lawrason, Smithville	Centennial	15	20	8	18	23	84
Eliza Durham, do	Mortgage Lifter .	15	23	6	17	22	83
Thos. Kettle do	Storm King	13	21	10	18	20½	82½
Lawrence Martin, Tintern	Prince Royal	17	18	5	19	23	82
Book Bros., Grimsby	Silver Mine	14	23	7	18	19	81
W. J. Grant, Smithville	Mammoth Cluster	14	23	8	18	17	80
Wm. McCollum, Fulton	Sensation	12	21	9	17	20	79
Harvey Nelson, Wilcox	Northern Wonder	13	21	8	18	18	78
J. T. Taylor, Smithville	Banner	14	20	5	18	20	77
Jno. A. Book, do	Tartar King	14	20	8	13	21	76

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OATS.

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MIDDLESEX.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CHIPPEWA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.							
Louis Delary, Muncey	Jersey Cream	16½	19	8	18	21½	83
Myles McDougald, Middlemiss	Banner	15½	21	8	15	19½	79
Oliver Delary, do	do	15½	17	7½	18	19	77½
Jno. Sutherland, Muncey	Jersey Cream	14	18	7	14½	19	77½
Wesley Henry, Melbourne	Banner	14½	17	8	14	19	72
S. P. Miskokoman, Muncey	Mammoth Cluster	14	15	8	16	18	71
Dan. Deleary, do	Banner	11½	14	8	15½	20	69
Wilfrid Riley, Christina	do	12½	14	7	15	20½	69
Elijah Burch, Muncey		11	14	6½	16	17½	65
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—R. E Mortimer, Honeywood.							
K. Munroe, Glanworth	White Jewel	15	24	6	15	17½	77½
Geo. Riddell, Wilton Grove	Banner	17	22	5	13	19	76
H. Wilcox, do	White Jewel	16	22	6	9	19½	72½
W. B. Harding, Thorndale	Swedish Giant	14	22	4½	15	16½	72
Wm. Tanton, Byron	Bumper King	14½	21	5½	12	18½	71½
Jno. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	Irish White	14	22½	6	16	13	71½
D. Ferguson, Odell		16½	21	8	8	17	70½
Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron	Liberty	15½	20	5½	10	19	70
R. H. Harding, Thorndale	Gold Drop	14	21	4	12	18½	69½
MOSA AND EKFRID AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Hamilton, Tupperville.							
Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe	Swedish Giant	17	21½	9	17½	22	87
R. W. McKellar, do	Big Four	16	24	8	17	21½	86½
Jas. Walker, do	Banner	16	20	9	17	21	83
Jno. McAlpine, Strathburn	do	13½	20	7	18½	23½	82½
Abraham Burchell, Glencoe	Dodd's White	16	20	8	17	21	82
Jas. McRae, Alliance	do	13	17	7½	15	22½	75
Thos. Henderson, Glencoe	Sensation	14	15	8	17	20	74
Duncan McCallum, do	Dodd's White	15	12	8	17	19	71
NORTH MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—I. B. Henderson, Guelph							
Hughes Bros., Falkirk	Garton's Reg. Abundance	13½	24	8	19	21	85½
O'Neill Bros., do	Hasket	13½	22	8	19	20	82½
A. Stewart, Ailsa Craig	Banner	14	21	9	17	20	81
R. Cameron, do	Hasket	16	14	8	19	22	79
B. Rosser, do	Ligowa	15	20½	9	17	17	78½

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OATS.

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MIDDLESEX.—*Continued*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NORTH MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY. —*Continued.*							
C. Bean, Brinsley	Siberian	17	12	8	19	22	78
M. Kilmer, Ailsa Craig	Great Dane	13½	18	9	19	18	77½
D. McArthur, do	Banner	13	22	7½	18	16½	77
Ross Bros., Nairn	do	14½	19	8	17	18	76½
Gilbert Grieve, Duncrief	Wyatt	14	11	8	18	21½	72½
G. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig	Hasket	12½	15	8	19	18	72½
A. Hotson, do	White Jewel	11	17	9	17	16	70
D. Stewart, Falkirk	Banner	12½	16	8	15	18	69½
MUSKOKA.							
STEPHENSON & WATT AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.							
Thos. Hammell, Raymond	Banner	17	21	9	19	22	88
Geo. Hammell, do	do	16	22	9	19	21	87
Chas. Nichol, Port Sydney		16½	20	8	18	22	84½
Wm. Esson do	Banner	16½	20	6	16	21	79½
Geo. Wingfield, Utterson	Toogood's Abundance	14	18	5	18	20½	75½
David Etty, Raymond	Banner	11	18½	8	17½	20	75
Albert J. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch	12	20	9	16½	17	74½
Thos. Esson, Port Sydney	Irish White	11½	18	8	18	18½	74
Alfred Kay, do	Swedish Giant	13	18	6	17	18	72
Wm. J. Hammell, Raymond	Reg. Banner	11	18	8	17	18	72
Thos. Graham do	New Sensation	12½	16	7	16	20	71½
Walter Hamilton do	20th Century	12	18	7	14	20	71
W. B. Somerset, Port Sydney	Banner	12½	18	5	16	18	69½
Geo. Bnnn, Ullswater	do	12	15	7	16	19	69
Edward Hamilton, Raymond	20th Century	14	16	5	13	20	68
Thos. Howard, Allansville	Irish White	13	16	5	14	19	67
Wm. Suffern, Raymond		12	14	8	16	17	67
H. T. Vincent, Huntsville	Sheffield Standard	12	16	5	16	17	66
A. L. Hughes, Port Sydney	Swedish Giant	12	18	5	14	17	66
Jno. Billingsley, Raymond		11½	16	6	14	17	64½
NIPISSING.							
ENGLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph.							
Jas. Fields, Earlton	Sensation	14½	20	6	14	19	73½
Wilmer Cummer, do	do	15	18	6	15	19	73
Dan. Mulvehill ..do	do	14	20	6	14	18	72
C. M. Fraser, Brentha	Irish White	13	14	7	14	18	66
H. A. Honser, Earlton		11	17	6	14	17	65
H. V. W. Anderson, Englehart	Amer. Banner	10½	20	5	13	16	64½
Wm. Bangman, Earlton		9¼	18	6	13	18	64¼

NOTE.—**The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.**

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
NIPISSING.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ENGLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
A. Mailler, Earlton	.....	9	17	6	14	18	64
Alfred Carr do	Reg. Banner	10	16	7	14	17	64
Peter Keihma, Brentha	Irish White	10	15	7	14	18	64
Philip Schaffner do	do	11	14	5	15	19	64
Albert Monpetit, Earlton	.....	9	17	7	14	17	64
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.							
Zenon Mibardi, Verner	.....	16½	19	8	17	21	81½
L. Filiatreault do	Banner	15	18	7	17	22	79
Standish Onbrey do	do	13½	18	6	17	20	74½
J. A. Lecuyer do	.....	14	19	7	14	20	74
Jos. Aubin, do	.....	11½	16	7	16	20	70½
Jos. St. George do	Banner	13½	17	8	14	17	69½
A. Sylvestre do	.....	11½	17	5	15	19	67½
Alf. Limoges, Limoges	Banner	9½	15	6	15	20	65½
J. L. Sylvestre, Millerand	do	11½	16	5	16	17	65½
A. Legendre, Berthaville	.....	11½	17	6	10	20	64½
Moise Paquette, Verner	.....	10	16	8	13	17	64
Ambroise Foisy, Millerand	.....	10	13	6	14	19	62
Jos. Couter, do	Banner	10	13	7	14	17	61
Odilon Laprairie, Laprairieville	do	12½	14	6	10	17	59½
NORTHUMBERLAND							
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. D. Rogers, Kingston							
S. L. Terrill, Wooler	Banner	16	22	7	18	21	84
Jno. Alley do	Golden Giant	17	21	9	14	22	83
E. M. Wessels do	Abundance	16	21	6	18	21	82
H. Wessels, Trenton	Ligowa	14	22	7	18	19	80
W. W. Adams, Wooler	do	15	22	6	18	18	79
J. R. McMaster do	Tartar King	15	18	7	18	20	78
C. R. Terrill do	Banner	13	21	6	18	19½	77½
A. W. Masters do	.....	15½	16	7	17	20	75½
D. McColl do	Banner	14	18	6	16	19	73
T. C. Jones do	Ligowa	13	12	6	18	20	69
ONTARIO.							
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.							
F. W. Rilance, Beaverton	Bumper King	17	23	9	19	23	91
Hodgkinson & Tisdale do	Garton's Reg. Abundance	19	18	8	19	25	89
Jno. Westlake do	do	17	20	8	19	24	88
Dougald Brown do	Amer. Banner	18	22	9	16	22	87

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ONTARIO.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Con.*							
R. E. Gunn, Beaverton	Lincoln	17	18½	8	19	24	86½
F. S. McHattie do	Amer. Banner	17	22	8	18	20	85
Robt. Ross do	do	15	18	10	19	23	85
Jno. Morrison do	Newmarket	18	20	8	18	20	84
Jno. H. Veale do	Prince Royal	16	18	9	18	23	84
Robt. Gordon do	Banner	17	18	10	15	22	82
D. Graham, Cambridge	Abundance	14	25	6	18	19	82
D. McHattie, Beaverton	20th Century	16	18	7	18	23	82
OXFORD.							
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.							
Cohoe Bros., New Durham	Siberian	16	24	8	19	23	90
Edwin Butler, Norwich		17	22	8	19	23	89
Retter Bros. do	Siberian	17	20	9	19	23	88
Daniel Hutchison New Durham	Banner	15	22	8	19	23	87
Wm. Sangster, Norwich	Scottish Chief	15	21	8	18	24	86
Jno. McCormick, Burford	Siberian	16	21	8	18	22	85
A. W. DeLong, Norwich	Banner	11	24	8	19	22	84
Jno. McKee, do	Reg. Abundance	11	22	9	19	22	83
D. B. Cohoe, New Durham	Siberian	15	20	8	17	22	82
A. E. Hulet, Norwich	Scottish White	15	22	8	15	21	81
TILLSONBURG & DEREHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.							
Isaac Holland, Brownsville	White Jewel	17	17	7	16	19	76
Oliver Pettman, Tillsonburg	Green Mountain	16½	14	8	16	20	74½
Andrew Turnbull, Delmer	White Jewel	15	15	9	15	20	74
Ira D. Truefitt, Ostrander	do	15½	14	8	17	19	73½
R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg	Banner	14	16	8	16	19	73
Levi Fewster, Delmer	White Jewel	14½	14	8	15	19	70½
Jno. Sanderson, Culloden	do	11	17	9	14	19	70
T. R. Langrell, Ostrander	Abundance	12	15	8	16	18	69
Jno. T. Ferguson, Tillsonburg	White Jewel	13½	15	8	13	19	68½
Wm. Prouse, Dereham Centre	Abundance	15	12	7	15	16	65
Wm. E. Brown, Ostrander	White Star	13½	13	7	13½	17	64
Philip Miners, Delmer	Prince Royal	12	14	6½	14	16½	63
Thos. R. Wessenger, Ostrander	do	12½	14	7	12	17	62½
N. R. Minshall, Delmer	Abundance	11	13	6	16	16	62
Thos. Nants, Brownsville	White Cluster	12	13	6	12½	17	60½
J. H. Smith, Culloden	Abundance	10	14	6	15	15	60
W. S. Scott, Tillsonburg	Canadian Pride	14	9	7	12	17	59
J. E. Prouse do	do	12½	10	7	12	16	57½
L. D. Tolhurst do	Abundance	10½	11	6	15	16	57½
Chas. H. Mabee do	Fifty pound	11	10	6	13	17	57
Jas. E. Bradburn do	Amer. Banner	11	10	7	10	12½	50½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WEST ZORRA & EMBRO AGR. SOC. *Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud*							
Geo. Smith, Harrington	Banner	16	17	8	18	19	78
Matheson Bros., Bennington	do	15	16	8	18	19	76
Alex. Smith, Embro	do	14	17	8	18	18	75
J. Millard, Bennington	do	16	13	8	17	20	74
R. H. Marshall, Embro	Prince Royal	14	16	8	16	18	72
Fred Hummason, do	Banner	15	12	8	16	19⅜	70½
And. G. Kerr, Fairview	do	15	14	8	15	18	70
Glendinning Bros., Bennington	do	14	15	8	15	17½	69½
Jno. A. McDonald, Embro	Banner	14	17½	6	15½	15	68
Hy. Turner, Braemar	Mammoth Cluster	14½	13	8	14	18	67½
Jno. Baker, Bennington	Scottish Chief	12	14	8	16	17	67
Jno. A. McKay, Brookdale	Banner	13½	13	8	14	18	66½
R. J. Sutherland, Embro	do	11	17	8	15	15	66
Hy. Greenfield, do	Black Diamond	10	13	7	13	15	58
PARRY SOUND.							
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—Jas. A. Lennox, Thornton*							
M. Gilmour, Doe Lake	Banner	15½	19	7	15	20½	77
Wm. Alexander, do	do	14½	15½	6¾	15¾	19	71¾
Jno. Stewart, Holland Hill	Waverley	11½	16	6½	15	18¼	67¼
C. & J. D. Stewart, McMurrich	Banner	13	17	7	14	16	67
Marshall & Arnett, do	do	13	17	6	13	15	64
F. C. Judd, Doe Lake	....	12¼	13	6½	14	18	63¾
Albert Taylor, Starratt	Mammoth Cluster	13	15	6	13	16	63
W. J. Fowler, Sprucedale	Reg. Amer. Banner	12	15	7	12	16½	62½
Robt. Johnson, Doe Lake	Irish White	13	13	6	11½	18	61½
Jno. Smith, McMurrich	Storm King	14	13	7	12	15	61
MAGNETAWAN AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph.*							
J. G. Graham, Port Carmen	Banner	14	18	6	18	19	75
Robt. Veitch, Spence	Abundance	13	18	7	15½	21	74½
Thos. E. Stewart, Magnetawan	Irish White	13	19	8	14	20	74
Julius Wurm, do	Mammoth Cluster	13½	20	6	15	19	73½
W. Black, Spence	White Marvel	13	20	8	16	16	73
H. Brown & Son, Spence	Irish White	15	18	6	14	19	72
Joseph Bell, Ahmic Lake	White Marvel	13½	16	7	14	21	71½
Jno. H. Wylie, do	Mammoth Cluster	14	19	6	14	18¼	71¼
W. R. Irwin, Magnetawan	do	13	20	6	14	18	71
Stanley Morris, do	New Century	14	17	6	13	21	71
R. Reinhart, do	20th Century	13	17	6	13	21	70
W. Weeks, Port Carmen	Royal	12	19	6	13	20	70
Alfred Dauncey, do	Gold Drop	12	15	8	15	20	70
J. H. Doherty, Midlothian	Stirling	14	17	6	13	20	70

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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PARRY SOUND.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. A. Lennox, Thornton.							
Geoffrey Streatfield, Emsdale ..	Monitor	16	21	8½	16	18½	80
J. A. Marshall, Burk's Falls ...	.....	14	20	7	15½	19	75¼
Wm. Worsfold, Emsdale	Mammoth Cluster	14	20	8	15	18	75
Jno. Craig, Kearney	Sensation	13½	19	7	15	18½	73
W. E. Streatfield, Emsdale	Banner	13½	20	7	14	18	72½
Geo. Roberts, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	19	7	14½	18½	72
David Shaw, do	do	12½	19	6½	14	18½	70¼
Wm. Marshall, do	Dodd's Early.....	13½	16	5½	14	16½	65¼
T. J. White, Kearney	Tartarian Side ..	15	16	6	12	16	65
Emerling & Ott, Emsdale	Mammoth Cluster	13½	14	6½	13	17½	64
Chas. White, do	Monitor	12½	13	6	12	16½	60½
Edwin Roadway do	Mammoth Cluster	12	12	5½	11½	16	57
Eric Streatfield, Kearney	Sensation	12	14	6½	11	13	56½
Thos. Campbell, Emsdale	Siberian	11½	12	6	11	15	55½
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.							
Jno. Hogan, Powassan	New White Wave	16	24	8	18	22	88
Robt. Ferguson, do	Bumper King ...	16	22	7	18	22	85
W. G. Oldfield, do	Mammoth Cluster	14	22	7	16	24	83
J. D. Healey, do	do	13	22	7	16	24	82
H. B. Purdon, do		12	20	7	16	22	77
Wm. Purdon, do	Stirling	11	20	7	16	22	76
Jno. Paul, do	Swedish Giant ..	10	20	7	15	21	73
S. F. Bingham, do	Amer. Banner ...	9	20	7	15	20	71
Owen Gough, do	White Wave	8	20	7	14	20	69
Robt. Day, do	Mammoth Cluster	8	20	6	14	20	68
PEEL.							
PEEL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W A. Kelly, Aldborough.							
Frank Jackson, Meadowvale ...	Reg. Abundance .	15	23	7	17	21	83
Geo. Jackson, Mt. Charles.....	Bavarian	14	23	6	17	22	82
Jno. Speers, Hanlan	Newmarket	14	23	6	17	21	81
T. Willis, Brampton	Banner	14	20	7	19	18	78
L. J. C. Bull do	Siberian.....	14	23	6	16	18	77
M. Laidlaw, Huttonville	White Lothian .	13	21	7	13	19	73
Darius McClure do	Tartar King	14	18	7	15	18	72
H. A. Dolson, Alloa	Dodd's White	14	22	6	12	17	71
Samuel Trimble, Brampton	White Lothian ..	13	24	7	13	13	70
Wm. Rutledge do	Bavarian	13	15	7	15	19	69

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OATS.

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PETERBOROUGH.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	100)
OTONABEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—E. S. Hopkins, Norwood.							
W. W. Shearer, Lang	Mammoth Cluster	15¾	21	8	17½	20¼	82½
M. O'Keefe, Keene	Wide Awake	15¼	21	5	19	19	79¾
Peter Drummond, Keene	Siberian	13	20	9	19	18	79
J. W. Fife, Lang	Giant Prolific	13½	23	8½	19	14½	78½
W. A. Nelson, Keene	Dodd's White	16¼	18½	6	16	17½	74¼
J. A. Drummond, Keene	Bumper King	14½	15	6½	19	18	73
Fred Spiers, Keene	Irish White	15	12	8½	18	19	72½
R. H. Drummond, Keene	....	12½	20	6	16½	17	72
P. Humphries, Lang	Stirling	12½	18½	8½	18½	13	71
Robt. Weir, do	Sheffield Standard	13	15	5½	18	18	69½
F. A. Eason, Keene	Siberian	15	16½	9	10	18½	69
PETERBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—E. S. Hopkins, Norwood.							
C. Howson, Keene	....	17¼	15	8½	18	22	80¾
R. A. Devell, Peterborough	....	15½	21	8	16	19	79½
W. Steinkrauss do	....	14	20	8½	18½	16	77
J. H. Garbutt, do	....	15	18½	7	19	17	76½
S. Dickson, .. do	....	13¾	18½	6½	18½	17¾	75
Jno. Buckham, Bensfort	....	14½	20	8	16	15	73½
Frank Manley, Gray's Lock	....	13¾	15¼	8½	18½	16½	72¾
S. Adams, Peterborough	....	15½	20	7	9	17	68½
A. B. Mann, Bridgenorth	....	13½	16	6	10	13	58½
H. Adamson, Peterborough	....	12½	6	8	18	12½	57
PRESCOTT.							
ALFRED AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Lemuel Dillabaugh, Dunbar.							
Jos. Robillard, Alfred	Jean d'or	18	20	8	18	20	84
Jos. Montpellier, Alfred Centre	Banner	18	20	7	18	20	83
Sam. Parisien, Alfred	do	19	20	6	17	20	82
F. X. Cadieux do	do	12	20	7	16	23	78
F. Daoust do	Waverley	14	20	5	18	19	76
Arthur Daoust do	do	13	17	10	17	17	74
Godfrey Langevin, Alfred	Banner	12	5	10	20	15	62
Amidee Landriault do	do	20	20	8	.....	12	60
Louis Tourangeau do	Jean d'or	.....	18	.....	20	20	58
Henry Chamberlain do	Banner	.....	.....	10	20	20	50

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OATS.

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PRINCE EDWARD.		(20)	(2 5)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.							
C. L. Carmike, Ameliasburg	Sensation	17	24	7	17	21	86
Wesley Way, Mountain View	Banner	15¾	20	7	18	21⅓	82¼
Harry E. Redner, Rednersville	Dodd's Irish White	17	20	7	15	21	80
W. J. Barber, Rossmore	Banner	15½	23	3	18	19½	79
Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View.....	do	14	21	6	16	21	78
Thos. Barber, Rossmore	Tartar King	13¾	21	6	17	17⅓	75¼
Howard Anderson, do	Banner	13¼	19	5	18	18¼	73½
Thos. Nightingale, Mountain View	Sensation	14½	17	7	16	18	72½
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg ..	Banner	13½	20	7	17	13	70½
Lewis Wallbridge, Belleville ...	do	12	17	7	15	19	70
Jno. Walker, Rossmore	Sensation	14⅓	20	6	10	18	68⅓
PRINCE EDWARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.							
M. A. Foster, Bloomfield	20th Century	17	22	8	20	22	89
Ed. B. Purtelle do	Banner	16¾	22	8	18	22	86¾
Richard Benson, Picton	do	16¼	22	7	18	22½	86¼
Earl Spencer do	do	16¾	22	5	20	19¼	83¼
S. Morden Gilbert, Bloomfield ..	Tartar King	16⅓	20	8	18	20½	83
Marcus Parker, East Lake Road	Banner	13	18	7	17	20½	75½
Jno. De Long, Northport	do	15½	18	7	10	20	70½
Jno. German, Picton	do	14	23	5	8	19	69
R. D. Milford, do	do	14	18	8	15	13	68
Benjamin Leavens, Bloomfield ..	do	15½	15	7	10	20	67½
RENFREW.							
ARNPRIOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.							
N. S. Robertson, Arnprior	Banner	19½	22	8	18	22½	90
Jno. Brennen, do	do	19	23	8	18	21⅓	89½
Thos. Harvey do	Imp. Banner	17	16	8	18	23	82
Abram Miller do	do	19	16	8	18	20½	81⅓
Jno. O. C. Havey do	do	16	20	7	17	18	78
Benjamin Hilliard do	Banner	18	16	5	18	20	77
Andrew Russell do	Imp. Banner	14	16	8	18	19	75
Jas. S. Havey do	do	13	15	7	16	16	67
A. J. Halpenny, Galetta	Irish White	14	20	6	8	16	64

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OATS.

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RENFREW.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.							
Harris Brown, Beachburg	Stirling	18½	23	8	17	24	90½
Joseph Keyes, Westmeath	Great Dane	19	20	9	18	24	90
Jas. M. Metcalfe, Beachburg	Bumper King	18	20	8	18	21	85
Wm. Headrick do	do	16½	20	7	16	19	78½
A. J. Dougherty, do	do	15½	16	8	15	20½	75
Wm. McLellan, Forester's Falls	Great Dane	14	15	8	18	19	74
Osborne Wright, Beachburg	Mammoth Cluster	18½	12	8	14	19½	72
W. H. Metcalfe, do	Bumper King	15	15	7	15	19	71
J. E. Cameron do	Great Dane	14	15	7	10	16	62
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Lemuel Dillabough, Dunbar.							
Jno. Gibbons, Renfrew	Banner	20	23	8	20	22	93
Lewis Galbraith, Northcote	do	18	23	9	20	22	92
S. McIntyre, Renfrew	Prince Royal	18	22	9	20	22	91
J. F. Gibbons, Northcote	Bonanza	18	21	9	20	22½	90½
J. F. Blane, Renfrew R. D.	Giant White	20	20	9	20	20	89
Roht. Leitch, Jr., Renfrew	Banner	20	20	8	20	20½	88½
Jas. Francis, Northcote	Bonanza	20	20	8	19	20½	87½
D. Muirhead, Renfrew	Manitoba	20	21	8	15	23	87
Xavier Plant, Northcote	Bonanza	20	20	8	17½	21	86½
T. F. Burnett, Renfrew	Banner	18	20½	10	15	22	85½
Robt. Steele, Grattan	20th Century	17	22	8	18½	19	84½
Alex. Leitch, Renfrew	Tartar King	18	17	8	20	20	83
J. B. McLaren do	Banner	20	15	10	15	22	82
A. B. Palmer, Northcote	do	19	20	7	17	18½	81½
SIMCOE.							
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. J. Gibson, Newcastle.							
Foyston Bros., Minesing	$1,000	20	25	8	20	25	98
J. W. Orchard do	do	19	24	10	19	24	96
T. G. Scythes, Thornton	Bavarian	19	23	8	18	23	91
Wm. Cowan, Painswick	Banner	17	23	9	19	22	90
Jos. Caldwell, Barrie	Amer. Banner	16	25	7	19	21	88
Jas. Coutts, Midhurst	Imp. Banner	16	20	9	18	23	86
Geo. M. Coutts, do	Garton's Abundance	14	23	8	17	21	83
A. C. Ferguson do	Siberian	15	22	7	17	21	82
C. M. Hickland, Barrie	Banner	13	23	8	17	18	79
Geo. McDonald do	White Napoleon	13	15	8	19	19	74

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, fungi and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
SIMCOE.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST SIMCOE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. J. Gibson, Newcastle.							
Wm. Cotton, Orillia	White Side	19	24	8	18	22	91
Jno. C. Harvie do	Banner	16	24	9	18	23	90
C. S. Harvie do	Amer. Banner	16	23	9	19	22	89
J. S. Nelson, Price's Corners	do	18	23	7	18	21	87
W. G. Wilson, East Oro	Reg. Banner	16	24	8	16	22	86
Wm. Gallagher, Orillia	Dewdrop	14	23	9	17	22	85
Thos. Swindle do	Mammoth Cluster	17	23	8	17	19	84
G. N. Langman, Rugby	Banner	15	21	9	16	22	83
Alex. Cuppage, Orillia	Amer. Banner	16	21	8	17	20	82
J. R. Harvie do	do	14	20	7	17	22	80
T. M. Hipwell, Price's Corners	do	14	18	8	17	22	79
SUDBURY.							
WARREN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.							
M. Laplante, Warren	Banner	15	25	9	20	21	90
Dennis Shea do	do	16	25	8	20	20	89
Jno. Westin, Kipling	Prince Royal	16	25	9	20	18	88
A. J. Rochelean, Warren	Banner	16	24	7	18	22	87
Eph. Curry do	do	13	25	8	18	22	86
Alfred Guthrie do	do	14	20	9	19	22	84
Alfred Stewart do	do	14	18	9	19	22	82
P. McDonald do	do	13	20	9	17	22	81
Philip Legault do	do	13	20	7	16	22	78
Wilfrid Dixon do	do	11	25	7	16	18	77
W. E. Blair do	do	13	20	6	16	21	76
Alex. A. Montgomery do	Dodd's White	12	20	6	15	20	73
Thos. Nicholson do	do	12	16	6	15	20	69
C. T. R. Crompton do	Banner	11	17	6	14	19	67
Alphonse Gagnon do	Manchester	12	17	6	14	16	65
THUNDER BAY.							
OLIVER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. S. Smith, B.S.A., Sault Ste. Marie.							
Jno. Parkinson, Fort William	Bumper King	16½	18½	7⅞	17¼	22¼	82
A. Reid, Murillo	Abundance	15½	18½	7	17¼	21⅞	80
R. R. Martin do	Ligowa	15⅞	16	7⅞	18⅜	21½	79½
A. Felker, Murillo	Dodd's White	16½	18	6	17½	21	79
R. McKenzie do	Banner	14	19	5¼	17¼	21½	78
Jno. McDonald do	Dodd's White	15½	17½	6¼	17	20¾	77

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
THUNDER BAY.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OLIVER AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Thos. Hughes do	Amer. Banner ...	14½	19	5¾	16¾	20	76
R. R. Everett do	English	13	19	5	17	20	74
Jno. Baxendale do	Abundance	13½	15¾	5¾	17¾	20	72½
T. C. Huffman do	Pioneer	14	18	3	18	18½	71½
Edgar Martin do	Rosedale	13½	18½	5¼	10¾	20½	68½
VICTORIA.							
ELDON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.							
D. C. Ross, Woodville	Irish White	17½	23	9	19	23½	92
W. G. Wilson do	Garton's Abundance	17½	23	8	19	22	89½
J. & J. D. Campbell do	Lincoln	16½	22	8	19	21	86½
A. Graham do	Prince Royal ...	16	20	8	18	21	83
A. B. McLeod do	Garton's Abundance	17½	17	8	19	21	82½
J. C. Smith, Lorneville	Abundance	15½	21	7	15	20	78½
T. Russell, Woodville	White Danish ..	16½	18	8	14	21	77½
J. B. McLeod do	Prince Royal ...	15½	14	8	19	19	75½
Andrew McKay do	Newmarket	15	16	7	18	19	75
J. D. Morrison Argyle	White Cluster ...	13½	18	8	16	17	72½
J. Dickson, Woodville	Newmarket	15	15	7	16	19	72
G. McKague do	Garton's Abundance	12½	18	8	14	18	70½
W. A. Greenway do	Irish White	13	15	7	16	17½	68½
R. P. Hill do	Abundance	13½	14	7	15	17½	67
W. J. Trebels, do	Sheffield	14½	14	6	14	18	66½
F. McEachern, Argyle	....	14½	15	6	12	18	65½
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas McNeil, Maple.							
C. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian .	17	20	8	18	23½	86½
Thos. Cosh do	do	16	20	9	19	21	85
Ross Kimble do	Irish White	16	20	8	18	22	84
Isaac Lewis, Dunsford	Siberian	16¾	20	8	17	21	82¾
C. D. Logan, Bobcaygeon	do	15½	20	8	17	19½	80
H. Seymour do	Yellow Russian .	16	17	8	15	22	78
Garfield Kennedy do	do	14	16	9	17	20	76
Robt. Robertson do	Dodd's White	15½	20	7	15	18	75½
R. E. Thurston do	Irish White	14½	18	8	15	19	74½
R. T. Robertson do	Sensation	14½	17	6½	18	18	73½
M. Boyd do	Banner	14	14	7	19	16	70
Joseph M. Taylor do	Siberian	13	17	7	15	17	69
Samuel Bick do	Sensation	14½	15	7	15	17½	69

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Total of scores.
VICTORIA.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.—*Cont'd.*							
David Lewis, Bobcaygeon	Sensation	11	16	8	15	6	66
Jno. Hunter, Dunsford	do	13½	16	6	13	16	64½
J. J. Robertson do	do	13	14	6	14	16	63
T. D. Taylor, Bobcaygeon	Siberian	11	15	7	15	13½	61½
WELLAND.							
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. L. McLaughlin, Nestleton Sta.							
Chester Fritz, Fort Erie	Danish	19	20	9	20	22	90
M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	New Century	16	22	8	20	19	85
Geo. Sexsmith, Stone Quarry	do	15	22	9	20	18½	84½
Martin Shane, Ridgeway	do	14½	22	8½	20	18	83½
Wm. Woehl, Ridgemount	Derby	18½	22	7	17	18½	83
Albert Miller, Ridgeway	40 lbs.	15	20	9	18	20	82
Jas. C. Laur, Ridgemount	Abundance	13	20	8	18	19	78
J. R. Phillips, Fort Erie	Irish White	14	20	8	15	19	76
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. L. McLaughlin, Nestleton Sta.							
Jno. Mawhinney, Marshville	Reg. Banner	19½	24	9	19½	24	96
Paul Gram, Gas Line	$1000.	18½	24	9½	20	23	95
D. A. Cohoe, Wellandport	Siberian	17½	22	8	19	23	89½
H. A. Smith, Fork Roads	Ligowa	17½	22	9	18½	22	89
C. W. Hagar, Welland	Sensation	16½	22	8	18	22	86½
Jno. D. Knisley, Gas Line	White Jewel	16	20	9	19	20	84
A. E. Howell, Pelham Corners	do	17½	22	6	18	18	81½
N. Shafley, Wellandport	Great Dane	15	18	9	18	19	79
F. A. Kottmerier, Port Robinson	Tartar King	14½	20	8	15	17	74½
H. N. S. Shafley, Forks Road	Ligowa	15	15	9	15	18	72
H. Hendershot, do	Prince Royal	13	18	8	15	17	71
Paul Shafley do	Ligowa	13	12	8	16	19	68
WELLINGTON.							
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—Jas. Black, Stroud.							
Short Bros., Salem	Abundance	16	19	8	17	22	82
C. M. Mighton, Elora	do	19	15	8	18	19	79
R. F. Pritchard, Fergus	do	16	16	9	19	18	78
Geo. A. Wallace, Ponsonby	do	16	13	8	18	22	77

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLINGTON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Jas. L. Benham, Fergus	Bumper King	16	12	8	18	22	76
Jas. Grant, Mimosa	.....	13	15	8	18	20	74
Jas. A. Lindsay, Fergus	Empire	16	13	9	7	22	67
Jno. Lowe, Elora	Abundance	12	12	5	15	22	66
Robt. Tindall, Fergus	do	15	13	5	10	16	59
Alf. Farrow, Speedside	do	11	12	10	10	15	58
W. L. Gordon, Elora	.....	12	12	8	10	13	55
Ross Bros., Fergus	Abundance	11	13	5	10	14	53
Alex. McQueen, Barrie Hill.	Bumper King	12	10	5	10	14	51
Matthew Wilson, Fergus	Abundance	10	5	5	10	13	43
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Robt Berry, Berrylands.							
J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle	Lincoln	17	23	9	19½	22	90½
Jno. W. Kerr, Morriston.	do	15½	19	8	19½	22	84
Isaac T. Knight, Arkell	Derby	16½	24½	6	19½	17	83½
H. McCaig, Aberfoyle	Lincoln	15	24	6	19½	18	82½
Peter J. McLean, Morriston	Banner	16	22	7	16	21	82
Geo. J. Meldrum, do	Lincoln	16	15½	9	19½	17½	77½
P. A. Fleming, Arkell	Tartar King	16½	19	6½	14½	20	76½
Peter Beaver, Morriston	White Wave	13	16	7½	19	20½	76
Jas. Weatherton, Puslinch	New Century	13½	18½	6	18	16	72
W. & S. Morlock, Morriston	Lincoln	13	18	7	19	11½	68½
D. C. Campbell, Corwhin	Ligowa	11½	19½	5	10½	15	61½
YORK.							
RICHMOND HILL AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Campbell, Woodville.							
W. H. Clubine, Thornhill	Scotland's Best	19	24	8	19	22½	92½
C. M. Palmer, Richmond Hill.	Prince Royal	16	22	8	17	20½	83½
Fred A. Clarke, Headford	$1000	15½	20	7½	19	19	81
Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill	.....	15	18	8	18	21	80
Jas. Burnett, Elgin Mills	Sensation	17½	18	6	19	18½	79
Jno. Brillinger, Richmond Hill	Sheffield Standard	15½	18	7½	16	21	78
Jacob Lunan, Victoria Square.	White Cluster	16½	20	8	12	18	74½
Joseph Graham Richmond Hill.	Prince Royal	16	20	7	15	16	74
P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar.	Liberty	17½	15	8½	13	19½	73½
F. A. Legg, Jeffersou	Prince Royal	18	14	7½	14	19	72½
Robt. A. Tyndall, Richmond Hill	Amer. Banner	14	9	7	16	18	64
M. Boyle do	Prince Royal	11	22	.....	18	12	63
Wm. Palmer, do	Banner	17½	8	9	10	17	61½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
YORK.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SCARBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jno. Campbell, Woodville.							
A. J. Patterson, Ellesmere	White Cluster	14	22	6	16	14	72
Geo. Fitzpatrick, Wexford	Lincoln	14	21	7	15	14	71
W. A. Patterson, Agincourt	Abundance	12	18	7	18	15	70
B. F. Law, Coleman	do	14	15	6	18	15	68
Geo. Little, Brown's Corners	Banner	13	16	7	16	15	67
W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln	11	18	4	20	13	66
W. W. Walton, Wexford	White Cluster	13	14	6	15	16	64
Wm. Green, Ellesmere	do	9	20	3	18	12	62
J. J. Weir, Malvern	Abundance	7	22	3	18	11	61
Thos. Weir, Brown's Corners	Banner	6	23	.....	20	11	60
Jno. Baird, Woburn	20th Century	7	20	2	19	11	59
WOODBRIDGE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Chas. S. Shibley, Harrowsmith.							
Chas. Whitty, Vellore	Bumper King	15	24	$8\frac{1}{2}$	19	21	$87\frac{1}{2}$
A. J. Witherspoon, Humber	Abundance	$16\frac{1}{2}$	18	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$84\frac{1}{4}$
Jas. Cameron, Maple	Ligowa	16	19	9	18	21	83
R. J. Wood, Etobicoke	Canadian Pride	$17\frac{1}{2}$	16	8	19	22	$82\frac{1}{4}$
Marshall Miller, Elder's Mills	Standard	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	8	18	$19\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{4}$
Wm. Dobson, Humber	Ligowa	$15\frac{1}{2}$	13	$8\frac{1}{2}$	18	22	77
A. L. McNeil, Vellore	Tartar King	$16\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	8	18	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$76\frac{1}{4}$
Jno. McNeil, do	do	$14\frac{1}{2}$	14	8	17	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{4}$
Jno. McLean, Elder's Mills	Newmarket	$12\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	$16\frac{1}{4}$	19	$67\frac{3}{4}$
Frederick Cousins, Pine Grove	Ligowa	$13\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	16	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$65\frac{1}{4}$
Jas. McNeil, Maple	Tartar King	11	10	$8\frac{1}{4}$	15	20	$64\frac{1}{4}$

* NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—Wm Scarf, Durham.							
Geo. Thomson, Cainsville	O. A. C. 21	19½	17	9	16	24	85½
Chas. Edwards, Onondaga	do	16½	24½	9	19	16	85
Jas. E. Walker, Tuscarora	do	18½	22	9	8	24½	82
H. H. Third, Onondaga	do	19	15	9	16	22½	81½
Geo. Simpson, do	do	16	20	10	15	20	81
Wm. Simpson, do	do	15½	21	10	16	18	80½
Henry Priess, Tuscarora	do	15	20	9	16½	19½	80
Thos. Thomson, Onondaga ...	do	17½	13½	8½	17	22½	79
Abram W. VanSickle, do	do	18	15	8½	15	22	78½
D. B. Campbell, Cainsville	do	16	15	9	17	19	76
Geo. Wood, Onondaga	do	15½	17	8	17	18	75½
C. W. Burrill, do	do	16½	11	9	19	19	74½
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.							
W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora	O. A. C. 21	18	20	9	18	22	87
J. B. Calder, Carluke	do	16½	21	8	18	22	85½
Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	do	17½	15	9	19	21½	82
Alex. Cowie, Caledonia	do	16	19	8½	17	20	80½
D. Hamilton, Renforth	do	15½	15	7	16	22	75½
Leonard Park Caledonia	do	15	13	8	15	21½	72½
Chas. H. Gringer, do	do	16	10	8	17	20½	71½
W. J. Gringer, do	Mandscheuri	15	12	8	15	21	71
Wm. Brown, do	O. A. C. 21	13	14	8	15	20	70
Isaac Wylie, do	do	13½	12	9	15	18½	68
HASTINGS.							
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. D. Campbell, Morrisburg.							
D. I. Ross, Frankford	O. A. C 21	19½	23	10	20	23	95½
S. E. Bonnisteel, do	do	20	20	10	19½	24	93½
Clem. H. Ketcheson, Wallbridge	Mandscheuri	17	24	9½	20	21	91½
F. R. Mallory, Frankford	O. A. C. 21	17½	21	10	19	22½	90
H. Gay, do	Mandscheuri	20	18	9½	19	21	87½
Sam Nicholson, do	do ..	14	24	7	17	20	82
Jno. Hogg, do	do ..	14	21	9½	16	19½	80
H. Bonnisteel, Glen Miller	do ..	17½	23	9	10	20	79½
W. E. Welbourne, Frankford ..	do ..	20	5	10	19	23	77

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
SIMCOE .		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NOTTAWASAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.							
J. A. McDermid, Stayner	O. A. C. 21.....	18½	22	9	18	21½	89
Alex. Doner, Cashtown	Mandscheuri	16	18	9	18	22½	83½
Albert Trent, do	do ...	18	17	8	18	21	82
W. H. Davis, Duntroon	do ..	16	19	9	15	22	81
G. W Glover, Nottawa	O. A. C. 21	13	22	8	16	19½	78½
Alex. Morrison, Smithdale	Mandscheuri	14½	24	8	18	13	77½
D. L. Currie, Collingwood	do	14	18	8	17	20	77
Jno. Fisher, Stayner	do	14	16	9	19	17	75
Jno. McKee, Duntroon	do	12½	16	9	17	14	68½
Reuben Smith, Smithdale	O. A. C. 21	12	16	9	17	13	67
J. A. Prentice, Nottawa	Mandscheuri	10½	10	8	10	15	53½
YORK.							
NEWMARKET AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.							
Geo. W. Petch, Aurora	O. A. C	18½	22	9½	19	23½	92½
J. H. Proctor, Newmarket	Mandscheuri	16	20	9	19	22½	86½
W. D. Richardson, Vandorf	do ...	16½	22	9	17	20½	85
Willford Fountain, Newmarket	do ...	17	22	9	16	20½	84½
W. L. Blanchard, do	do	16½	21	9	15	21	82½
T. J. Spaulding, Aurora	Mandscheuri	17½	18	8	16	22½	82
W. Thompson, White Rose	O. A. C. 21	14	19	9	18	18	78
Thos. Morris, Sharon	Mandscheuri	15	18	9	16	19	77
Chas. Tucker, White Rose	do	13	19	8	17	19	76
Geo. Millard, Newmarket	6 rowed do	13	15	8	15	18	69
Cecil, Wray, Glenville	Mandscheuri	14	10	8	10	20	62
W. R. Armstrong, Newmarket..	do	13	10	9	12	16½	60½

FALL WHEAT.

BRANT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. E. Stoddart, Bradford							
Sutherland Bros., Paris	Dawson's G. Chaff	20	20	8	18	25	91
Geo. Folsetter do	do	16	23	7	17	25	88
Alex. Hall, Ayr	Snowflake	16	23	5	17	25	86
David Patton, Paris Station ...	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	18	8	18	25	85

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford	Early Windsor ..	19	20	7	15	23	84
Robert Cochrane, Ayr	Dawson's G. Chaff	15	20	5	18	25	83
D. A. Holmes, Paris Station ...	do	16	15	8	12	23	74
T. A. Cox, Brantford	Snowflake	14	15	6	15	23	73
D. V. W. O'Neail, Paris	Early Windsor ..	11	15	6	18	20	70
S. A. Pelton, Falkland	Dawson's G. Chaff	12⅓	15	7	12	22	68½
DURHAM.							
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—C. S. Shibley, Harrowsmith .							
H. A. Walter, Charlecote	Early Windsor ..	14⅜	23	9	18	23	87⅜
Thos. C. Barrie, Canton	Dawson's G. Chaff	14½	23½	9	19	19⅝	85⅝
Wm. Westington, Charlecote ..	....	15	16	7½	19⅜	22	80½
Arthur Jamieson, Camborne ..	Dawson's G. Chaff	16⅜	12	9½	19	22½	79⅜
Thos. Hutchison, Port Hope ..	Early Windsor ..	12⅜	18	8½	17½	21½	78⅓
W. J. Greenfield, Port Hope	....	14¼	18	5	18	21⅓	77
Wm. Dayman, Coral	Dawson's G. Chaff	13¼	17⅜	7½	17⅜	19⅜	76
W. E. Lewis, Charlecote	do	13½	17	7	18	20	75½
Frank Bamsey, Canton	do	13½	12	9	18½	21	73¾
Geo. Best, Port Hope	do	9½	19	9½	18	17	73
Jas. Courier, Canton	....	11¼	18	7	17	19	72¼
Wm. Bamsey, Welcome	Dawson's G. Chaff	13	10	8	18	22	71
Jno W. Martyn, Canton	do	10	17½	6½	17	19	70
Thos. Coyte, Port Hope	Early Windsor ..	12⅜	12	4	18	22½	69½
E. J. Symons, Welcome	Red Clawson	13	5	3	17¾	19¼	58
HURON.							
EAST HURON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.							
Wm. Work, Brussels	Red Clawson	18	23	8½	16	22	87½
A. C. Dames, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	22	7	18½	21	85½
D. Milne, Ethel	Imperial Amber .	16½	15	8½	18	20½	78½
J. W. Edgar, Brussels	Dawson's G. Chaff	15½	13	7½	18	20	74
Chris. Eckmier, do	Red Clawson	16	10	8½	18	20½	73
R. J. Hoover, do	do	16	10	8	17	19½	70½
Jno. Crerar, do	do ...	15	10	7	16	19½	67½
A. McKee, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	15	7	7½	16	18½	64
Jas. Burgess, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	14½	8	7½	16	17½	63½
Thos. Miller, do	Red Clawson	11	7	7	17	19½	61½
Geo. Kerr, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	14	5	7	17	18½	61½
Jno. Broadfoot & Son, Brussels	....	10½	5	7½	17	19½	59½
Wm. Armstrong do	Red Clawson	15	4	7½	14	18½	59

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties of other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HURON.—*Continued.*		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. E. Stoddart, Bradford.							
Robert Berry, Berrylands	Abundance	20	24	8	18	23	93
Wm. Hollingshead, Kirkton	Dawson's G. Chaff	20	23	7	18	23	91
Wilbert Spartling, Anderson	do	20	22	7	18	22	89
Geo. Kemp, Kirkton	do	17	23	8	17	23	88
Jno. Kennedy, Berrylands	do	16	25	8	18	20	87
Wm. A. Kirk, Kirkton	Abundance	18	17	7	18	25	85
Hugh Berry, Woodham	do	16	20	7	18	22	83
M. H. Switzer, Rannoch	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	20	7	18	20	82
R. S. McCullough, Science Hill	Abundance	16	20	7	17	20	80
C. A. Barnett, Rannoch	Dawson's G. Chaff	13	22	6	18	20	79
Wesley Shier, Woodham	do	15	20	7	15	20	77
Russell Craigo, Berrylands	Amer. Banner	14	15	7	15	25	76
H. J. Armstrong, Science Hill	Dawson's G. Chaff	14	20	6	15	20	75
Robert R. Copeland, Kirkton		16	20	7	10	20	73
Wesley Heywood, Winchelsea	Dawson's G. Chaff	15	12	7	15	23	72
Jas. Brown, Anderson	do	15	15	7	12	20	69
WATERLOO.							
SOUTH WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. E. Myles, Kimberley.							
Jesse Bechtel, Hespeler		18½	25	9	18	23	93½
Geo. P. Moore, Galt	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	24	9	20	22	91
Wm. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Golden Jewel	16	24½	9	19	21½	90
E. A. Smith, Galt	Dawson's G. Chaff	15½	23	9	19	22	88½
Jno. Jamieson, Hespeler		17	22½	9	19½	19½	87½
Geo. R. Barrie, Galt		15	23	9	19	21	87
Isaiah Hilborn, Roseville	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	23½	9	18½	19½	86½
Abram S. Clemens, Hespeler		14½	24	9	19	19½	86
Jas. Lake, Galt	Dawson's G. Chaff	13½	25	9	19	19	85½
Robt. S. Oliver, Branchton	do	14	20	9	19	22½	84½
Miss K. S. Wilks, Blair		15	22	9	17	21	84
Neil McPherson, Galt	Dawson' G. Chaff	14½	23	8	18	18	81½
Geo. B. Ford, do	do	15	20	8½	18	19½	81
Thos. Young, do	do	14	23	9	18	16	80
Arthur Pannabecker, Hespeler		14	20	8	17	19	78
Titus Bingeman, New Dundee	Dawson's G. Chaff	11½	20	9	17½	18	76
Harold E. Sheldon, Galt	Golden Jewel	15	14	9	18	18	74

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
NIPISSING.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
Jno. R. Philp, Milberta	Red Fife	18	22	8	12	18	78
S. McChesney, New Liskeard	do	16	15	9	17	19½	76½
Andrew A. Chester do	Fife	15	18	8	15	18⅓	74⅓
Jno. McFarlane, do	Red Fife	16½	20	4	14	17⅔	72
E. F. Stephenson, do	White Fife	17	13	8	13	19½	70½
Charles Mackewn, Hanbury	Red Fife	9½	20	9⅔	17	22½	68⅔
J. J. Whalen, New Liskeard	do	11	22	5	14	12⅔	64⅔
Jno. McChesney, do	do	14½	16	4	14	15	63½
Geo. Bateson, do	White Fife	12⅔	14	6	14	14	60⅔
A. D. Hermiston, Uno Park	Red Fife	11⅓	14	6	12	13	56⅓
Irwin Heard, New Liskeard	do	14	11½	7	8	15½	56
Jas. J. Aistrop, Judge	do	11	13	6⅓	12	12	54⅓
Richard Parker, Uno Park	do	11	12	6⅓	11	13	53⅓
J. R. Fitzpatrick, New Liskeard	do	11⅓	5	5	8	12	41⅓
RENFREW.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Jas. A. Tice, Rose Hall.							
Samuel McMillan, Cobden	White Fife	16½	23	8	18½	19	85
Samuel McLaren, do	do	16⅔	23	8	17	20	84⅓
W. J. Connelly, do	do	15	20	8	18	22	83
Jno. Ireton, Queen's Line	do	15	14	8	18	19½	74⅓
Thos. Appleby, Cobden	do	13	20	9	15	17	74
Jas. Rankin, Queen's Line	do	14	15	8	15	19	71
Peter Wilson, Cobden	Fife	13	15	8	15	18	69
Jos. Edwards, Snake River	White Fife	14	15	6	15	18	68
Allan F. Guest, Douglas R.M.D.	do	12	14	7	15	18	66
Emil H. Guest, do	Red Fife	14	15	6	10	18	63
Jno. C. Bulmer, Cobden R.M.D.	do	12	13	7	14	16	62
A. G. McDiarmid, Cobden	White Fife	11	10	5	13	14	53

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
ESSEX.		(20)	(5)	(20	(15	40)	(100)
ESSEX CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—I. B. Henderson, O.A.C. Guelph.							
A. E. Wismer, Essex	White Cap.	17⅜	4⅜	18⅜	15	35	91¼
Thos. Totten, Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7	17½	4¼	19	13	34½	88¼
Jas. Martin, Amherstburg	Leaming	17¼	4⅜	18½	14	33½	87⅝
J. O. Duke, Olinda	White Cap Yellow Dent	17½	4⅜	17	13	35¼	87½
Ed. McPherlin, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7	17⅜	4⅛	18	13	33⅝	87¼
Ed. J. Mullin, Woodslee	White Dent	17¼	4½	19	13⅜	32¼	86⅜
Wm. Woodbridge, Kingsville	Reid's Yellow Dent	17	4⅜	16⅜	14⅜	32½	85⅝
Jno. Cada, Pipe Creek	Yellow Dent	16⅜	4½	18½	13	32½	85
C. N. Cramer, Walkerville	Wisconsin No. 7	17¼	4¼	19	15	29½	84⅝
W. R. Ash, Essex	White Cap	16¼	4⅜	18½	11½	33½	84¼
Siegman Diemer, Woodslee	Yellow Dent	17	4½	18⅜	11¾	31½	83½
T. H. Adams, Edgar Mills	White Cap	17⅜	4⅜	16	11⅜	33	83¼
Jas. Hicks, Essex	do	16¼	4⅜	19	13	30	83
M. N. Mousseau, Woodslee	Yellow Dent	16	4⅜	18	13½	29½	81¼
F. McHugh, Essex	White Cap	16	4⅜	16½	13	30½	80½
Geo. Lapointe, Essex	do	15⅜	4⅜	18½	12	28⅞	79¾
Robt. Shuel, Paquette Station	Wisconsin Sunbeam	16½	4¼	16½	12½	30	79½
W. McClosky, Essex	White Cap	15½	4¼	18	11	28⅜	78
Alex. Sovie, do	do	14½	4⅜	16	12¼	29½	76⅜
A. Chapman do	Yellow Dent	15¼	4⅜	15	13	28½	76¼
Thos. Allen, do	White Cap	14⅜	4⅜	17¼	8	27	71⅜
SOUTH WOODSLEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—I. B. Henderson, O.A.C. Guelph.							
Jno. Mitchell South Woodslee	Yellow Dent	17	4⅜	19½	13	33	87
Rich. Byrne, Byrnedale	Pride of the north	17	4⅜	18⅜	12½	33½	86¼
Michael Byrne, do	White Cap.	17	4⅜	18½	13	33	86
A. J. Brooker, South Woodslee	Yellow Dent	17½	4⅜	19½	11	31½	85⅜
F. B. Fenoth, Woodslee	do	16	4½	18⅜	12½	31½	83½
Thos. Plant, do	White Cap.	16½	4⅜	19⅜	11¼	30	81⅜
Gordon Smith, South Woodslee	do	16½	4⅜	17¼	11	31⅜	81¼
J. J. Dewhurst, do	Yellow Dent	16½	4⅜	17½	12	29½	80
Robt. W. Knister, Ruscomb	Bailey Yellow Dent	16	4⅜	17½	11½	30	79⅜
Hy. Hayes, Essex	Yellow Dent	16	4⅜	18½	11¾	28½	79½
Jas. Headrick, South Woodslee	Bailey Yellow Dent	15¼	4⅜	17¾	13	27⅜	78½

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop., type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
ESSEX.—*Continued.*		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
SOUTH WOODSLEE AGR. SOCIETY.—*Continued.*							
Matthew Henry, Woodslee	White Cap	14½	4⅜	17	13	27	76½
Patrick Murphy, South Woodslee	Yellow Dent	15	4⅜	18	11	27½	76
Orville Fenner, Ruscomb	do	15⅜	4⅜	16½	11	27¾	75⅜
Jas. Byrne, Byrnedale	White Cap	15½	4⅜	16½	10⅜	27¾	75¼
Patrick Mullins, Belle River ..	do	15⅜	4½	14	11	28¾	74
WINDSOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
C. N. Cramer, Walkerville	Wisconsin No. 7 .	18⅜	4½	17½	14⅜	35½	91
Wm. Robinson, North Pelton ..	White Cap.	17⅜	4½	19⅜	14⅓	34	89¾
Chas. Frith, Oldcastle	Reid's Yellow Dent	18½	4½	19½	13½	33	89
Pat. Marentette, Windsor	Yellow Dent	18⅜	4½	19	14½	32	88½
M. S. Clapp, Tecumseh	do	17⅜	4½	16	13¾	35½	87
H. G. Arnold, Maidstone	Reid's Yellow Dent	18⅜	4½	17	13	33½	86½
Frank Vollans, Jackson's Corners	White Cap.	16⅜	4⅜	19	14	30½	86
David Ure, North Pelton	Reid's Yellow Dent	16	4½	17	14	34	85½
Peter McKinley, Tecumseh	Yellow Dent	17	4½	18½	12	32	84
Sam. Vollans, Jackson's Corners	Modoc	16½	4½	19	12	32	84
Albert Dumochelle do	Yellow Dent	17½	4½	16	13	32	83
Hy. Marentette, Windsor	do	17	4¼	18	12	31	82⅜
Jos. L. Reaume, Walkerville	Modoc	16	4½	17	13½	31	82
Arthur Dumochelle, Windsor ..	Yellow Dent	16	4¾	17	14	29	80¾
G. W. Holden, Jackson's Corners	White Cap	15½	4	19	13	29	80½
August St. Louis, Pilette Corners	Yellow Dent	16	4½	17	13	30	80½
Frank Jerseys, Jackson's Corners	White Cap.	16½	4½	17	9	31	78
D. H. Bedford, Windsor	do	14½	4	10	14	23	65½
KENT.							
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
J. D. McPherson, Blenheim	White Cap.	18½	4½	18	13½	36	90½
Geo. R. Flood, do	Yellow Flint	17½	4½	19	14	35	90
Peter Sturk, Guilds	Longfellow	16½	4	19	14	36	89½

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.—*Continued.*		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.—*Cont'd.*							
Jno. T. Clayton, Blenheim	8 row Yellow Flint	17½	4½	19	14	34	89
David Hebblethwaite, Guilds ...	King Philip	17	4	19	13	35½	88½
Thos. Flood, Blenheim	Yellow Flint	16½	4½	19	14	34	88
J. W. Stephens, do	King Philip	16	4	19	13	35	87
Arthur W. Wiley, Blenheim ..	do	15½	4	18	14	35	86½
Peter McGuigan, do ..	Yellow Flint	17½	4½	17	14	33	86
W. H. Embury, do ..	do	16	4½	19	14	32½	86
Geo. Attridge, Guilds	do	15½	4	18	14	34	85½
J. O. Laird, Blenheim	White Cap	16	4½	19	13	33	85½
Jno. Townsend, Guilds	King Philip	15	4	18	14	33½	84½
Harry Smith, Cedar Springs ..	Yellow Dent	16½	4½	15	12	34	82
James McPherson do ..	White Cap	16	4	16	14	32	82
A. D. Forbes, Blenheim	do	16	4	18	12	30	80
Albert E. Toles do	Salzer's N. Dakota	14½	4½	17	14	28	78
Garnet T. Thompson, Blenheim	N. Dakota, W. Flint	15	4½	17	12	29	77½
Wm. Knight, do	King Philip	14	4	15	14	30	77
W. Snow, do	do	12½	4½	19½	13	21	70½
Herbert Cummings, do	White Cap.	14	4	12	12	26	68
HOWARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
D. Conway, Ridgetown	King Philip	17½	4½	18	14	35	89½
J. S. McBrayne, do	Compton's Early .	16½	4	17	14	35½	87
H. H. Reader, do	North Dakota ..	16½	4	17	14	33	84½
Ed. Smith, do	Compton's Early .	15½	4	17	14	33½	84
Thos. Tape do	White Cap	15½	4	16	14	34	83½
E. Brien, do	White Flint	16	4	15	13	31	79
Geo. Bootheroyd, do	Compton's Early.	13½	4	16	14	30	77½
W. J. Devereaux, do	Yellow Flint	13	4	19	14	27	77
Jas. Litherdale, Harwich	Red Glaze, mixed	14	4	19	7	29	73
H. Cornwall, Morpeth	Strawberry Dent.	13	4	15	13	27	72
RALEIGH & TILBURY AGR. SOC'Y.							
Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.							
F. H. Middleton, Ouvry	Yellow Dent	18½	4½	18	14	37	92
J. H. Williams, Fletcher	....	17½	5	19	14½	35	91
G. C. Marshall, Merlin	White Cap	17	4½	19½	14	35	90
J. A. Fletcher, Valetta	Coatsworth's Hybrid	17	4	18½	12	36	87½

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.—*Continued.*		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
RALEIGH & TILBURY AGR. SOCIETY. —*Continued.*							
Robt. Fletcher, do	White Cap.	17	4	17	13	36	87
Wm. Mills, Tilbury	White	15⅓	4⅓	19	13	34⅓	86½
G. T. Pardo, Cedar Springs	Yellow Dent	16½	4½	17	13	35	86
T. J. Shepley, Ouvry	Coatsworth's Hybrid	17	4	18	14	32⅔	85⅓
Donald Fletcher, Valetta	White Cap	15½	4⅓	19	13	33	85
Frank H. Gilhooly, Merlin	White Dent	17	4	16½	11	36½	85
W. Stacey, Sandison	Early Butler	15	4½	18	14	31	82½
J. F. Fletcher, Valetta	White Cap	14½	4	19	12	31	80½
Jno. Holly, North Buxton	Yellow Dent	15	4	15	12	31	77
MIDDLESEX.							
DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham.							
Geo. Patterson, Thamesford	Early Leaming Dent.	17	4	16	12	36	85
Jno. E. Parker, McWilliams	Parker's Improved Flint	15	4	18	10	37	84
Andrew Irwin, Crumlin	White Cap Dent.	15	3	17	13	32	80
P. H. Rickard, Dorchester	Early Leaming	15	4	14	10	35	78
T. J. S. Cornish, Mossley	White Cap Dent.	14	4	16	8	35	77
Geo. Neely, Dorchester	Leaming	13	4	14	12	33	76
Jos. Woods, do	White Cap Dent.	14	3	14	13	31	75
Jno. Ruddick, do	Compton's and White Cap	15	4	15	8	30	72
Jos. Johnston, Mossley	Longfellow	12	4	13	10	32	71
Herbert Matthews, Putnam	White Cap	14	3	14	10	29	70
A. E. Jackson, Harrietsville	White Flint	11	3	16	10	29	69
D. W. Calvert, Banner	Flint	12	3	16	10	27	68
Sam. Woods, Dorchester	Leaming Dent	12	3	14	12	26	67
Chas. Hunt, do	White Cap Dent.	12	3	12	9	31	67
Wm. Cave, Dorchester Station	Mixed Flint	12	3	12	8	31	66
Jas. Marr, Dorchester	White Cap Dent.	12	3	10	9	31	65
Jno. Mitchell, Dorchester	Flint and Mastodon Dent.	14	2	11	8	28	63
Jas. Weir, McWilliams	Leaming Dent	12	3	10	11	26	62

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation. *	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.†	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
INGERSOLL, N. & W. OXFORD AGR. SOCIETY. *Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham.*							
M. C. Bell, Ingersoll	White Cap Dent.	15	0	18	13	33	79
J. S. Cuthbert, do	Smut Nose Flint.	16	2	16	12	32	78
Herb. Mayberry, do	White Cap Dent.	15	2	15	12	33	77
R. J. Mitchell, Mt. Elgin	do	14	2	16	11	33	76
Peter Mick, Ingersoll	Butler's Early Dent	16	4	13	12	30	75
Fred Foster, do	White Flint	17	4	14	12	27	74
W. E. Barnett, Folden's Corners	White Cap Dent	14	3	15	10	31	73
Geo. Way, Ingersoll	do	14	2	13	10	33	72
Geo. Wilson, do	Longfellow	14	2	14	10	30	70
Thos. Banbury, do	White Cap Dent.	15	4	15	10	25	69
Andrew Mitchell, Ingersoll	Compton's Early.	12	4	10	12	30	68
Geo. Harris, Salford	White Cap Dent.	16	3	10	11	27	67
E. C. Dodge, Ingersoll	.....	15	2	12	10	27	66
W. H. Chambers, Salford	N. Dakota W. Flint	13	2	12	11	27	66
Jas. Raymond, Ingersoll	Smut Nose	13	2	12	10	28	65
Geo. Wren, do	White Flint	13	2	10	12	26	63
W. I. Nancekivell, do	White Cap.	10	4	10	12	19	55
C. F. Nancekivell, do	do	10	4	8	10	18	50

*General appearance.—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigour of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain.—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels—variety considered.

NOTE.—**The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.**

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BEANS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from disease and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
KENT.		(20)	(10)	(20)	(15)	(35)	(100)
ORFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. Monaghan, Rose Hall							
Harry F. Sifton, Highgate	Pea Bean	18	9	19	14	31	91
Jas. Attridge & Son, Highgate..	Yellow Eye	18	9	18	14	31	90
Wm. Shipp, Palmyra	Pea Bean	18	8	18	14	31	89
Geo. Schweitzer, Ridgetown ...	Yellow Eye	18	9	17	14	30	88
Wm. Reycraft, Muirkirk	do	17	9	19½	14	28	87½
S. Gosnell & Son, Highgate	do	18	9	17	14	29	87
Wm. Blue, Palmyra	Pea Bean	18	7	18	14	29	86
Floyd Sifton, do	do	16	9	17	14	29	85
Alex. Clark, Clachan	do	15	8	18	14	29	84
Robt. Harnal, Muirkirk	do	14	8	17	14	28	81
Angus Gillanders, Ridgetown..	do	14	8	15	13	29	79

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, uniformity of stand, vigour of growth and evenness of crop.

†Apparent yield and quality of grain.—Considering number and size of pods per plant, number of beans per pod, uniformity of maturity, and marketable quality, including size, smoothness and colour.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

PEAS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from disease and insects, as mil dew, blight, weevil, worms, etc.	Purity of variety.	Yield and quality of grain.†	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.		(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. A. McDermid, Stayner							
Abe Mielhausen, Lion's Head	English Field	16½	13	17	13	26½	86
Lyman Pacey, do	do	17	12	17	13	26	85
Wm. Wheeler, do	Cruickshank's Special	15½	14½	16	14	24	84
Geo. Hawes, Spry	English Field	13½	13	15½	14	24¼	80¼
Wm. Warder, Spry	Cruickshank's Special	16¾	12	14	14	22	78¾
J. H. Cook, Lion's Head		16	11	15	12	24	78
Eli Warder, do		13½	13	15	14	22	77½
Ronald Cameron, Spry	Cruickshank's Special	12	14	14½	13	21	74½
Hy. H. Harding, Lion's Head		16½	13½	10	14	20	74
Nathan S. Landon, do		11	8	17	13½	23½	73

*General appearance.—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigour and uniformity of growth, and method of seeding.

†Yield and quality of grain.—Considering number and size of pods per plant, uniformity of maturity and proportion of grain to straw.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. Murphy, Rosemount							
Geo. Irwin, McLennan	Eureka	13	16	17	8	38	92
Wm. R. Majury, Laird	Green Mountain	13	16	17	8	34	88
Allan Reid, do	Amer. Wonder	13	16	17	10	31½	87½
W. G. Alderson, Sault Ste. Marie	Green Mountain	13	15	18	10	30½	86½
Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie	Carman No. 3	13	15	17	10	31	86
Jno. Nevins, do	Green Mountain	13	15	16	10	30	84
David Headrick, Laird	do	13	16	16	8	30	83
Arthur Stableforth, Sault Ste. Marie	Carman No. 3	13	15	17	10	27	82
Jno. Armstrong, McLennan	Gold Coin	12	16	17	10	26	81
Thos. Westcott, Roundwood	Mount Grantie	13	16	19	10	22	80
W. G. Hill, Sault Ste. Marie	Carman No. 3	11½	16	14	10	26	77½
J. A. Davidson, McLennan	Green Mountain	11	16	17	10	22	76
Hy. Knight, Sr., Sault Ste. Marie	Carman No. 3	11	15	14	10	24	74
Thos. Murray, McLennan	White Elephant	11	16	15	10	21	73
Jas. Cooper, Sault Ste. Marie	Beauty Hebron	11	15	16	7	20	69
Peter Knight, Sault Ste. Marie, West	Carman No. 1	9	15	15	7	16½	62½
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie							
Edgar Rains, Seagull	Carman	11½	15	16	9	32¼	83¾
Thos. White, Richard's Landing	Dalmeny	14	15	17	10	27	83
Walter Lay do	White Elephant	12	13	15	10	31¼	81¼
Jno. Coulter, do	.....	11¼	14¼	15	10	30	80½
Wm. Brayley, do	.....	12¾	15½	13	9	27½	77½
Arthur Rains, do	Gold Coin	11	15	14	10	26½	76½
Jas. Cruickshank do	.....	11¾	15	14½	10	25¼	76½
Chas. Young, do	Early Envoy	10½	14	15½	9	27	76
Jno. Brown, do	Green Mountain	12⅔	14	9½	10	28½	74½
Raymond Rains, do	Beauty of Hebron	9½	14	14	10	26½	74
Jno. Donahue, do	.....	9½	15	13	10	26	73½
Francis Rowett, do	Late Rose	12	14¼	8⅔	7	31¼	73¼
Gregory S. Lay do	Mammoth White	10	11	13	10	27¾	71¾
Geo. Reid, do	Beauty of Hebron	9½	11	12	9	24	65½
Geo. Smedley, do	Irish Cobbler	9	11	10	10	24	64
E. Burnside, do	Exeter	9	.....	15	9	16¼	49¼

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield,—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
Rich. Steacey, Wiarton	Green Mountain	12⅔	16	16½	10	22⅓	77½
Evan Steacy, do	Amer. Wonder	12⅔	16	17	9	22⅓	77
Geo. H. Loney, Oxenden	Empire State	13	16	18	8	20⅔	75⅔
A. P. Baldwin do	White Elephant.	11	14	15	10	24	74
Wm. Lembke, do	Dempsey's Seedling	9⅓	14	16	10	20⅔	70
Geo. H. Steacy, Wiarton	Amer. Wonder	12	15	15	9	18⅓	69⅓
W. W. Sims, Oxenden	White Elephant	10	14	17	10	17	68
H. F. Loney, do	do	11	14	17	6	18⅓	66⅓
Fred Schroeder, Wiarton	Wonderful	10⅓	9	13	10	22⅓	65
Wesley Ward, Colpoy's Bay		9⅓	13	11	5	22	60⅓
Fletcher Buckland, Wiarton	Amer. Wonder	9½	13	15	7	15½	60
GREY.							
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Simpson Rennie, Toronto.							
C. F. Fisher, Griersville	Early Elephant	13⅓	15½	18	10	23½	80⅓
J. A. Patton, Rocklyn	do	9½	15	14	10	26	74½
J. W Patton, do	Irish Cobbler	9	15	16½	10	18	68½
C. G. Devitt, do		12½	14	16	4	21	67½
Jos. Manerey, Goring		10	15	10	2	29⅓	66⅓
Angus McInnis, do		9	13½	15	4	23½	65 ¼
Thos. Beckett, Fairmount		7⅓	14	12	10	18	61⅓
J. A. Myles, Heathcote		9⅓	15	10	8	18	60⅓
Jno. Kirkpatrick, Goring		6	14	12	10	12	54
Robt. Reid, Rocklyn		7½	9	8	10	15	49½
KENORA.							
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. S. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie.							
Jas. Reid, Oxdrift		14	15	19	8¾	31	87¾
Paul Kennedy, Dryden		14	15	17¾	7¼	32	86

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield,—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
KENORA.—*Continued.*		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.—*Cont'd.*							
Alex. Skene, Dryden	....	14	15	18	5⅔	26	78⅔
Jno. Hutchison, do	....	13¼	15	14	7⅔	23½	73½
W. J. Robinson, Oxdrift	....	12⅔	15	15	7⅓	21¾	72¼
W. H Martin, Dryden	....	11¼	15	18	7⅓	19½	71¼
Robt. Skene, Dryden	....	11⅔	15	15	5½	23½	70½
Jno. Rhodes, do	....	11½	15	15½	7	20½	69½
Albert Browning, Oxdrift	....	11	15	16⅔	6	20	68⅔
A. R. Hutchison, Dryden	....	10	15	12	7½	19	63½
David Blake, do	....	11½	15	7	7	18¾	59¾
MUSKOKA.							
GRAVENHURST & MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Adam Hood, Milliken.							
Jas. C. Beatty, Gravenhurst	Empire State	14	16	18	10	33	91
G. W. Miller do	Amer. Wonder .	13	16	18	10	33	90
B. Laycock, do	Sunlight	13	15	17	10	33	88
Sherman Polmateer, do	Empire State ...	13	15	18	9	32	87
Jas. C. Young, do	do ...	13	14	19	8	30	84
Robt. McKay, do	Mixed	12	14	18	5	30	79
S. T Sims, do	Empire State ..	12	14	18	5	28	77
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY							
Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Stone Quarry.							
Wm. Naismith, Jr., Falkenburg.	Can. Standard and Up-to-date	14	16	20	10	32	92
Herman Goltz, Bardsville	Green Mountain .	13	16	19½	10	29½	88
Thos. Naismith, Falkenburg ..	Up-to-date	13	16	19½	10	28	86½
J. J. Beaumont, Bracebridge	Can. Standard ..	14	16	19	10	27	86
Alex. Barron, Bracebridge	Abundance	15	16	18	10	26	85
W. C. Peake do	Beauty of Hebron	13	16	17	10	28	84
J. B. Kaye do	Beauty of Hebron & Am. Wonder	11	16	18½	9½	28	83
Chas. Peake do	Beauty of Hebron	12	16	16	9	29	82
J. Peacock, Falkenberg	do	12	16	19	9	24	80
Geo. Yearley, Bracebridge	do	13	15	16	10	25	79
Wm. Barron do	Gold Coin & Carman	11	16	17	9	26	79

*General appearance.—Considering method of planting, stand of crop and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.*	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Apparent yield.†	Totals of scores.
NORFOLK.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
HOUGHTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. H. Hare, Whitby.							
Isaac Bartlett, Ronson	Wonderful	12¾	12	19½	9½	24¼	78
Jas. Alderson, Clear Creek	Beauty of Hebron	12½	12½	18	9½	25	77½
Watson Park, Fair Ground	Rose	13	14½	16	9½	24	77
A. Mercer, Hemlock	Carman No. 1	10¾	14	17	9½	25¼	76½
Tom. Tomson, Houghton	Planet & Empire State	9	14	18	9½	25½	76
H. Hazen, Fair Ground	Vermont Seedling	11½	14	18	9½	22	75
Jno. M. Hazen do	do	11½	13	18	9	23	74½
Sam. Aspden, Hemlock	Amer. Wonder	10½	12	17½	9½	22¾	72¼
And. Hazen, Fairground	Vermont Seedling	11¾	13½	15	8¼	22½	71
Wm. M. Townsend, Hemlock	Wonderful	11	12	15	9	21½	68½
Geo. Slaght, Glen Meyer	Carman No. 1	9½	15	12	9½	21½	67½
PARRY SOUND.							
ARMOUR, RYERSON & BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Stone Quarry.							
Wm. Near, Burk's Falls	Noxel	14	16	20	10	32	92
F. Walker, Royston	Late Puritan and Wonderful	13	16	20	10	32	91
Wm. Jenkin, Emsdale	Amer. Wonder	12	15½	20	10	32½	90
J. T. Smith, Sterling Falls	Wonderful and Lightning Exp.	13	16	18½	10	29	86½
H. R. Hayward, Scotia	Amer. Wonder	12	15	19	9	31	86
W. J. Tilson, Berriedale	Wonderful	12	16	17	10	30	85
E. T. Hayward, Emsdale	Amer. Wonder	15	16	19	10½	24	84½
Ch. Inch, Burk's Falls	Mixed	14	16	18	7½	28	83½
J. C. Bates do	Beauty of Hebron	12	15	17	9	30	83
Jas. Thompson do	Wonderful	13	16	14	10	30	83
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Stone Quarry.							
F. Hannaford, Pevensey	Empire State	13	16	20	10	37	96
Jas. Prior, Sundridge	Green Mountain	14	16½	19	9	37	95½
Louis Yirrs do	State of Maine	13	17	16	10	38	94
Thos. Raney do	do	15	17	20	9	32	93
Elijah Prior do	Green Mountain	15	12	20	10	35½	92½
Jno. Paget do	Mixed	13½	16	20	5	37	91½
W. C. Brinacombe, Stifling Falls	Blush	13	17	20	9	31	90
Jno. Willoughby, Sundridge	Early Delaware	14	16	20	10	29½	89½
Edward Cotter Sundridge	Burbanks	12	16½	20	9	31	88½
Wm. Grant do	Beauty of Hebron	14	15	20	9	30	88
Jas. Duke, Hartfell	Early Rose	13	15	16	9	34	87
J. Anderson, Sundridge	Empire State	15	17	15	9	31	87
Robt. Grant do	Beauty of Hebron	15	16	16	9	30	86
Jno. Murray do	Green Mountain	14	17	15	10	30	86

*General appearance —Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigour of growth.

†Apparent yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

PRIZE WINNERS AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1911.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.	*Sheaf Exhibit.*	
Division 1—		
1st	W. M. Worsfold, Emsdale	Banner.
2nd	Dennis Shea, Warren	do
3rd	Jas. Fields, Earlton	
Division 2—		
1st	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
2nd	C. H. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	do do
3rd	Jno. Gibbons, Renfrew	Banner.
Division 3—		
1st	R. M. Mortimer and Son, Honeywood	Regenerated Abundance.
2nd	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
3rd	Vernon Farrow, Avon	Garton's Abundance.
FALL WHEAT.		
Division 2—		
1st	Thos. C. Barrie, Canton	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Division 3—		
1st	Wm. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Golden Jewel.
2nd	Jesse Bechtel, Hespeler	
SPRING WHEAT.		
Division 1—		
1st	A. McChesney, New Liskeard	Red Fife.
2nd	And. A. Chester, New Liskeard	do do
3rd	Jno. R. Philp, Milberta	do do
Division 2—		
1st	W. J. Connelly, Cobden	White Fife
2nd	Sam McMillan, Cobden	do do
3rd	Sam. McLaren, do	do do
BARLEY.		
Division 2—		
1st	D. I. Ross, Frankford	O.A.C. No. 21.
Division 3—		
1st	Chas. Edwards, Onondaga.	O.A.C. No. 21.
2nd	Jas. E. Walker, Tuscarora.	do do
3rd	T. W. Stephens, Aurora	do do
OATS.		
Division 1—	*Grain Exhibit.*	
1st	Robert Ferguson, Powassan	Bumper King.
2nd	Jas. Fields, Earlton	Sensation.
Division 2—		
1st	D. Sutton, Millbrook	White Giant.
2nd	Geo. Brown, Millbrook	Dew Drop.
3rd	C. H. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
Division 3—		
1st	J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle	Lincoln.
2nd	Fred A. Clark, Headford	$1000.
3rd	Foyston Bros., Minesing	do

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1911.—*Con.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
FALL WHEAT.		
Division 1—	*Grain Exhibit.—Continued.*	
1st	Jesse Bechtel, Hespeler	
2nd	Wilbert P. Sparling, Anderson	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Golden Jewel.
SPRING WHEAT.		
Division 1—		
1st	And. A. Chester, New Liskeard	Red Fife.
Division 2—		
1st	Sam. McMillan, Cobden	White Fife.
BARLEY.		
Division 3—		
1st	T. W. Stephens, Aurora	O.A.C. No. 21.
2nd	Chas. Edwards, Onondaga	do do
3rd	Jas. E. Walker, Tuscarora	do do

PRIZE WINNERS AT GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1911.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety
	OATS.	
1st	Short Bros., Salem	Abundance.
2nd	Foster Bros., Clarksburg	Lincoln.
3rd	J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle	do
4th	R. F. Pritchard, Fergus	Abundance.
5th	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
6th	Foyston Bros., Minesing	$1000.
7th	Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance.
8th	J. W. Kerr, Corwhin	Lincoln.
9th	W C. Wilson, East Oro	Reg. Banner.
10th	And. Schmidt, Mildmay	Sensation.
	FALL WHEAT.	
1st	Wilbert Sparling, Anderson	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler	Golden Jewel.
3rd	T. C. Barrie, Canton	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
	BARLEY.	
1st	Alex. Cowie, Caledonia	O.A.C. No. 21.
2nd	Chas. Edwards, Onondaga	do do
3rd	J. A. McDiarmid, Stayner	do do
	PEAS.	
1st	Abe Mielhousen, Lion's Head	English Field.
2nd	Lyman Pacey, Lion's Head	English Field.
3rd	Wm. Warder, Spry	Cruickshank's Special.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1911.—*Con.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
	BEANS.	
1st	Wm. Shipp, Palmyra	Pea.
2nd	Jas. Aldridge, & Son, Highgate	Yellow Eye.
3rd	Wm. Reycraft, Muirkirk	do do
	CORN.	
1st	Thos. Totten, Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7.
2nd	Jas. Martin, Amherstburg.	Leaming.
3rd	Geo. R. Flood, Blenheim.	Yellow Flint.
	POTATOES.	
1st	Wm. Naismith, Jr., Falkenberg	Canadian Standard.
2nd	Herman L. Goltz, Bardsville	Green Mountain.
3rd	Isaac Bartlett, Ronson	Wonderful.

PRIZE WINNERS AT OTTAWA WINTER FAIR, 1912.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
	OATS.	
1st	Geo. Brown, Millbrook	Dew Drop.
2nd	Geo. Boyce, Merivale	Banner.
3rd	W. G. Wilson, Woodville	Garton's Abundance.
4th	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
5th	W. J. Barber, Rossmore	Banner.
6th	J. B. Wilson, Watteron's Corners	Danish White.
7th	Saml. Donevan, Melcombe	Banner.
8th	Abram Miller, Arnprior	Improved Banner.
9th	Peter Drummond, Keene	Siberian.
10th	C. H. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
	BARLEY.	
1st	S. E. Bonisteel, Frankford	O. A. C. 21.
2nd	D. I. Rose, Frankford	do
	SPRING WHEAT.	
1st	Sam. McMillan, Cobden	White Fife.
2nd	Jno. Ireton, Queen's Line	do
	FALL WHEAT.	
1st	H. A. Walker, Charlecote	Early Windsor.
	POTATOES.	
1st	F. Walker, Royston	Late Puritan and Wonderful.
2nd	Jas. Reid, Oxdrift	
3rd	Wm. Jenkin, Emsdale	American Wonder.

PRINCIPAL WEEDS FOUND IN THE FIELDS OF COMPETITORS.

Brant.

Onondaga.—Thistles, ragweed, wild oats, dock, sow thistle, mustard.

Paris.—Wild flax, ragweed, couch, thistles, dock.

Six Nations.—Thistles, golden rod, ragweed, mustard, milkweed, wild oats, wormseed mustard, foxtail, sweet clover, toad flax, yellow trefoil, medick.

Bruce.

Chesley.—Thistles, annual sow thistle, wild oats, bind weed, wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse, dock, cockle.

Eastnor.—Annual sow thistle, wild oats, wormseed mustard, thistles.

Huron Township.—Thistles, dock, cockle.

Lucknow.—Thistles, annual and perennial sow thistle, pigweed, dock, wild carrot, ragweed, white cockle, ribgrass, mayweed, foxtail, golden rod, bindweed, yarrow.

Teeswater.—Dock, thistles, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, yarrow, wild oats, wild carrot, perennial sow thistle, couch.

Carleton.

Carleton County.—Sow thistle, thistles.

Dufferin.

Dufferin.—Thistles, sow thistle, wild buckwheat, wild oats.

Dufferin Central.—Thistles, wild oats, sow thistle.

Dundas.

Mountain.—Perennial sow thistle, ragweed, wild vetch, couch, milkweed, thistles, dock, sweet clover, mustard.

Winchester.—Thistles, perennial sow thistle, milk weed, pig weed, couch, wild vetch, shepherd's purse, dandelions, cockle, wild peas.

Durham.

Orono.—Lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, annual and perennial sow thistle, ragweed, foxtail, wild oats, thistles.

Port Hope.—Chess, black and field bindweed, wild vetch, lamb's quarters, perennial and annual sow thistle, black medick, stinkweed, wild oats, bladder campion, thistles, pigweed, curled dock, couch, chicory, foxtail, smartweed, wormseed mustard, shepherd's purse, false flax, cow-cockle, night-flowering catchfly, old witch grass.

Elgin.

S. Dorchester.—Thistles, ragweed, black and field bindweed, lamb's quarters, foxtail, sour dock, milkweed, yarrow.

Frontenac.

Kingston Township.—Mustard, couch, dock, wild buckwheat, milkweed, ragweed, thistles.

Glengarry.

Kenyon.—Thistles, Wormseed mustard, vetches, couch, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, pennycress, sow-thistle, cockle, lamb's quarters, pigweed, foxtail, milkweed, mustard, wild-turnip.

Grey.

Collingwood Tp.—Thistles, Wild Oats, sow-thistle.

Keppel.—Thistles, dock, wild oats, mustard, cockle, bladder campion, fleabane.

Kilsyth.—Wild oats, dock, thistles, cockle, mustard, annual sow thistle, fleabane.

Osprey.—Thistles, daisy, bladder campion, wild buckwheat, wild oats, dock, sow thistle, milkweed, foxtail.

South Grey.—Thistles, foxtail, yarrow, dock, golden rod, wild buckwheat, ragweed, water grass, chicory.

Haldimand.

Caledonia.—Thistles, ragweed, red dock, mustard.

Walpole.—Ragweed, curled dock, thistles, wild buckwheat, foxtail.

Halton.

Halton.—Thistles, annual sow thistle, foxtail, wild buckwheat, couch, milkweed, cockle, ragweed.

Hastings.

Frankford.—Sow thistle, thistles, vetch.

Madoc.—Thistles, pigweed, wild buckwheat, yarrow, foxtail, lamb's quarters, bladder campion, shepherd's purse, wild oats, mustard, white cockle, nettle, perennial sow thistle, milkweed, couch, curled dock, fleabane, blueweed.

Huron.

East Huron.—Thistle, wild oats, cockle, buckhorn, trefoil, sow-thistle, chess, sweet clover, tares.

Howick.—Perennial sow thistle, bindweed, white cockle, wormseed mustard, curled dock, thistles, buckhorn, wild buckwheat, foxtail, wild oats, bladder campion, couch.

Kirkton.—Thistles, flax, sow thistle, dock, ragweed, wild oats.

Kent.

Wallaceburg.—Black bindweed, ragweed, thistles, dock, foxtail, wild lettuce, milkweed, pigweed, wormseed mustard, annual sow thistle, golden rod.

Lambton.

Bosanquet.—Thistles, annual sow thistle, foxtail, wild oats, ragweed, black bindweed, night-flowering catchfly, dock, milkweed, spring thistle, pigweed, buttercup, wormseed mustard.

Brooke and Alvinston.—Lamb's quarters, thistles, perennial sow thistle, smartweed, ragweed, milkweed, black bindweed, mullein, yellow daisy, bladder campion, burdock, curled dock, broad leaf plantain, foxtail, mustard.

Lanark.

Lanark Village and Bathurst.—Thistles, pigweed, wild buckwheat, foxtail, wild mustard, sow thistle, wild peas.

South Lanark.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, thistles, mustard, wild tares, ox-eye daisy, wild buckwheat, foxtail, blue vervain, couch.

Leeds.

Lansdowne.—Curled dock, foxtail, couch, annual sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, thistles, ragweed, wild tares, chicory, trefoil, wild peas.

Lincoln.

Peninsular Central.—Ragweed, thistles, fireweed, foxtail, wild lettuce, sow thistles, tares.

Middlesex.

Chippewa.—Mustard, Ragweed, thistles, dock, blueweed, buckhorn, couch, pigweed.

East Middlesex.—Thistles, foxtail, wild buckwheat, ragweed, lamb's quarters, curled dock, milkweed, fleabane, yarrow.

Mosa and Ekfrid.—Ragweed, foxtail, thistles, milkweed, wild buckwheat.

North Middlesex.—Wild oats, smartweed, lamb's quarters, foxtail, vetch, black bindweed, thistles, perennial and annual sow thistle, curled dock, ragweed, wild buckwheat.

Nipissing.

Englehart.—Pigweed, Blue burr, wild buckwheat, thistles, smartweed, plantain, wild oats, dandelion, curled dock, couch, foxtail, yarrow, shepherd's purse, annual sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, mayweed, golden rod, spurry.

New Liskeard.—Thistles, wild oats, couch, wormseed mustard, spear grass, wild peas, wild tares, wild flax, wild sage.

Northumberland.

Wooler.—Thistles, perennial and annual sow thistles.

Ontario.

Beaverton.—Wild oats, thistles, wild peas, sow thistle..

Oxford.

North Norwich.—Thistles, foxtail, ragweed, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, black bindweed, couch, mustard.

Tillsonburg and Dereham.—Pigweed, lamb's quarters, foxtail, ragweed, bindweed, thistles, dock, burdock, milkweed.

West Zorra and Embro.—Thistles, ragweed, vetches, pigweed, lamb's quarters, foxtail, milkweed, wild mint, dock, sow thistle, bindweed, wild oats.

Parry Sound.

Magnetawan.—Thistles, yarrow, pigweed, couch, smartweed, spurry, ox-eye daisy, wild buckwheat, foxtail golden rod, plantain, annual sow thistle.

Powassan.—Couch, annual sow thistle.

Peel.

Peel County.—Thistles, wild tares, ragweed, plantain, ox-eye daisy, couch, lamb's quarters, chicory, blue burr.

Peterborough.

Otonabee.—Lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, thistles, foxtail, ragweed, perennial sow thistle, couch, sticky cockle, curled dock.

Peterborough Industrial.—Sow thistle, thistles, foxtail, lamb's quarters, ragweed, couch.

Prescott.

Alfred.—Thistles, sow thistle, couch.

Prince Edward.

Ameliasburg.—Wild buckwheat, thistles, wild oats, sour dock.

Prince Edward.—Thistles, sour dock, wild buckwheat, couch, milkweed, sow thistle.

Renfrew.

Arnprior.—Wild buckwheat, thistles, wild peas, couch, daisy, sow thistle, dock, foxtail.

Cobden.—Wild vetches, thistles, cockle, sow thistle.

North Renfrew.—Thistles, wild peas, sow thistle, daisy, yellow dock.

Renfrew.—Thistles and minor weeds.

Simcoe.

Barrie.—Thistles, wild oats, sow thistle, ragweed, pigweed, wild buckwheat, milkweed.

East Simcoe.—Sow thistle, pigweed, bindweed, wild buckwheat, milkweed.

Nottawasaga.—Thistles, milkweed, wild oats, sow thistle, tansy, mustard.

SUDBURY.

Warren.—Thistles, couch, sow thistle, sorrel, lambs' quarters, pigweed, flax.

OLIVER.

Thunder Bay.—Pennycress, ball mustard, ragweed.

VICTORIA.

Eldon.—Thistles, wild buckwheat.
Verulam.—Wild buckwheat, foxtail, thistles, burr.

WATERLOO.

South Waterloo.—Thistles, ragweed, dock, milkweed, chess, cockle, couch, yellow top.

WELLAND.

Bertie.—Thistles, ragweed, wild carrot.
Welland.—Ragweed, thistles, milkweed, lamb's quarters, pigweed, sow thistle, mustard, red dock.

WELLINGTON.

C. Wellington.—Blue burr, foxtail, bindweed, thistles, wild buckwheat, pepper grass, sow thistle, flax, mustard.
Puslinch.—Dock, ragweed, thistles, milkweed, burdock.

YORK.

Newmarket.—Thistles, sow thistle, wild buckwheat, mustard, ragweed.
Richmond Hill.—Bindweed, trefoil, thistles, couch, lambs' quarters, perennial sow thistle, wild vetches, foxtail, milkweed, wild oats, yarrow.
Scarboro.—Bindweed, foxtail, ragweed, lamb's quarters, perennial sow thistle, thistles.
Woodbridge.—Bindweed, lamb's quarters, night flowering catchfly, wild oats, black medick, annual and perennial sow thistle, ragweed, black bindweed, thistles, shepherd's purse, pigweed, mayweed, vetch, wild mustard, smartweed, broad leaf plantain, foxtail, sweet clover, wormseed mustard.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Industries

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1911

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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To His Honour Col. Sir John Morison Gibson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1911.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1912

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Ontario Bureau of Industries.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

Under their respective headings, summary tables of temperature, precipitation, and sunshine are herewith presented:

TEMPERATURE. The following table gives the temperature of the Province in each month for the last five years, together with the mean annual temperature, also the mean temperature for the six months April-September—practically the growing season—together with the average for the five years, 1907-11, and the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Month.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1907-1911	1882-1911
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	20.8	21.6	21.6	18.7	16.9	19.9	17.9
February	21.1	16.8	22.1	14.8	13.1	17.6	17.4
March	26.2	35.2	26.9	28.1	31.0	29.5	26.4
April	40.6	46.6	38.6	39.9	36.4	40.4	41.6
May	59.9	51.2	52.0	55.8	47.3	53.2	53.8
June	64.1	62.4	64.2	64.9	63.2	63.8	63.7
July	70.1	68.3	66.6	69.4	67.3	68 3	68.1
August	67.7	65.6	67.0	65.4	63.7	65.9	64.5
September	58.2	57.0	57.9	63.0	59.5	59.1	59.7
October	46.9	49.0	44.8	49.4	44.1	46.8	47.0
November	32.7	33.4	39.0	36.9	34.3	35.3	34.9
December	30.0	17.7	22.9	23.4	26.5	24.1	23.4
Annual mean	44.8	43.7	43.6	44.1	41.9	43.7	43.2
Mean for 6 months, April to September	60.1	58.5	57.7	59.7	56.2	58.4	58.6

The mean temperature for the year 1911 was 44.8 degrees, being 1.1 degrees higher than that of the preceding year, and 1.6 degrees higher than the normal for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

The mean temperature for the six months, April-September, was 1.6 degrees higher than the corresponding period of the previous year, and 1.5 degrees higher than the normal for the thirty years. December was the warmest month relatively, being 6.6 degrees above its normal, although May was in excess to the extent of 6.1 degrees; November was the coldest relatively, being 2.2 degrees below its average.

SUNSHINE. In the following table the averages of sunshine are, as usual, derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay, Kingston, and Ottawa:

Month.	Sun above horizon.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1907-1911	1882-1911
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	79.2	53.0	67.1	92.3	65.5	71.4	73.5
February	291.4	89.9	107.6	76.6	120.9	116.6	102.3	103.0
March	369.9	159.4	173.7	141.7	95.6	127.1	139.5	143.2
April	406.4	192.3	152.6	156.7	177.3	155.9	167.0	185.0
May	461.1	272.2	176.1	191.5	188.2	219.9	209.6	216.4
June	465.7	215.3	242.6	264.3	332.9	230.8	257.2	244.3
July	470.9	303.1	268.9	266.0	295.4	265.7	279.8	266.8
August	434.5	247.1	204.8	273.4	263.3	252.2	248.2	242.7
September	376.3	190.7	179.3	182.4	177.0	129.6	171.8	186.8
October	340.2	150.9	142.8	128.1	162.3	153.9	147.6	140.2
November	286.9	75.0	43.2	95.5	72.1	63.0	69.8	77.4
December	274.3	65.3	74.5	55.9	61.6	46.8	60.8	60.5
Total for the year	4463.3	2040.4	1819.1	1899.2	2038.5	1827.0	1925.0	1939.8
Total for six months, April to September	2614.9	1420.7	1224.3	1334.3	1434.1	1254.1	1333.6	1342.0

The year 1911 had 2,040.4 hours of sunshine, or 100.6 hours more than the average for the last thirty years. The six growing months, April-September, had 1,420.7 hours of sunshine, or 78.7 hours more than the period, 1882-1911. The three months February, June, and November were below the average, June being the lowest with 29.0 hours less than its usual of sunshine; all the others were above, May having the greatest departure, being 55.8 in excess.

PRECIPITATION. The fall of both rain and snow for the five winter months, including November, 1910, and March, 1911, is given in the following table for five years, together with the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911. An inch of water is the equivalent of ten inches of snow:

Months.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1907-1911	1882-1911
November:	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain	1.35	3.03	1.25	2.64	2.01	2.06	1.99
Snow	12.8	4.9	6.3	4.3	2.8	6.2	7.5
December:							
Rain	0.09	0.93	0.48	1.95	1.69	1.03	1.22
Snow	22.9	9.0	19.6	18.3	12.2	18.4	15.6
January:							
Rain	0.76	1.09	1.29	0.45	1.92	1.10	0.97
Snow	9.9	19.6	11.5	20.6	11.5	14.6	19.3
February:							
Rain	0.40	0.71	1.52	0.82	0.09	0.71	.84
Snow	15.6	19.7	16.2	27.7	10.5	17.9	16.4
March:							
Rain	0.96	0.65	1.06	1.36	1.62	1.13	1.20
Snow	13.3	3.1	16.8	7.4	5.1	9.1	10.4
Five months:							
Rain	3.56	6.41	5.60	7.22	7.33	6.03	6.22
Snow	74.5	66.3	70.4	78.3	42.1	66.2	69.2

The total amount of rainfall for the five months, November-March, was 3.56 inches, or 2.66 inches below the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

The total amount of snowfall was 74.5 inches, or 5.3 inches above the average. November, December, and March were above average, while January and February were below.

The six months, April-September, however, comprise what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, and the following table gives the rainfall of these months for the last five years, also the average for the five years, 1907-1911, and for the thirty years, 1882-1911:

Months.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1907-1911	1882-1911
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April	1.58	3.15	3.48	1.59	1.78	2.32	1.72
May	2.08	2.84	3.44	3.59	1.77	2.74	2.81
June	2.30	1.49	1.36	1.83	2.26	1.85	2.78
July	2.30	3.12	4.02	2.90	2.17	2.90	2.84
August	2.29	3.18	2.18	2.36	1.31	2.26	2.48
September	2.77	2.45	1.91	1.13	3.76	2.40	2.59
Total for six months	13.32	16.23	16.39	13.40	13.05	14.47	15.22

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, comprising the growing season, was 13.32 inches, 2.91 inches less than 1910, and in comparison with the normal for the thirty year period it is 1.90 inches below normal. September was the only month in excess of its own average, being 0.18 inches above, while all the others were below, ranging from 0.14 to 0.73 inches.

VEGETATION.

At the end of the first week of May, vegetation was considered to be about a week behind the average. The early part of April was cool and backward, but the last few days of the month were warm, and developed growth nicely, when frost ensued for the first three or four days of May, and checked all advance. The unusually warm weather immediately following, however, again started a vigorous growth, and when correspondents wrote about the 8th or 9th of May young cattle and sheep were being put on the grass in some localities—rather too early in the opinion of some. Several reports stated that a few warm rains would soon bring vegetation of all kinds up to date.

Spring Sowing. The May bulletin said: "Seeding this spring may be classed as having been rather late in starting; but the favorable weather since the third week of April—broken only by a few frosty days in the beginning of May—has enabled farmers to put in a large acreage, and more advance would have been made but for the scarcity of good farm labor. A few correspondents report the sowing of spring grains as completed, while in two or three of the more eastern counties it was only just starting; but taking the Province as a whole the work was fairly in hand as reports were sent in. The seed bed was in excellent condition as a rule, the soil being unusually mellow and friable, except on stiff clays. While some of the early seeding was up and looking promising, it was too soon for those reporting to make a definite statement as to the success of the catch

generally, although the chances are largely in its favor. In the opinion of a number of correspondents rain was needed for the best results."

STATISTICS OF FIELD CROPS.

The following table gives the acreage, production and market value of the field crops of Ontario for the year 1911. Detailed tables showing the statistics by counties will be found elsewhere in this report:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Market Value	
				Total.	Peracre
				$	$ c.
Fall Wheat	837,492	17,926,586	21.4	15,519,411	18 53
Spring Wheat	133,711	2,295,534	17.2	2,081,580	15 57
Barley	616,977	16,248,129	26.3	12,000,154	19 45
Oats	2,699,230	84,829,232	31.4	37,494,695	13 89
Peas	304,491	4,462,182	14.7	4,380,883	14 39
Beans	51,508	898,212	17.4	1,711,089	33 22
Rye	98,652	1,562,971	15.8	1,326,510	13 45
Buckwheat	189,039	3,852,231	20.4	2,324,992	12 30
Corn (for husking)	308,350	21,913,290	71.1	9,693,994	31 44
Potatoes	162,457	13,918,698	86	11,722,539	72 16
Carrots	3,207	815,129	254	101,891	31 77
Mangel-wurzels	64,855	28,126,313	432	2,250,105	34 69
Turnips	100,593	39,664,275	394	3,966,428	39 43
Sugar Beets	24,664	8,941,659	363	1,117,707	45 32
Mixed grains	486,112	14,845,595	30.5	9,104,141	18 73
		tons	tons		
Corn (for Silo)	335,935	3,764,227	11.21	9,410,568	28 01
Hay and Clover	3,301,468	4,238,362	1.28	55,767,671	16 89
Totals:					
1911	9,718,741			179,974,358	18 52
1910	9,725,684			175,115,742	18 01
1909	9,578,323			167,966,577	17 54

The acreages devoted to other crops were as follows: Orchards, 303,188; small fruits, 25,360; vineyards, 11,586; gardens, 58,748; rape, 40,330 (more than one-half of which is grown in Grey, Dufferin and Wellington); flax, 12,128 (more than one-half of which is grown in the five counties, Lambton, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Wellington); hops, 622; tobacco, 14,744 (Essex, 8,698, and Kent, 5,238); summer fallow, 279,220; pasture (cleared), 3,116,768.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

Fall Wheat. The bulletin covering crop conditions in November, 1910, had the following to say regarding the new fall wheat: "An increased acreage of wheat has been sown this fall, and as most favorable conditions existed at seeding, and since that time, the crop is looking most promising. In fact, some correspondents express a fear that the young fall wheat may have too much top for entering the winter. Only scattering mention was made of injury to the crop by Hessian fly, wire-worm, or other insects. Sowing ranged from the last week of August to the first week of October, the bulk of the crop being put in during the first and second weeks of September. Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the favorite variety of fall wheat, Red Clawson and over forty other named varieties following."

The first crop bulletin of 1911, issued in May, contained the following: "The wheat sown in the fall of 1910 entered the winter in excellent form all over the Province, but its present condition is most variable. In some of the leading fall wheat counties it is described as an absolute failure, while in others it is regarded as a good crop; but taken as a whole it is much behind the average of recent years. Most of the harm done to the young wheat was caused by smothering from snow, by ice forming on low-lying undrained fields, or from the very trying spring frosts when the ground was bare. Several correspondents point out that the unusually early and heavy fall of snow which came before the land was frozen, and which remained for a long time, was very trying to the tender wheat, in some instances practically rotting it. Injury from insects was reported in only a few instances, and these were not of a serious nature. In those sections of the Province where the crop was a failure more of it would have been plowed up but for the fact that it was seeded down with clover, and farmers were anxious to save the excellent catch of grass by resowing the patchy spots with some spring grain—usually barley. In a number of cases, also, some inferior fields of wheat have been left untouched in the hope that they might pick up with favorable weather. Most of the reports coming from the Lake Erie district were favorable, while in the counties of Huron and Bruce in the adjoining Lake Huron district conditions were reversed, and a considerable portion of fall wheat land had to be plowed up or resown. The crop was also more or less of a failure in the Georgian Bay counties. In the West Midland district wheat on the whole was of fair promise, and the same may be said of the counties of Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton, and Peel in the Lake Ontario district; but the other counties of this group (York to Prince Edward) give rather discouraging reports. In the more eastern parts of the Province, where but little fall wheat is grown, conditions range from fair to poor."

August reports concerning fall wheat were thus summarized: "Returns just to hand show a wide variation both in yield and quality, ranging from poor to good; but the average yield per acre will be decidedly less than usual. The excessive heat and drouth that prevailed at times in May and June caused the crop to be shorter in stand than ordinarily, and some of the grain is described as having been shrunken by premature ripening. On the other hand, some correspondents speak of the kernel as being plump and a good sample, and claim that fall wheat is the best grain crop of the year. The straw, while short, is generally clean and bright. Smut was reported by only a few correspondents, but occasional mention was made of the presence of Hessian fly in every county west of York and Simcoe (inclusive) except Grey, Bruce, Huron and Essex. Harvesting was earlier than usual, ranging from the 3rd to the 22nd of July, and weather conditions then were were on the whole very favorable."

The November bulletin stated that the quality of the fall wheat ranged from fair to good, with occasional reports of the sample being light in weight. The average yield per acre was considerably below that of recent seasons, although up to the average for thirty years.

The New Fall Wheat. In the western half of the Province, where most of the fall wheat is raised, a slightly increased area had been put in, according to the November bulletin, except in the Georgian Bay district, where a smaller acreage than usual was reported. The bulk of the new seeding found a good bed, and the young wheat was looking well when correspondents reported. Sowing ranged all the way from the 24th of August to the first week of October, the bulk of the

crop being got in during the first half of September; although some was sowed late purposely in order to avoid the Hessian fly, which was reported to be operating in some of the new fields.

Spring Wheat. August returns stated that this crop, like all the grains, suffered from the drouth and unusual heat of the season. Although short in straw, the heads filled in well, and the grain was said to be of good quality generally. While some spring wheat was harvested in the last week of July, much of the crop remained to be cut when correspondents reported. Less spring wheat is grown in Ontario than formerly.

The November bulletin had but little to say regarding spring wheat, beyond characterizing it as a fairly good crop in every way, where grown.

Barley. The August bulletin said: "This crop will also be below the average in yield. The straw is described as being short but clean. While the grain will be rather lighter in weight than usual, owing to the great heat and drouth, no complaints of discoloration have been received. Cutting ranged from the 10th to the 28th of July."

Correspondents in November reported barley as being practically free from discoloration, but the bulk of the grain was not as plump as usual. The yield, however, was nearly an average one. The straw, while clean, was short in stand.

Oats. The August bulletin stated: "Oats have fared the worst of the grain crops, although some good yields are reported. Owing to the drouth and excessive heat during growth the straw is very short, although standing up nicely, but the heads are not well filled nor is the bulk of the grain as plump as usual. In several sections of the Province a heavy wind storm threshed out some of the ripening oats. Complaints of rust have come from several districts. While some are through harvesting oats, others have not yet begun cutting.

Oats were relatively the poorest of the cereals, as to both yield and quality, according to the November bulletin. Drouth and extreme heat at the period of filling were said to have affected a considerable portion of the crop and consequently there were many complaints of the grain being light in weight. The straw was short, but of fair quality.

Winter Rye. The acreage given to this crop is relatively small, but it came through the winter much better than either fall wheat or clover, and was reported as looking well when correspondents sent in returns in May.

August reports were to the effect that the crop was of fair yield and quality, although short in straw.

November returns showed that threshing results credited the crop with an average yield of good quality.

Peas. The August bulletin said: "The unusually high temperature prevailing in different periods of the growing season told severely upon peas, reports being common of the blossoms drying up owing to the heat and drouth. Some correspondents say that a portion of the crop had to be cut for green feed, owing to poor podding, although some good yields had been reported. Only odd mention was made of the presence of the weevil. While some of the crop is yet green and growing a considerable portion has been harvested."

The November bulletin stated that peas had experienced two very bad seasons in succession. While there were some complaints of the weevil, the chief source of injury was well described by a correspondent as " the dry, hot weather which caught most of the peas in bloom."

Mixed Grains. The growing of mixed grains does not appear to be gaining in favor, although some correspondents heartily advocate the practice. Barley and oats, of varieties selected to ripen about the same time, are by far the favorite mixture. Oats and peas come next, while barley, oats and peas are third, and fully a dozen other mixtures have scattering choice.

Beans. The August bulletin said. "There has been too much heat and too little rain for beans in the first stage of growth, but some correspondents are of the opinion that there is ample opportunity for the crop to pick up before it is ready for harvesting in the early part of September."

November reports were to the effect that beans were a very uneven crop, having been affected by the extremes of drouth during growth and wet weather at harvesting, while a few fields received a touch of frost. However, several correspondents reported favorably as to quality.

Buckwheat. Early sown buckwheat was a good crop in every way, but late fields were caught by frost to some extent, and gave comparatively poor returns. In some sections, also, there was difficulty in harvesting the crop on account of rain.

Corn. Referring to corn, the August bulletin said: "Late planting, owing to drouth of May, was the greatest drawback to the corn crop. Once the young plants got a start the heat, which was so trying to the cereal crops by unduly hastening ripening, rather suited growth, except in a few instances where the drouth was almost too much even for corn. Recent rains were bringing the crop forward with a leap, and a good yield is anticipated. Corn is steadily growing in favor as a fodder crop."

The November bulletin had the following: "The returns concerning corn are more variable in tone than usual, but the crop will be about an average one. Much of the corn was planted late on account of the drouth, and some of it was nipped by frost, but not to a serious extent. The more favorable reports regarding corn come from Western Ontario, both as to better earing and more freedom from frost."

HAY AND CLOVER.

The May bulletin had the following: "Reports concerning clover are as varied as those regarding fall wheat, ranging all the way from 'good' to 'poor.' Most of the injury has been done on old fields, and has been caused chiefly from ice forming on low places, or from heaving on account of spring frosts. However, but little clover has been plowed up, and the latest reports speak of the crop as making a fair recovery. Several correspondents point out that alfalfa has been much more severely dealt with than clover by the trying winter and spring weather, especially in the case of the older fields."

Hay and clover were thus referred to in the August bulletin: "Clover did not winter well, and in many quarters the excessive heat and drouth of May and June added to that drawback. However, while in the western half of the Province the hay crop will average low, good yields are reported in many of the counties in the eastern portion. The crop was well saved, generally speaking, and where not delayed too long in cutting is of first-class quality. Red clover did not do so well as timothy. The crop has been remarkably free from insect pests this season. Cutting extended from the 20th of June to the end of July."

Clover Seed. Owing to the poor wintering of the crop, and the unusual heat and drouth of the summer, there was a rather thin stand of the second growth of clover this year, and a small yield of seed. The heads, however, were well filled, and most of the seed that had been hulled was said to be of excellent quality.

Alfalfa. This crop is growing in favor rapidly, more especially in the western half of the Province. Correspondents claim that it is an excellent feed for dairy stock, and is a good crop for dry seasons.

FIELD ROOTS.

Potatoes. The August bulletin said: "A light yield of small potatoes will be the general rule, as the season has been too dry and hot for the best results. Early planted suffered most, but some correspondents claim that timely rains may yet redeem those later grown. The Colorado beetle has been more complained of than for years. Blight was reported in two or three places in some of the eastern counties, but no mention has been made of rot."

The November returns were thus summarized: "The yield of potatoes will be light, as they were affected by drouth both at the time of planting and during growth. Some of the late fields were overtaken by frost before the crop had matured. The tubers are, as a rule, smaller in size than usual, but they are said to be of excellent quality, being practically free from rot, which has seriously affected the crop for the last three years."

Turnips. All classes of roots experienced a poor start, on account of the drouth delaying or preventing the seed from germinating. August reports were to the effect that early sown turnips looked better than those put in later, but the crop generally was considered to be doing poorly.

November returns emphasized the injury to root crops from drouth. Turnips were described as ranging from poor to fair in yield, and were rather small in size, but of fair quality. The open fall was favorable to root pulling.

Mangels. These roots, like turnips, received a poor start owing to drouth and heat, but were considered relatively a much better crop, when correspondents reported in August.

November reports were to the effect that mangels were of good yield and quality, although not up to the usual size, and were regarded as the best root crop of the season.

Carrots. These are not now largely grown as a field crop, but where raised they did well, considering the unusually dry growing season.

Sugar Beets. These roots, like carrots, do not seem to be growing in favor as a field crop. The August returns described sugar beets as looking thrifty. November reports stated that they had done fairly well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacco. According to August returns the ground was exceedingly dry at planting, and the crop did not get a good start, while the ensuing hot and dry weather was very trying to growth. In some fields grubs also attacked the young plants, necessitating considerable re-sowing. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the condition of the crop in early August was described as being from fair to good, while the expected yield ranges from half a crop to a ton of dry leaf per acre.

Correspondents did not write very fully in the November reports regarding tobacco. That which was planted early was said to have done well, despite the drouth, but some of the later crop was injured by fall rains, and a portion of it was caught by early frosts.

Flax. Despite the unusual heat and drouth of the growing period flax gave a fair yield. This crop is now raised on a much smaller scale than in former years.

Threshing and Marketing. Owing to the early harvest and the comparatively light grain crops, threshing was practically completed in most sections of the Province when correspondents reported early in November. A fair quantity of wheat had then been marketed, and high prices had brought out some barley and oats; but it was stated that the bulk of the grains would be fed to live stock on the farm.

Fall Plowing. As usual, some farmers were through with their plowing by the first of November, while others were only starting; but taking the Province as a whole the work was well advanced, and it was expected that a larger area than usual would be turned under. In most parts of Western Ontario timely rains put the land in excellent condition for plowing, while in many of the eastern and northern counties complaints were made of clay soils being too dry and hard for best results.

Farm Improvements. An increased amount of underdraining was done during the season, more especially in the Lake Erie and West Middlesex districts, and in the more western counties of the Lake Ontario group. Expert ditch diggers were scarce, but ditching machines were used in some places and were favorably referred to. Except in a few localities there was a sufficiency of tile. The usual number of new houses were erected, and also barns and stables of modern design, while many old barns were remodelled by having concrete basements placed under them. A good deal of metal roofing and wire fencing also was done.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The May bulletin said: "Orchards were not in blossom when correspondents wrote, the season being later than usual, and about three weeks behind last year's very early period of bloom. Fruit buds, however, promise to be plentiful, and after the lean orchard yield of 1910 a liberal bearing is expected. War upon scale, codling moth and other pests is being conducted with more vigor than ever, and several correspondents point to the improved appearance of fruit trees as the result of work done in the last year or two in the way of spraying, pruning, and the better general culture of orchards. A few reports of damage to trees from mice come from some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties."

The following appeared in the bulletin issued in August: "Some correspondents claim that the unusually hot weather at the time of blossoming affected the setting of the fruit. Complaints of injury to fruit trees by June beetles during the early leafing and blossoming period come from the counties of Brant and Perth. Apples will be light in total yield, as, in addition to poor setting, a considerable portion of this and other fruits was blown off the trees by high winds late in July. Winter apples will be scarce in nearly every locality, but in most quarters there will be fair supply of Duchess and other early varieties. All classes of apples are much freer from spot or scab than usual. Pears, while greatly thinned by the wind storms, are yielding better relatively than apples. Plums range all the way from poor to heavy in yield, and have done best where sprayed. There will be a medium yield of peaches; the later varieties give the best promise. Cherries as a rule did well, although some complain of poor returns. Grapes so far have every prospect of success. Small fruits promised well early in the season, but failed to fulfil expectations, owing to the intense heat prevailing just before the ripening period."

The November bulletin stated: "The benefits of spraying and the general care of orchards are pointed out by a large number of correspondents, and repeated warnings are made as to the folly of neglecting warfare against the San Jose scale, the oyster shell bark-louse, the codling moth, and other insects injurious to fruit. There is a small surplus of apples, mainly of the fall varieties, and there was a fair yield of plums, peaches, and pears, while grapes, as usual, did generously. Several correspondents report that most apples and other orchard fruits had a cleaner and more presentable appearance this season than usual. A considerable quantity of fruit was blown off the trees in September.

LIVE STOCK AND THE DAIRY.

The May bulletin contained the following: "Reports concerning live stock are upon the whole favorable. Horses, which have been in strong demand, and have been commanding good prices, came through the winter in fine condition as a rule. As a correspondent tersely puts it: 'They look well and sell well,' although reports from various parts of the Province have been made of a mild form of distemper, and complaints of mares losing their foals have been rather more frequent than usual. Cattle look thin, but appear to be remarkably free from disease. The demand for milkers has led to a scarcity of beef cattle in some of the dairy districts, but taking the Province generally there will be the usual number of fat and store cattle available for the market. A considerable number of stockers have been purchased to be put on the grass for June and July delivery, while regular shipments of more finished beeves have been and are being made regularly in the

stock-raising counties. The general condition of sheep was never more favorably described. Lambs, also are coming 'good and strong,' to use a favorite phrase of those reporting. The dog is again being vigorously denounced as a menace to the sheep industry. Reports concerning swine are not so unanimous as those relating to other classes of live stock, but taken altogether they may be considered as encouraging. While most of the animals are reported as healthy and promising, there has been considerable mortality among spring litters, and complaints have come from different districts of what is variously described as rheumatism, partial paralysis, or crippling of some of the growing animals."

"Pasture conditions have been very much alike all over the Province," said the August bulletin. "Fields were rendered very dry by the drouth of July, until recent rains more or less revived them. Horses look well, while cattle are reported to be rather on the lean side; but all classes of live stock are remarkably free from disease. In most dairy sections the milk flow has fallen off considerably for the time of year, owing to the bare pastures of the latter part of July. Reports regarding the prospects of winter keep are on the whole hopeful. Hay will be light, especially in Western Ontario, and straw is shorter than usual; but the opinion is general that corn and other roughage will enable good feeders to bring their stock nicely through the winter."

November reports were to the following effect: "Fall pastures were short after the long drouth earlier in the season, but most of the live stock were still on the grass as correspondents reported, and by their general condition looked as if they were able to get the usual picking off the fields. Horses are in demand at good prices. Cattle are rather thin, but healthy; in fact, no returns make mention of any serious disease existing among any class of farm animals. Beefing cattle are much scarcer than usual, and some correspondents assert that the tendency just now is more toward milk producing. Sheep are reported to be in excellent condition, but are not plentiful. Shipments of swine have been more or less steady all the season through, and there was a large supply on hand at the beginning of November; but some correspondents insist that the high price of feed and the comparatively low price of pork will cause a number of brood sows to be marketed. Silos are increasing in number all over the Province."

Statistics. The following table gives the total numbers and value of the several classes of live stock and poultry on hand July 1st, 1911, together with live stock sold or slaughtered, in the year preceding that date:

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand, July 1, 1911.		Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30, 1911.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$		$
Horses (all ages)	737,916	103,373,206	105,741	15,616,714
Cattle:—				
Milch cows	1,045,610	47,377,588	837,544	34,065,248
Other cattle	1,547,595	37,257,374		
Sheep and lambs	1,040,245	6,213,021	505,015	2,839,888
Swine (all ages)	1,744,983	14,593,917	1,963,937	25,318,455
Poultry (all kinds)	12,942,293	5,905,318	5,011,313	2,835,085
Totals:				
1911	.....	214,720,424	.....	80,675,390
1910	.....	194,416,037	.....	71,833,731
1909	.....	184,747,900	.....	64,464,923

The values for the several classes of poultry on hand July 1st, 1911, were as follows:—Turkeys, $607,348; geese, $349,778; ducks, $191,355; other fowl, $4,756,837.

VALUE PER HEAD. The following table gives the average value per head of live stock and poultry, for 1910 and 1911, and at five year intervals.

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand July 1.					Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30.				
	1911	1910	1905	1900	1895	1911	1910	1905	1900	1895
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Horses (all ages).....	140	128	110	76	62	148	136	119	79	65
Cattle:—	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Milch cows	45 31	40 76	35 06	31 01	29 74	40 68	37 44	36 23	32 12	31 74
Other cattle	24 67	22 43	21 29	17 93	16 08					
Sheep and lambs.....	5 97	5 75	4 68	4 29	3 81	5 62	5 36	4 28	3 64	3 64
Swine (all ages).....	8 36	8 50	6 44	5 42	5 47	12 89	12 49	9 79	7 69	5 47
Poultry (all kinds) ...	46	45	34	29	28	57	51	39	37	36

DAIRYING. The November bulletin said: "With cheese commanding factory rates which at one time in the season went well over 14 cents a pound, good prices for all dairy products were assured. But as a marked shrinkage in the milk supply was the main cause of these high prices, some correspondents claim that dairy profits will be but little, if any, ahead of other years. Cheese factories and creameries have to contend more than formerly with the increasing demand for milk and cream for the growing towns and cities of the Province. The Holstein cow is now fairly in the lead as the favorite for the dairy, although the Shorthorn, the Ayrshire and the Jersey have their champions."

FODDER SUPPLIES. Spring conditions were thus described in the May bulletin: "Complaints of lack of fodder are fewer than for many years, notwithstanding the fact that cattle had to be fed later in the spring than usual. The general condition of supplies may be summed up in the language of a correspondent: 'Plenty, but none to spare'; although, of course, a few improvident farmers may have felt the pinch before the grass was ready for their stock. There is considerable hay, oats, and wheat ready for marketing should rising prices make the call worth responding to, but unless market values are very tempting most Ontario farmers now prefer to feed these products to live stock. There were good supplies of coarse fodders, such as corn silage, straw and roots, which enabled careful feeders to husband their more valuable supplies. In short, spring prospects so far as the loft, the bin, and the manger are concerned have not been so satisfactory for many a year."

November reports were to the following effect: "A majority of correspondents report a scarcity of fodder supplies, and several point out that but for corn and the silo conditions would have been serious for winter feeding. The greatest stringency will be felt in the western half of the Province, and in some of the Lake Ontario counties; but in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, the East Midland and the northern districts a majority of the returns report a sufficiency or a surplus of hay and other fodder. Hay ranges in price fro $10 to $19, according to the manner and place of purchase. Some correspondents complain of the high price of mill feeds, bran costing from $22 to $24, and shorts $24 to $26 a ton, with relative prices for other concentrates. In order to ease the situation a number of farmers are letting some of their stockers go, and less hogs are likely to be carried. Economy will also have to be used in bedding, as straw is scarce and valuable. To sum up: While the fodder situation is not calling for alarm, it demands the exercise of much caution and thrift."

Poultry. Poultry conditions were thus summarized in the November bulletin: "More attention than ever before is being given to poultry raising on the farm, and an improvement in their general quality is reported. Prices for both fowl and eggs have been good: but while some correspondents claim a snug gain on poultry transactions, others figure out a clear loss when the high price of feed is taken into consideration. There was an unusual scarcity of green feed this summer on account of the drouth. While more hens, geese and ducks are reported, and all these classes of fowl are as a rule in excellent condition, several correspondents refer to turkeys as being very hard to raise, and predict a scarcity."

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The farm labor problem appears to be as far as ever from a satisfactory solution. The May bulletin had the following to say upon the question: "Correspondents are unanimous regarding the scarcity of good farm hands. It is pointed out that on account of the lack of suitable help not only have many contemplated improvements to be left undone, but much necessary work also has to be neglected, and in this way agricultural progress is greatly hindered. The quality of the immigrant labor is usually not up to the mark, and it is too often found that most of the more expert new comers soon join the army of young Ontarians who are swelling the population of the Canadian West. The use of larger implements requiring three or four horses is the chief relief from the shortage of men. Domestic servants in rural sections are almost impossible to get at any wages."

The August bulletin said: "A majority of the returns are to the effect that farm labor has been scarce during the summer, more especially in the case of experienced men. The short stand of grain, however, rendered the work of harvesting much lighter than usual. Improved machinery and interchange of work by neighbors also helped many farmers to do without hired assistance. Wages keep up in rate, ranging from $1.25 to $2 a day—usually $1.50—and from $20 to $40 a month, with board."

The following is a summary of the November reports: "Experienced farm hands are hard to get, many having been attracted to the Canadian West. A few correspondents report an improvement in the quality of some of the more recent old country arrivals, who have come from rural surroundings, but the prejudice against trying out British city bred youths on Ontario farms appears to be as strong as ever. Correspondents consider the present rate of farm wages to be too high, but do not expect a fall, owing to the close competition for labor of the towns and cities, and of lumbering, mining,, public works, etc. To meet the situation many of the farmers are putting more of their land into pastures, using more improved machinery, exchanging labor with neighbors, and as one correspondent puts it, "cutting out" as much work as possible. The employment of more married men is suggested by several correspondents. Domestic servants for the farm are most impossible to get: town life seems to have a more irresistible appeal than ever."

TEMPERATURES OF 1911.

TABLE I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario for 1911; also the annual mean for each station.

Months.		Southampton.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Stonecliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	42.0	42.6	45.5	57.0	46.0	44.1	40.2	42.0	40.0	49.0
	Lowest	2.1	0.0	−8.0	−5.0	7.0	−1.7	−14.5	−26.6	−17.0	−25.0
	Mean highest	31.6	30.2	31.7	33.7	34.8	33.0	28.2	27.4	22.1	22.0
	Mean lowest	16.6	20.3	16.6	17.0	21.5	18.8	8.6	3.3	0.3	−5.1
	Monthly mean	24.1	25.3	25.2	25.4	28.2	25.9	18.4	15.4	11.2	8.5
February	Highest	43.1	48.2	50.5	46.0	46.0	47.7	41.1	43.0	39.0	42.0
	Lowest	0.0	10.2	5.0	6.0	1.0	4.7	−6.0	−17.0	−20.0	−28.0
	Mean highest	31.9	31.1	32.7	32.1	32.8	32.2	26.7	27.1	21.1	22.2
	Mean lowest	17.0	20.3	19.1	18.6	21.1	18.7	10.6	5.3	3.1	−3.0
	Monthly mean	24.5	25.7	25.9	25.4	27.0	25.5	18.7	16.2	12.1	9.6
March	Higheat	56.1	52.2	56.5	54.0	58.0	55.2	52.7	49.0	45.0	47.0
	Lowest	−4.5	5.0	5.0	−1.0	4.0	1.3	−5.0	−22.2	−7.0	−22.0
	Mean highest	36.4	36.5	38.7	36.4	38.9	37.3	33.2	32.8	30.5	33.4
	Mean lowest	19.8	23.1	20.2	19.7	23.0	23.0	15.5	7.7	11.6	5.3
	Monthly mean	28.1	29.8	29.5	28.1	31.0	30.2	24.4	20.3	21.1	19.4
April	Highest	68.2	72.1	76.0	73.0	78.0	76.0	78.2	77.0	73.0	75.0
	Lowest	13.0	12.0	14.5	11.5	17.0	16.3	5.5	−4.2	2.0	−8.0
	Mean highest	48.6	50.2	53.2	51.8	52.2	52.0	51.9	50.2	49.2	48.2
	Mean lowest	31.8	33.3	32.7	31.4	34.1	34.6	29.9	23.7	28.6	23.3
	Monthly mean	40.2	41.8	43.0	41.6	43.2	43.3	40.9	37.0	38.9	35.8
May	Highest	90.0	89.7	93.0	89.0	95.0	90.8	93.6	87.0	90.0	93.0
	Lowest	27.0	27.1	27.0	25.0	30.0	28.5	24.0	22.0	25.0	20.0
	Mean highest	66.2	71.9	76.3	74.0	72.7	73.5	74.7	70.8	73.3	71.6
	Mean lowest	46.6	49.5	48.4	47.2	47.8	49.0	47.5	43.3	50.0	43.6
	Monthly mean	56.4	60.7	62.4	60.6	60.3	61.3	61.1	57.1	61.7	57.6
June	Highest	84.0	91.3	92.5	68.0	93.0	91.6	87.5	84.0	85.0	80.0
	Lowest	41.0	40.3	42.5	42.0	44.0	47.2	44.3	39.0	41.0	37.0
	Mean highest	70.2	75.6	80.0	75.9	75.4	75.4	75.3	74.1	72.6	70.9
	Mean lowest	52.0	54.5	55.4	54.7	54.9	55.7	53.2	50.1	55.2	50.2
	Monthly mean	61.1	65.1	67.7	65.3	65.2	65.6	64.3	62.1	63.9	60.6
July	Highest	91.0	99.5	101.5	98.0	103.0	103.2	104.2	98.0	95.0	109.0
	Lowest	44.8	45.8	45.5	44.0	47.0	47.7	45.5	40.0	50.0	45.0
	Mean highest	77.0	82.2	86.4	81.3	85.2	82.6	83.6	81.5	80.3	82.4
	Mean lowest	58.4	59.6	57.6	57.0	61.0	60.6	57.3	54.3	59.6	54.0
	Monthly mean	67.7	70.9	71.5	69.2	73.1	71.6	70.5	67.9	70.0	68.2
Augnst	Highest	91.6	89.0	94.5	90.0	94.0	89.8	92.0	88.0	90.0	91.0
	Lowest	40.3	40.0	39.0	44.0	46.0	47.2	41.9	31.0	43.0	38.0
	Mean highest	75.1	78.1	81.4	77.7	80.1	79.4	81.7	76.0	79.1	78.2
	Mean lowest	56.5	58.3	56.1	55.8	58.8	59.1	55.7	52.7	58.6	52.4
	Monthly mean	65.8	68.2	68.8	66.8	69.5	69.3	68.7	65.4	68.9	65.3
September	Higheat	86.7	85.1	87.5	82.0	88.0	87.3	82.7	81.0	85.0	80.0
	Lowest	30.6	35.0	32.0	31.0	33.0	34.2	29.0	24.0	31.0	25.0
	Mean highest	66.2	69.0	73.0	69.8	70.6	68.9	69.4	65.1	65.7	65.2
	Mean lowest	48.4	51.6	48.4	48.2	51.8	51.2	47.2	42.4	45.3	41.2
	Monthly mean	57.3	60.3	60.7	59.0	61.2	60.6	58.3	55.3	55.8	53.2
October	Higheat	69.2	66.4	70.0	68.0	74.0	74.6	70.6	66.0	70.0	70.0
	Lowest	32.1	26.0	28.0	26.2	27.0	27.4	26.5	25.0	24.0	15.0
	Mean highest	54.2	55.2	57.2	55.8	57.2	57.7	55.8	54.1	55.4	54.6
	Mean lowest	39.8	39.1	37.9	37.9	40.9	41.3	37.7	34.7	38.3	32.0
	Monthly mean	47.0	47.2	47.6	46.9	49.1	49.5	46.8	44.4	46.9	43.3
November	Highest	70.0	65.4	61.5	64.5	68.0	62.3	60.1	61.0	60.0	60.0
	Lowest	12.1	14.0	13.0	7.0	16.0	17.6	2.0	−1.0	7.0	1.0
	Mean highest	41.0	38.7	40.2	41.0	43.5	42.4	39.7	38.6	36.8	34.9
	Mean lowest	28.4	29.0	27.0	25.2	29.7	29.4	23.6	21.5	24.2	18.4
	Monthly mean	34.7	33.9	33.6	33.1	36.6	35.9	31.7	30.1	30.5	26.7
December	Highest	56.1	57.1	55.5	56.5	63.0	54.6	52.1	50.0	52.0	48.0
	Lowest	6.1	11.7	4.0	7.5	11.0	9.2	−1.2	−1.0	−2.0	−14.0
	Mean highest	37.0	36.4	37.8	37.8	40.9	39.4	34.6	33.1	31.0	30.0
	Mean lowest	25.9	28.9	26.5	26.0	30.5	28.5	20.7	19.0	20.9	14.4
	Monthly mean	31.5	32.7	32.2	31.9	35.7	34.0	27.7	26.1	26.4	22.2
Annual mean		44.9	46.8	47.3	46.1	48.3	47.7	44.3	41.4	42.3	39.2

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR THIRTY YEARS.

TABLE II.—Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and the mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the thirty years, 1882-1911, also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

Months.		Southampton.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Stonecliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	45.1	46.5	46.8	46.8	51.2	45.3	41.9	41.6	40.4	38.3
	Lowest	— 6.6	— 8.8	— 9.3	—11.0	— 4.5	— 7.2	—20.1	—26.9	—20.9	—33.9
	Mean highest	28.5	27.3	29.0	28.5	32.6	29.3	24.7	24.4	20.1	18.6
	Mean lowest	13.7	15.4	14.1	11.9	18.3	14.8	7.0	4.0	2.0	— 5.7
	Monthly mean	21.1	21.4	21.6	20.2	25.5	22.1	15.9	14.2	11.1	6.5
February	Highest	44.4	46.7	46.1	45.3	48.0	44.2	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.7
	Lowest	—10.7	—11.7	—11.5	11.4	— 6.1	— 8.0	—18.2	—26.5	—20.7	—35.0
	Mean highest	27.7	26.8	28.2	27.9	30.9	28.7	25.3	24.9	21.8	21.8
	Mean lowest	11.0	13.0	11.8	10.6	15.1	13.3	5.7	3.0	3.3	— 1.5
	Monthly mean	19.4	19.9	20.0	19.3	23.0	21.0	15.5	14.0	12.6	10.2
March	Highest	54.2	58.2	58.5	56.3	60.1	54.4	51.4	50.7	48.0	50.8
	Lowest	— 2.8	— 1.5	— 0.5	— 1.3	5.7	4.0	— 6.3	13.4	— 8.1	—23.9
	Mean highest	35.5	36.5	38.1	36.5	40.3	36.6	34.4	34.1	32.7	33.3
	Mean lowest	18.4	21.8	20.9	19.2	25.1	22.2	16.2	13.0	15.2	7.2
	Monthly mean	26.9	29.2	29.5	27.9	32.7	29.4	25.3	23.6	24.0	20.3
April	Highest	72.7	76.3	75.9	74.4	76.9	71.0	73.9	71.0	73.3	73.6
	Lowest	15.7	17.7	18.3	16.9	22.6	20.8	13.6	10.5	14.8	6.1
	Mean highest	49.3	53.2	53.2	52.3	53.3	50.8	51.9	49.7	50.7	50.7
	Mean lowest	31.3	34.0	32.7	31.8	35.6	34.0	30.8	28.7	31.2	26.2
	Monthly mean	40.3	43.1	43.0	42.1	44.5	42.4	41.4	39.2	41.0	38.5
May	Highest	80.1	83.3	82.7	81.2	84.8	79.3	82.6	81.3	82.9	84.2
	Lowest	28.3	29.0	29.5	28.7	33.3	31.7	27.9	26.9	28.9	23.8
	Mean highest	61.1	65.3	66.7	64.9	65.4	63.0	65.9	63.8	66.2	65.3
	Mean lowest	41.4	44.5	44.2	42.6	44.9	44.1	42.2	41.1	43.7	38.6
	Monthly mean	51.3	54.9	55.5	53.8	55.2	53.6	54.1	52.5	55.0	52.0
June	Highest	85.3	88.1	88.2	87.2	91.8	87.3	88.8	87.0	88.0	89.1
	Lowest	37.6	37.7	38.2	38.5	42.4	42.7	39.2	36.6	41.9	33.5
	Mean highest	70.8	75.2	76.4	75.3	77.0	74.1	76.1	74.8	75.8	75.6
	Mean lowest	59.9	63.7	63.5	62.0	65.4	64.0	61.5	59.7	64.1	58.1
	Monthly mean	60.9	64.5	65.0	63.7	66.2	64.1	63.8	62.8	65.0	61.9
July	Highest	87.3	92.0	91.9	90.1	95.5	90.9	91.5	89.3	90.8	91.3
	Lowest	43.5	43.0	43.9	44.0	48.8	48.4	44.0	42.9	47.9	40.3
	Mean highest	76.9	79.7	80.4	79.4	82.8	78.9	79.9	78.2	79.0	78.1
	Mean lowest	56.1	57.6	57.3	55.7	60.9	58.6	55.5	55.3	58.4	53.0
	Monthly mean	66.5	68.7	68.9	67.6	71.9	68.8	67.7	66.8	68.7	65.6
August	Highest	86.2	89.6	89.9	88.5	93.2	88.1	89.4	87.5	88.2	87.7
	Lowest	41.9	42.1	40.7	41.8	46.4	46.6	40.6	39.3	43.8	37.4
	Mean highest	73.9	77.0	78.0	77.2	80.4	76.5	77.6	75.9	76.3	74.9
	Mean lowest	55.3	55.9	54.5	52.4	58.5	53.8	53.3	53.0	55.5	50.3
	Monthly mean	64.6	66.5	66.3	64.8	69.5	65.2	65.5	64.5	65.9	62.6
September	Highest	84.7	86.7	86.3	85.5	90.4	84.6	85.8	83.6	84.1	83.9
	Lowest	34.1	33.8	31.9	31.5	36.6	36.7	31.7	31.1	33.4	29.1
	Mean highest	68.3	70.6	71.6	70.3	73.8	69.5	69.6	68.6	68.3	67.4
	Mean lowest	49.8	50.9	49.4	47.4	52.7	50.9	46.9	46.7	48.0	43.5
	Monthly mean	59.1	60.8	60.5	58.9	63.3	60.2	58.3	57.7	58.2	55.5
October	Highest	74.2	75.5	75.4	74.2	77.4	72.7	73.9	72.3	70.8	73.0
	Lowest	25.1	24.7	23.4	23.2	25.9	26.0	21.1	21.2	23.5	17.4
	Mean highest	56.0	56.8	57.9	56.4	60.6	56.2	55.5	55.1	53.9	53.2
	Mean lowest	39.5	40.4	38.0	36.8	41.2	39.9	36.2	36.4	36.8	33.0
	Monthly mean	47.8	48.6	48.0	46.6	50.9	48.1	45.9	45.8	45.4	43.1
November	Highest	61.1	62.4	61.9	61.4	65.4	59.8	59.1	58.5	57.1	55.7
	Lowest	14.1	13.0	13.7	11.3	17.3	14.9	5.8	7.1	6.8	— 0.4
	Mean highest	43.3	42.6	44.0	42.9	46.6	43.5	40.6	40.4	38.3	36.9
	Mean lowest	30.1	30.7	29.2	27.8	32.3	30.7	26.6	25.9	25.6	21.7
	Monthly mean	36.7	36.7	36.6	35.4	39.5	37.1	33.3	33.2	32.0	29.3
December	Highest	49.2	48.4	53.3	48.8	53.5	48.0	44.6	44.4	42.3	44.5
	Lowest	0.0	— 0.8	— 2.2	— 3.2	— 1.5	— 1.5	—12.3	—14.3	—15.4	—25.7
	Mean highest	33.2	31.6	33.0	32.0	35.8	33.5	28.9	29.1	24.7	24.0
	Mean lowest	20.3	20.8	19.7	17.9	22.7	20.7	13.2	12.4	9.4	4.4
	Monthly mean	26.8	26.2	26.4	25.0	29.3	27.1	21.1	20.8	17.1	14.1
Annual mean		43.5	45.1	45.1	43.8	47.6	44.9	42.3	41.3	41.3	38.3

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III.—Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario, during 1911, at stations reporting the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Stations.	Rain.		Snow.		Stations.	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ALGOMA:					NORFOLK:				
Bruce Mines	24.64	80	68.5	32	Port Dover	32.19	125	54.0	47
BRANT:					NORTHUMBERLAND:				
Brantford	20.31	56	34.5	13	Wooler	24.97	61	23.5	11
Paris	27.66	54	36.5	18	ONTARIO:				
BRUCE:					Uxbridge	22.15	88	62.5	38
North Bruce	23.27	83	42.2	45	OXFORD:				
Southampton	23.30	113	84.7	75	Woodstock	25.52	92	65.9	36
CARLETON:					PARRY SOUND:				
Ottawa	20.59	89	101.6	57	Emsdale	23.50	92	60.6	43
DUFFERIN:					Parry Sound	20.87	97	110.5	63
Grand Valley	24.75	58	71.2	48	Uplands	15.32	48	100.6	54
Orangeville	26.42	63	91.6	53	PEEL:				
Shelburne	27.00	72	57.8	35	Alton	24.00	73	61.3	45
ESSEX:					PETERBOROUGH:				
Cottam	33.68	72	41.2	25	Lakefield	19.50	72	94.6	35
Windsor	27.21	104	27.0	15	Peterborough	25.11	76	60.9	30
ELGIN:					PRINCE EDWARD:				
Dutton	18.63	49	30.0	10	Bloomfield	19.79	67	31.0	12
Port Burwell	32.07	72	29.3	22	PERTH:				
Port Stanley	21.76	75	41.7	27	Stratford	23.29	63	70.1	25
FRONTENAC:					RENFREW:				
Kingston	27.31	112	54.1	65	Renfrew	19.27	82	89.7	55
HALTON:					Stonecliffe	19.52	70	63.2	49
Georgetown	22.60	105	54.6	46	SIMCOE:				
HASTINGS:					Barrie	22.96	107	99.8	83
Madoc	20.61	83	89.6	51	Midland	23.52	55	60.0	21
HURON:					THUNDER BAY:				
Clinton	28.71	102	78.7	48	Kakabeka Falls	19.58	79	66.6	35
Lucknow	26.28	99	102.6	77	Port Arthur	20.76	75	41.7	27
KENT:					VICTORIA:				
Chatham	26.23	56	43.5	14	Kinmount	26.00	63	72.3	33
Wallaceburg	26.04	89	32.9	31	Lindsay	22.46	87	63.2	49
LINCOLN:					WELLINGTON:				
Grimsby	24.78	95	72.6	28	Elora	27.52	98	70.8	43
Port Dalhousie (Grantham)	20.34	96	42.0	28	Guelph	16.58	72	35.3	20
LEEDS:					Wesley	27.01	97	97.5	58
Westport	16.58	48	53.4	35	WELLAND:				
LANARK:					Welland	22.79	94	40.8	27
MacCue	15.87	57	47.0	21	WENTWORTH:				
Montague	17.25	60	64.9	28	Stoney Creek	20.33	60	44.6	14
LAMBTON:					YORK:				
Birnam	27.58	74	59.8	34	Aurora	22.21	84	62.2	38
MUSKOKA:					Agincourt	22.64	91	42.5	47
Beatrice	22.78	70	120.0	46	Deer Park	22.10	85	41.9	25
Gravenhurst	22.00	73	108.4	55	Toronto	23.92	115	51.4	59
MIDDLESEX:					Average for the Province: 1911	23.32	78	64.6	38
London	31.75	98	121.0	58	1910	23.01	76	80.3	44
Strathroy	30.01	69	63.5	33	1909	25.95	77	77.3	39
Westminster	28.18	49	53.0	16	1908	18.76	65	85.3	40
NIPISSING:					1907	23.18	73	66.6	38
Copper Cliff	17.04	50	59.7	28	1907-1911	22.77	74	74.7	40
Haileybury	20.64	83	116.7	71					
Lake Talon	16.84	58	67.5	31					
Montreal River	19.88	70	112.1	43	1882-1910	24.29	84	73.2	40

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow in precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1911; also the average derived from the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Districts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
West and Southwest:		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain.	1911	1.23	0.96	1.15	2.51	1.86	2.33	2.14	2.60	3.32	3.74	2.97	1.85	26.66
	1882-1911	1.14	1.22	1.34	1.91	3.16	2.91	2.57	2.52	2.52	2.71	2.28	1.54	25.82
Snow.	1911	8.3	12.5	11.7	0.7	0.1					0.1	12.0	6.7	52.1
	1882-1911	15.2	13.3	8.2	2.4						0.7	5.3	12.3	57.4
North and Northwest:														
Rain.	1911	0.38	0.28	0.60	1.35	2.46	2.30	2.33	2.16	2.43	4.13	2.58	0.79	21.79
	1882-1911	0.75	0.50	0.97	1.52	2.65	2.70	2.92	2.76	2.99	2.98	1.88	0.90	23.52
Snow.	1911	14.0	15.1	16.7	2.9	1.4					1.1	19.2	11.3	81.7
	1882-1911	24.7	20.5	13.0	3.6	0.4					1.5	13.6	22.4	98.7
Centre:														
Rain.	1911	0.84	0.25	1.35	1.40	1.79	1.63	2.44	2.51	2.98	3.90	2.61	1.57	22.27
	1882-1911	1.08	0.96	1.31	1.89	2.81	2.72	2.89	2.09	2.34	2.49	2.02	1.34	23.94
Snow.	1911	8.4	20.6	9.9	1.2	0.2					0.5	8.4	9.9	59.1
	1882-1911	17.2	15.1	9.5	2.9						0.6	5.4	12.1	62.8
East and Northeast:														
Rain.	1911	0.58	0.11	0.74	1.08	2.19	2.95	2.20	1.91	2.36	3.42	1.91	1.53	21.07
	1882-1911	0.91	0.67	1.16	1.56	2.64	2.78	3.00	2.56	2.51	2.34	1.81	1.13	23.07
Snow.	1911	9.1	14.3	14.8	2.4	0.1					0.6	13.8	8.4	63.5
	1882-1911	20.2	16.8	10.8	3.2	0.1					0.8	7.5	14.7	74.1
The Province:														
Rain.	1911	0.76	0.40	0.96	1.58	2.08	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.77	3.80	2.52	1.44	23.20
	1882-1911	0.97	0.84	1.20	1.72	2.81	2.78	2.84	2.48	2.59	2.63	2.00	1.23	24.09
Snow.	1911	9.9	15.6	13.3	1.8	0.4					0.6	13.4	9.1	64.1
	1882-1911	19.3	16.4	10.4	3.0	0.1					0.9	7.7	15.4	73.2

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for 1911, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunlight, the total for the year, and the average derived from the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Stations.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Sun above the horizon		285.7	291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock	1911	62.6	82.4	137.3	155.6	276.3	241.2	299.6	236.0	165.3	152.9	66.1	48.3	1923.6
	1882-1911	62.4	88.6	122.6	171.5	266.8	245.7	275.3	237.6	175.0	147.3	78.2	53.6	1858.6
Toronto	1911	71.6	82.7	160.5	199.9	268.4	230.2	278.3	259.0	205.9	169.7	81.5	55.1	2062.8
	1882-1911	77.6	107.2	150.2	190.9	220.5	258.9	283.0	253.1	208.8	154.1	82.7	64.6	2051.6
Lindsay	1911	67.6	78.3	148.8	177.4	247.4	182.4	268.9	214.1	174.0	147.0	72.7	55.4	1834.0
	1882-1911	75.9	103.2	149.2	190.4	210.9	240.0	258.0	234.6	192.1	136.0	71.8	56.4	1918.5
Kingston	1911	96.3	93.0	161.3	171.0	289.1	189.8	341.9	247.6	198.2	132.7	73.9	95.2	2089.0
	1882-1911	76.6	109.1	149.4	185.6	204.2	249.8	270.5	251.6	190.4	138.8	77.4	67.8	1971.2
Ottawa	1911	98.1	114.1	189.0	257.5	279.8	233.1	326.7	278.7	210.1	152.1	81.0	72.3	2293.5
	1882-1911	83.1	106.7	145.0	186.8	223.0	225.3	247.4	240.3	168.3	127.9	83.4	58.6	1895.8
Average of five stations	1911	79.2	89.9	159.4	192.3	272.2	215.3	303.1	247.1	190.7	150.9	75.0	65.3	2040.4
	1910	53.0	107.6	173.7	152.6	176.1	242.6	268.9	204.8	179.3	142.8	43.2	74.5	1819.1
	1882-1911	73.5	103.0	143.2	185.0	216.4	244.3	266.8	242.7	186.8	140.2	77.4	60.5	1939.8

RURAL AREA ASSESSED.

TABLE VI.—Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal assessors for 1911; also the comparative totals for the Province for the five years, 1907-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Acres of assessed land.	Acres cleared.	Acres of woodland.	Acres of slash land.	Acres of swamp, marsh or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
Algoma	308,436	45,045	212,222	21,551	29,618	14.60
Brant	215,547	177,946	10,297	15,615	11,689	82.53
Bruce	932,892	568,541	135,848	84,364	144,139	60.94
Carleton	563,243	353,853	53,644	103,191	52,555	62.82
Dufferin	356,431	267,160	25,180	16,353	47,738	74.95
Dundas	234,748	170,958	24,048	32,768	6,974	72.83
Durham	368,499	299,357	24,277	13,895	30,970	81.24
Elgin	436,383	353,010	54,532	23,424	5,417	80.89
Essex	427,096	332,689	43,065	42,707	8,635	77.90
Frontenac	697,639	277,619	123,571	189,075	107,374	39.79
Glengarry	288,087	193,024	55,454	18,577	21,032	67.00
Grenville	272,357	184,811	32,724	15,577	39,245	67.86
Grey	1,065,417	701,997	130,688	69,234	163,498	65.89
Haldimand	280,614	237,780	32,992	8,394	1,448	84.74
Haliburton	584,850	47,775	292,626	67,256	177,193	8.17
Halton	225,019	173,220	16,964	23,115	11,720	76.98
Hastings	1,067,619	437,142	286,034	148,086	196,357	40.95
Huron	798,183	657,208	52,767	24,001	64,207	82.34
Kent	566,728	461,623	35,703	51,094	18,308	81.45
Lambton	659,778	485,454	73,431	88,147	12,746	73.58
Lanark	669,139	322,857	170,443	51,851	123,988	48.25
Leeds	470,444	268,677	99,543	33,966	68,258	57.11
Lennox & Addington	445,867	259,400	102,480	30,475	53,512	58.18
Lincoln	190,902	161,935	16,839	10,356	1,772	84.83
Manitoulin	275,246	46,069	65,196	92,994	70,987	16.74
Middlesex	756,782	656,580	67,804	18,082	14,316	86.76
Muskoka	562,103	66,756	333,988	71,302	90,057	11.88
Nipissing	508,014	57,502	370,297	22,507	57,708	11.32
Norfolk	397,015	274,973	65,072	29,671	27,299	69.26
Northumberland	437,739	343,738	40,111	23,622	30,268	78.53
Ontario	505,468	373,297	25,478	48,059	58,634	73.85
Oxford	472,555	397,626	36,377	17,473	21,079	84.14
Parry Sound	630,448	84,255	417,733	50,872	77,588	13.36
Peel	288,554	263,299	9,161	3,941	12,153	91.25
Perth	518,369	447,694	35,251	26,402	9,022	86.37
Peterborough	571,939	253,404	149,005	89,618	79,912	44.31
Prescott	290,459	213,242	30,475	34,781	11,961	73.42
Prince Edward	233,668	196,589	18,970	2,663	15,446	84 13
Rainy R'r & Kenora	346,059	27,061	221,063	51,335	46,600	7.82
Renfrew	1,047,713	361,038	432,809	91,025	162,841	34.46
Russell	252,064	134,596	25,001	83,576	8,891	53.40
Simcoe	970,110	665,635	108,503	150,478	45,494	68.61
Stormont	247,020	153,489	39,859	28,902	24,770	62.14
Sudbury	348,204	39,801	230,413	20,270	57,720	11.43
Thunder Bay	331,741	11,714	309,539	7,749	2,739	3.53
Victoria	598,887	287,505	62,545	93,615	155,222	48.01
Waterloo	307,218	253,455	31,835	5,138	16,790	82.50
Welland	226,657	183,341	19,582	13,844	9,890	80.89
Wellington	629,359	497,932	34,470	13,756	83,201	79.12
Wentworth	269,727	213,766	14,989	12,419	28,553	79.25
York	534,711	438,212	32,398	20,607	43,494	81.95
The Province.						
1911	24,683,747	14,381,650	5,333,296	2,307,773	2,661,028	58.26
1910	24,706,699	14,323,478	5,293,094	2,320,820	2,769,307	57.97
1909	24,676,883	14,257,169	5,351,738	2,236,883	2,831,093	57.78
1908	24,497,406	14,132,061	5,331,654	2,273,251	2,760,440	57.69
1907	24,392,119	14,116,474	5,422,650	2,080,591	2,772,404	57.87

NOTE.—Statistics for Kenora are included with Rainy River in this and following tables.

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE VII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years, the average for the five years, 1907-1911, and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.				Spring Wheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	303	9,151	30.2	9,041	1,182	21,040	17.8	20,135
Brant	27,448	645,028	23.5	550,209	526	8,153	15.5	6,726
Bruce	40,148	746,753	18.6	636,980	3,434	57,691	16.8	47,768
Carleton	195	5,207	26.7	5,181	2,714	53,466	19.7	50,686
Dufferin	4,757	88,956	18.7	77,036	3,163	50,924	16.1	41,758
Dundas	216	4,838	22.4	4,814	490	11,270	23.0	11,056
Durham	8,454	156,399	18.5	140,134	5,960	78,076	13.1	69,175
Elgin	38,579	775,438	20.1	655,021	131	2,279	17.4	1,914
Essex	26,972	650,025	24.1	540,821	1,345	24,210	18.0	20,796
Frontenac	480	10,416	21.7	10,145	1,642	25,123	15.3	24,545
Glengarry	165	3,713	22.5	3,713	2,336	42,515	18.2	43,110
Greuville	66	1,350	22.5	1,369	837	18,079	21.6	17,573
Grey	28,349	459,254	16.2	401,847	4,270	70,455	16.5	62,353
Haldimand	29,638	634,253	21.4	540,384	633	10,888	17.2	8,972
Haliburton	50	900	18.0	873	339	6,170	18.2	5,991
Halton	22,330	511,357	22.9	451,528	818	11,452	14.0	9,780
Hastings	4,181	85,292	20.4	78,639	3,341	53,122	15.9	49,138
Huron	38,079	693,038	18.2	597,399	2,871	45,936	16.0	38,540
Kent	63,682	1,572,945	24.7	1,327,566	1,018	21,887	21.5	18,232
Lambton	40,869	1,042,160	25.5	878,541	421	6,315	15.0	5,545
Lanark	963	23,979	24.9	22,900	5,486	112,463	20.5	109,539
Leeds	874	19,315	22.1	19,006	1,178	22,146	18.8	22,013
Lennox and Add.	3,814	62,550	16.4	56,358	2,650	42,930	16.2	40,440
Lincoln	13,940	312,256	22.4	269,789	204	3,121	15.3	2,706
Manitoulin	638	15,376	24.1	14,607	1,817	34,523	19.0	33,108
Middlesex	55,157	1,047,983	19.0	901,265	205	3,075	15.0	2,768
Muskoka	20	400	20.0	380	458	7,832	17.1	7,574
Nipissing	299	7,953	26.6	8,685	1,090	23,980	22.0	25,683
Norfolk	34,429	733,338	21.3	635,071	136	2,448	18.0	2,081
Northumberland	11,253	211,556	18.8	188,285	3,073	49,475	16.1	43,785
Ontario	11,906	217,880	18.3	190,645	7,060	105,900	15.0	90,968
Oxford	35,256	849,670	24.1	743,461	490	8,330	17.0	7,239
Parry Sound	18	342	19.0	335	792	13,543	17.1	13,259
Peel	24,485	572,949	23.4	503,622	3,014	41,292	13.7	34,644
Perth	38,163	915,912	24.0	799,591	829	15,834	19.1	13,348
Peterborough	8,976	180,418	20.1	162,737	2,176	34,163	15.7	29,688
Prescott	52	1,040	20.0	988	2,835	44,226	15.6	46,437
Prince Edward	5,898	102,625	17.4	90,413	882	15,611	17.7	14,222
Rainy R. & Kenora	436	16,132	37.0	16,132	986	27,707	28.1	25,961
Renfrew	725	17,690	24.4	15,921	32,087	593,610	18.5	545,528
Russell	158	3,160	20.0	3,160	1,991	38,227	19.2	39,183
Simcoe	55,428	842,506	15.2	719,500	7,862	116,358	14.8	101,813
Stormont	55	1,375	25.0	1,375	761	14,687	19.3	15,054
Sudbury	112	2,800	25.0	2,940	563	11,147	19.8	11,704
Thunder Bay	20	600	30.0	540	316	8,279	26.2	7,517
Victoria	6,598	119,424	18.1	101,391	5,558	85,593	15.4	70,186
Waterloo	37,173	888,435	23.9	780,934	193	3,474	18.0	2,953
Welland	21,780	455,202	20.9	399,212	180	2,232	12.4	2,009
Wellington	20,286	515,264	25.4	457,554	3,728	66,731	17.9	56,588
Wentworth	26,140	637,816	24.4	560,002	474	7,157	15.1	6,134
York	47,485	1,054,167	22.2	941,371	7,166	120,389	16.8	103,655
The Province:								
1911	837,492	17,926,586	21.4	15,519,411	133,711	2,295,534	17.2	2,081,580
1910	743,473	19,837,172	26.7	17,172,678	129,319	2,489,833	19.3	2,229,999
1909	663,375	15,967,653	24.1	16,335,950	135,161	2,223,567	16.5	2,237,189
1908	679,642	16,430,476	24.2	14,649,061	142,124	2,197,716	15.5	1,996,230
1907	676,164	15,545,491	23.0	14,410,670	144,514	2,473,651	17.1	2,137,234
Average (5 years) 1907-1911	720,029	17,141,476	23.8	15,617,554	136,966	2,136,060	15.6	2,136,446
Average (30 years) 1882-1911	851,304	17,879,855	21.0	14,347,806	367,412	5,852,940	15.9	4,755,246

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Barley and Oats for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years, the average for the five years, 1907-1911, and the average for the thirty years 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Barley.				Oats.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	1,553	43,639	28.1	31,638	9,144	318,211	34.8	149,241
Brant	8,943	216,421	24.2	156,472	27,702	789,507	28.5	366,331
Bruce	21,677	602,621	27.8	432,079	105,140	3,248,826	30.9	1,390,498
Carleton	10,070	319,219	31.7	193,766	84,480	3,362,304	39.8	1,408,805
Dufferin	18,029	429,090	23.8	312,378	66,667	2,040,010	30.6	854,764
Dundas	4,657	177,432	38.1	117,283	34,159	1,431,262	41.9	628,324
Durham	15,985	375,648	23.5	307,656	55,394	1,429,165	25.8	650,270
Elgin	7,540	202,072	26.8	129,326	45,383	1,511,254	33.3	695,177
Essex	7,331	215,531	29.4	155,829	68,486	2,486,042	36.3	974,528
Frontenac	5,971	149,872	25.1	115,252	45,300	1,313,700	29.0	602,988
Glengarry	6,018	163,690	27.2	108,690	41,310	1,255,824	30.4	592,749
Grenville	2,570	78,642	30.6	53,870	34,220	1,204,544	35.2	548,068
Grey	32,405	942,986	29.1	692,152	144,418	4,751,352	32.9	2,047,833
Haldimand	8,413	196,023	23.3	141,333	37,473	1,071,728	28.6	461,915
Haliburton	1,030	28,016	27.2	20,368	8,588	276,534	32.2	134,396
Halton	7,070	142,814	20.2	109,967	30,263	738,417	24.4	352,224
Hastings	15,489	412,007	26.6	318,893	84,855	2,655,962	31.3	1,256,270
Huron	33,161	1,054,520	31.8	798,272	124,292	4,549,087	36.6	1,887,871
Kent	17,108	537,191	31.4	374,959	64,965	2,364,726	36.4	1,012,103
Lambton	20,459	593,311	29.0	425,404	81,421	2,727,604	33.5	1,107,407
Lanark	5,760	175,104	30.4	110,491	47,421	1,560,151	32.9	691,147
Leeds	4,213	104,061	24.7	73,987	46,993	1,442,685	30.7	652,094
Lennox and Add	9,114	209,622	23.0	174,196	43,642	1,239,433	28.4	568,900
Lincoln	2,507	65,934	26.3	47,341	23,752	660,306	27.8	303,080
Manitoulin	1,525	47,275	31.0	32,431	7,064	240,882	34.1	114,419
Middlesex	18,986	516,419	27.2	356,329	102,320	3,120,760	30.5	1,341,927
Muskoka	780	16,302	20.9	12,259	14,310	423,576	29.6	216,871
Nipissing	1,428	37,985	26.6	28,185	10,404	357,897	34.4	182,885
Norfolk	4,910	129,133	26.3	91,943	37,572	1,036,987	27.6	463,533
Northumberland	11,889	316,247	26.6	250,784	61,155	1,797,957	29.4	832,454
Ontario	29,689	736,287	24.8	580,194	80,222	2,358,527	29.4	1,037,752
Oxford	14,226	392,638	27.6	256,785	75,552	2,349,667	31.1	1,076,147
Parry Sound	1,290	30,960	24.0	22,725	16,951	489,884	28.9	246,902
Peel	23,077	417,694	18.1	332,902	50,806	1,026,281	20.2	477,221
Perth	27,924	915,907	32.8	641,135	87,465	3,437,375	39.3	1,423,073
Peterborough	7,840	208,544	26.6	153,697	55,204	1,656,120	30.0	751,878
Prescott	5,594	146,003	26.1	98,698	51,434	1,563,594	30.4	739,580
Prince Edward	10,844	294,957	27.2	242,455	26,576	826,514	31.1	371,105
Rainy R'r. & Kenora	832	32,448	39.0	21,221	5,273	249,413	47.3	108,744
Renfrew	4,590	121,176	26.4	70,646	64,702	1,941,060	30.0	823,009
Russell	5,209	152,103	29.2	92,174	29,880	1,117,512	37.4	477,178
Simcoe	66,342	1,532,500	23.1	1,195,350	143,816	3,739,216	26.0	1,708,822
Stormont	2,843	75,908	26.7	47,139	28,668	1,049,249	36.6	458,522
Sudbury	661	22,474	34.0	15,732	7,344	275,400	37.5	144,585
Thunder Bay	501	18,938	37.8	12,310	2,893	138,864	48.0	59,712
Victoria	18,847	480,599	25.5	358,046	66,684	2,060,536	30.9	879,849
Waterloo	13,546	327,813	24.2	239,303	51,533	1,448,077	28.1	670,460
Welland	3,269	76,495	23.4	51,940	26,727	705,593	26.4	333,745
Wellington	28,272	664,392	23.5	500,952	108,944	2,974,171	27.3	1,329,454
Wentworth	7,893	192,589	24.4	145,212	36,798	1,155,457	31.4	546,531
York	37,097	908,877	24.5	748,005	93,465	2,860,029	30.6	1,341,354
The Province:								
1911	616,977	16,248,129	26.3	12,000,154	2,699,230	84,829,232	31.4	37,494,695
1910	626,144	19,103,107	30.5	9,930,410	2,757,933	102,084,924	37.0	35,698,964
1909	695,262	18,776,777	27.0	10,286,328	2,695,585	90,235,579	33.5	35,612,676
1908	734,029	20,888,569	28.5	10,943,788	2,774,259	96,626,419	34.8	38,987,985
1907	766,891	21,718,332	28.3	12,900,689	2,932,509	83,524,301	28.5	40,759,859
Average (5 years) 1907-1911	687,861	19,346,983	28.1	11,212,274	2,771,903	91,460,091	33.0	37,710,836
Average (30 yrs.) 1882-1911	651,126	18,053,076	27.7	8,818,391	2,219,669	78,869,502	35.5	26,482,144

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the year 1911, together with the totals of the Province for the past five years and the average for the five years, 1907-1911; and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Peas.				Beans.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	2,661	40,713	15.3	43,889	34	510	15.0	1,071
Brant	1,775	30,175	17.0	26,252	463	7,686	16.6	14,834
Bruce	28,148	408,146	14.5	404,473	293	4,102	14.0	7,958
Carleton	2,363	43,952	18.6	41,754	449	5,657	12.6	11,597
Dufferin	8,139	116,388	14.3	110,452	15	225	15.0	450
Dundas	598	13,395	22.4	13,221	162	3,078	19.0	5,417
Durham	17,173	192,338	11.2	208,302	537	9,344	17.4	18,127
Elgin	1,958	28,978	14.8	25,617	9,046	167,351	18.5	309,599
Essex	1,494	18,227	12.2	17,316	443	6,645	15.0	13,489
Frontenac	1,937	27,699	14.3	26,065	406	7,105	17.5	14,068
Glengarry	564	10,265	18.2	10,778	115	2,070	18.0	3,912
Grenville	520	10,400	20.0	9,766	134	1,782	13.3	3,813
Grey	22,777	380,376	16.7	379,235	379	5,306	14.0	10,771
Haldimand	4,228	54,118	12.8	49,410	193	3,088	16.0	5,775
Haliburton	772	16,289	21.1	16,159	18	360	20.0	720
Halton	4,605	53,418	11.6	49,732	59	708	12.0	1,416
Hastings	7,470	118,773	15.9	116,873	413	5,741	13.9	11,482
Huron	14,902	272,707	18.3	257,708	1,477	27,768	18.8	50,815
Kent	1,374	25,144	18.3	23,057	25,687	444,385	17.3	848,775
Lambton	2,372	38,901	16.4	35,867	1,096	19,728	18.0	37,089
Lanark	2,349	38,993	16.6	36,069	310	5,332	17.2	9,918
Leeds	570	8,151	14.3	7,336	203	4,060	20.0	8,161
Lennox and Add'ton	2,720	38,896	14.3	38,818	226	3,390	15.0	6,238
Lincoln	2,147	28,555	13.3	26,413	398	6,726	16.9	14,326
Manitoulin	3,146	34,606	11.0	34,606	32	480	15.0	960
Middlesex	6,387	106,663	16.7	92,903	1,585	30,432	19.2	56,908
Muskoka	1,943	32,254	16.6	32,641	8	144	18.0	288
Nipissing	1,658	29,181	17.6	30,640	17	255	15.0	434
Norfolk	2,211	34,934	15.8	30,218	1,837	33,985	18.5	62,872
Northumberland	9,569	115,785	12.1	123,890	599	9,584	16.0	17,922
Ontario	15,135	192,215	12.7	182,220	295	4,720	16.0	9,346
Oxford	4,545	78,174	17.2	69,262	208	4,243	20.4	7,468
Parry Sound	3,406	57,221	16.8	58,594	10	180	18.0	405
Peel	6,493	65,579	10.1	64,267	91	1,365	15.0	2,867
Perth	8,679	182,259	21.0	171,323	21	420	20.0	752
Peterborough	13,183	203,018	15.4	214,996	222	3,996	18.0	7,992
Prescott	977	14,264	14.6	15,119	321	6,163	19.2	12,388
Prince Edward	4,342	60,784	14.0	62,972	772	13,124	17.0	25,461
Rainy River and Kenora	91	2,002	22.0	2,202				
Renfrew	15,233	199,552	13.1	204,142	356	5,340	15.0	10,199
Russell	855	15,903	18.6	15,649	219	3,964	18·1	7,373
Simcoe	25,740	326,898	12.7	317,418	452	8,272	18.3	16,130
Stormont	313	4,852	15.5	4,658	123	2,460	20.0	4,846
Sudbury	1,378	35,828	26.0	37,619	11	220	20.0	440
Thunder Bay	140	2,800	20.0	3,388				
Victoria	9,516	128,466	13.5	126,539	85	1,360	16.0	2,992
Waterloo	3,951	50,573	12.8	45,819	81	1,215	15.0	2,430
Welland	1,245	17,679	14.2	16,035	1,280	19,200	15.0	41,472
Wellington	14,916	246,114	16.5	244,637	32	518	16.2	948
Wentworth	2,121	24,604	11.6	23,841	127	1,905	15.0	3,562
York	13,702	184,977	13.5	180,723	168	2,520	15.0	4,813
The Province:								
1911	304,491	4,462,182	14.7	4,380,883	51,508	898,212	17.4	1,711,089
1910	403,414	6,016,003	14.9	4,856,986	49,778	892,927	17.9	1,386,798
1909	381,609	7,613,656	20.0	6,437,685	45,029	826,344	18.4	1,334,325
1908	396,642	7,401,336	18.7	6,121,449	46,477	783,757	16.9	1,160,103
1907	340,977	7,365,036	21.6	5,744,728	47,562	790,269	16.6	1,201,209
Average (5 years): 1907-1911	365,427	6,571,642	18.0	5,508,346	48,071	838,302	17.4	1,358,705
Average (30 years): 1882-1911	609,295	11,735,901	19.3	7,154,059	42,620	733,330	17.2	875,494

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years; the average for the five years, 1907-1911; and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Rye.				Buckwheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	105	2,037	19.4	1,630	104	2,028	19.5	1,448
Brant	2,867	46,159	16.1	36,789	1,305	22,838	17.5	14,023
Bruce	920	14,720	16.0	10,878	2,626	53,045	20.2	32,410
Carleton	1,491	29,820	20.0	22,633	4,190	68,297	16.3	40,978
Dufferin	3,533	62,534	17.7	52,716	5,997	159,520	26.6	90,129
Dundas	440	10,208	23.2	8,268	2,556	63,900	25.0	35,848
Durham	8,950	127,985	14.3	105,204	8,486	148,505	17.5	86,727
Elgin	1,953	34,373	17.6	26,330	2,625	50,663	19.3	30,246
Essex	664	11,554	17.4	87,579	2,244	67,320	30.0	42,479
Frontenac	2,185	32,338	14.8	26,194	3,312	62,266	18.8	40,162
Glengarry	50	850	17.0	510	2,012	45,270	22.5	28,792
Grenville	1,236	23,237	18.8	17,892	5,338	118,504	22.2	71,695
Grey	764	13,217	17.3	10,336	5,062	123,007	24.3	72,574
Haldimand	256	3,686	14.4	2,768	1,138	24,808	21.8	15,406
Haliburton	47	940	20.0	743	611	17,719	29.0	11,765
Halton	207	3,043	14.7	2,672	331	6,190	18.7	3,695
Hastings	6,716	112,157	16.7	88,043	9,338	203,568	21.8	130,080
Huron	266	4,522	17.0	3,373	4,606	110,544	24.0	66,769
Kent	829	14,093	17.0	11,852	671	14,091	21.0	8,300
Lambton	187	3,179	17.0	2,171	444	9,768	22.0	5,372
Lanark	1,749	26,760	15.3	20,150	6,725	118,360	17.6	69,122
Leeds	940	16,732	17.8	13,486	3,562	84,063	23.6	50,858
Lennox and Add.	2,061	30,091	14.6	23,922	6,138	113,553	18.5	73,923
Lincoln	435	7,004	16.1	5,575	253	5,136	20.3	3,333
Manitoulin	433	7,448	17.2	5,690	106	1,876	17.7	1,173
Middlesex	1,243	15,662	12.6	12,404	716	11,241	15.7	7,678
Muskoka	176	3,520	20.0	2,992	405	9,639	23.8	6,506
Nipissing	94	1,316	14.0	987	198	4,158	21.0	2,911
Norfolk	9,251	138,765	15.0	109,763	8,022	174,880	21.8	106,327
Northumberland	11,654	177,141	15.2	150,216	13,766	278,073	20.2	171,293
Ontario	4,421	72,062	16.3	61,037	11,350	241,755	21.3	141,668
Oxford	911	16,398	18.0	13,200	1,881	39,501	21.0	22,674
Parry Sound	141	2,425	17.2	1,974	143	2,860	20.0	1,959
Peel	1,911	28,474	14.9	24,089	2,736	52,531	19.2	31,676
Perth	160	2,400	15.0	1,800	818	15,378	18.8	9,734
Peterborough	3,160	49,296	15.6	34,162	6,523	118,719	18.2	72,656
Prescott	98	1,568	16.0	980	1,676	35,196	21.0	23,229
Prince Edward	5,355	79,254	14.8	61,897	7,177	89,713	12.5	58,403
Rainy R. & Kenora	6	90	15.0	68	12	180	15.0	108
Renfrew	6,212	100,634	16.2	76,582	3,608	65,666	18.2	35,328
Russell	40	640	16.0	432	1,778	42,316	23.8	27,040
Simcoe	6,498	96,820	14.9	76,391	14,464	290,726	20.1	172,691
Stormont	152	3,040	20.0	1,976	2,977	54,479	18.3	29,800
Sudbury	50	1,000	20.0	750	195	4,680	24.0	2,808
Thunder Bay	116	2,320	20.0	1,779	5	100	20.0	60
Victoria	2,174	33,480	15.4	26,485	9,896	160,218	16.2	91,164
Waterloo	1,258	17,989	14.3	14,229	884	18,034	20.4	11,253
Welland	677	12,660	18.7	9,077	2,120	48,548	22.9	30,440
Wellington	768	14,899	19.4	11,159	9,383	219,562	23.4	132,835
Wentworth	832	14,643	17.6	11,085	1,075	18,168	16.9	11,446
York	2,010	37,788	18.8	33,594	7,457	161,071	21.6	95,998
The Province:								
1911	98,652	1,562,971	15.8	1,326,510	189,039	3,852,231	20.4	2,324,992
1910	95,397	1,620,333	17.0	1,024,787	194,913	4,693,881	24.1	2,346,387
1909	94,661	1,573,921	16.6	1,060,566	176,630	4,280,790	24.2	2,284,440
1908	87,908	1,453,616	16.5	1,012,953	140,605	3,323,668	23.6	1,799,890
1907	67,158	1,039,021	15.5	721,081	113,039	2,546,468	22.5	1,461,673
Average (5 years) 1907-1911	88,755	1,449,972	16.3	1,029,179	162,845	3,739,408	23.0	2,043,476
Average (30 years) 1882-1911	115,082	1,883,143	16.4	1,025,899	110,468	2,245,319	20.3	1,013,029

CORN.*

TABLE XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years, the average for the five years 1907-1911; and the average for the twenty years, 1892-1911, also the average yield.

Counties and Districts.	Corn for husking.				Corn for silo.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Tons (green.)	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	86	2,580	30.0	1,290	258	2,580	10.00	6,450
Brant	4,566	288,571	63.2	130,723	6,045	59,422	9.83	148,555
Bruce	503	25,150	50.0	12,600	8,503	81,629	9.60	204,072
Carleton	1,218	54,810	45.0	29,817	15,041	198,541	13.20	496,352
Dufferin	134	5,360	40.0	2,503	1,284	15,408	12.00	38,520
Dundas	2,539	175,699	69.2	90,134	9,888	118,656	12.00	296,640
Durham	1,968	98,400	50.0	50,184	5,782	67,534	11.68	168,835
Elgin	22,317	1,834,457	82.2	854,857	11,502	102,943	8.95	257,358
Essex	74,895	5,931,684	79.2	2,283,698	3,204	17,077	5.33	42,692
Frontenac	3,937	209,842	53.3	109,328	6,146	61,460	10.00	153,650
Glengarry	897	44,850	50.0	23,636	5,935	68,609	11.56	171,522
Grenville	3,568	244,765	68.6	130,215	6,542	83,280	12.73	208,200
Grey	433	21,650	50.0	10,500	12,021	135,236	11.25	338,090
Haldimand	2,847	218,650	76.8	103,859	3,755	41,305	11.00	103,262
Haliburton	175	8,400	48.0	4,368	321	3,210	10.00	8,025
Halton	628	28,260	45.0	14,441	4,709	53,683	11.40	134,208
Hastings	5,411	306,804	56.7	157,697	12,594	140,423	11.15	351,057
Huron	1,239	74,340	60.0	34,717	11,492	141,811	12.34	354,527
Kent	63,977	4,836,661	75.6	2,036,234	4,574	35,083	7.67	87,708
Lambton	23,427	1,778,109	75.9	801,927	10,473	98,446	9.40	246,115
Lanark	1,586	66,612	42.0	36,304	11,194	127,612	11.40	319,030
Leeds	4,993	263,131	52.7	133,407	10,659	127,908	12.00	319,770
Lennox and Add	4,490	197,560	44.0	101,348	3,843	37,892	9.86	94,730
Lincoln	6,643	421,831	63.5	210,494	2,479	26,773	10.80	66,932
Manitoulin	57	2,850	50.0	1,425	403	5,038	12.50	12,595
Middlesex	16,255	1,115,093	68.6	537,475	20,122	216,915	10.78	542,288
Muskoka	293	15,529	53.0	8,541	540	5,400	10.00	13,500
Nipissing	71	2,840	40.0	1,420	71	639	9.00	1,598
Norfolk	16,960	1,190,592	70.2	556,006	6,406	49,326	7.70	123,315
Northumberland	3,846	234,606	61.0	118,945	8,045	96,540	12.00	241,350
Ontario	1,701	93,555	55.0	45,281	9,472	113,664	12.00	284,160
Oxford	6,960	397,416	57.1	187,978	23,195	281,819	12.15	704,548
Parry Sound	118	4,720	40.0	2,454	288	3,341	11.60	8,353
Peel	384	15,360	40.0	7,680	5,383	57,437	10.67	143,592
Perth	400	26,680	66.7	13,473	11,798	141,576	12.00	353,940
Peterborough	296	14,001	47.3	7,673	4,440	53,280	12.00	133,200
Prescott	2,879	161,224	56.0	84,804	3,427	41,707	12.17	104,268
Prince Edward	7,649	393,159	51.4	202,477	6,846	59,903	8.75	149,758
Rainy R'r.&Kenora	29	870	30.0	435	116	1,392	12.00	3,480
Renfrew	1,209	48,360	40.0	23,600	5,375	70,950	13.20	177,375
Russell	1,035	54,855	53.0	28,195	4,320	53,266	12.33	133,165
Simcoe	1,742	87,100	50.0	45,553	9,551	116,618	12.21	291,545
Stormont	2,221	148,807	67.0	71,874	6,322	65,053	10.29	162,632
Sudbury	25	1,000	40.0	500	20	160	8.00	400
Thunder Bay	5	140	28.0	70	133	1,064	8.00	2,660
Victoria	321	12,840	40.0	6,420	5,444	60,809	11.17	152,023
Waterloo	822	39,456	48.0	19,136	8,854	102,529	11.58	256,323
Welland	7,404	529,386	71.5	267,340	2,066	20,660	10.00	51,650
Wellington	240	12,000	50.0	6,000	6,200	74,400	12.00	186,000
Wentworth	2,230	143,835	64.5	70,048	6,240	64,022	10.26	160,055
York	721	28,840	40.0	14,910	12,614	160,198	12.70	400,495
The Province:								
1911	308,350	21,913,290	71.1	9,693,994	335,935	3,764,227	11.21	9,410,568
1910	*320,519	24,900,386	77.7	9,301,245	326,627	3,788,364	11.60	7,576,728
1909	322,789	22,619,690	70.1	9,705,826	288,346	3,374,655	11.70	6,749,310
1908	299,690	23,601,122	78.8	9,440,336	233,753	2,729,265	11.68	5,458,530
1907	338,573	21,899,466	64.7	6,219,448	200,354	2,029,547	10.13	4,059,094
Average (5 years).								
1907-1911	317,984	22,986,791	72.3	8,872,170	277,003	3,137,211	11.33	6,650,846
Average (20 years)								
1892-1911	309,796	22,103,406	71.3	7,047,693	196,970	2,254,734	11.45	4,603,574

*The combined average for corn for the thirty years, 1882-1911, is 403,137 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being $9,002,382.

POTATOES AND CARROTS.

TABLE XII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Carrots for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years, the average for the five years, 1907-1911; and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Potatoes.				Carrots.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	1,261	186,628	148	152,288	24	6,792	283	849
Brant	2,511	243,567	97	219,941	27	6,480	240	810
Bruce	4,316	440,232	102	324,451	181	49,232	272	6,154
Carleton	6,423	308,304	48	299,363	194	47,724	246	5,966
Dufferin	3,639	469,431	129	337,990	36	10,800	300	1,350
Dundas	2,001	104,052	52	98,329	25	6,075	243	759
Durham	3,303	237,816	72	216,175	36	7,200	200	900
Elgin	3,197	306,912	96	251,668	56	17,752	317	2,219
Essex	3,119	265,115	85	240,194	75	20,025	267	2,503
Frontenac	4,407	299,676	68	294,582	72	20,304	282	2,538
Glengarry	2,328	97,776	42	89,661	44	8,800	200	1,100
Grenville	3,024	166,320	55	150,021	51	11,322	222	1,415
Grey	6,153	596,841	97	443,453	109	21,800	200	2,725
Haldimand	1,580	142,200	90	118,737	27	6,021	223	753
Haliburton	881	110,125	125	82,924	4	480	120	60
Halton	1,800	156,600	87	145,325	21	4,200	200	525
Hastings	5,987	377,181	63	380,953	88	20,416	232	2,552
Huron	3,951	568,944	144	369,245	113	35,030	310	4,379
Kent	3,820	313,240	82	292,879	80	24,000	300	3,000
Lambton	3,765	346,380	92	281,261	123	30,504	248	3,813
Lanark	2,747	170,314	62	139,487	43	9,761	227	1,220
Leeds	2,807	190,876	68	176,179	64	18,944	296	2,368
Lennox & Adding'n	3,215	147,890	46	140,939	66	13,200	200	1,650
Lincoln	1,948	142,204	73	130,828	52	14,976	285	1,872
Manitoulin	651	70,959	109	54,709	25	6,250	250	781
Middlesex	6,265	670,355	107	494,052	66	23,100	350	2,887
Muskoka	1,415	106,125	75	99,970	80	19,280	241	2,410
Nipissing	1,747	190,423	109	170,429	77	21,175	275	2,647
Norfolk	3,580	322,200	90	248,738	69	23,391	339	2,924
Northumberland	4,022	289,584	72	286,978	109	32,700	300	4,089
Ontario	4,218	307,914	73	260,495	38	9,500	250	1,187
Oxford	3,150	324,450	103	288,112	38	12,046	317	1,506
Parry Sound	1,588	174,680	110	148,129	43	11,395	265	1,424
Peel	3,472	364,560	105	304,772	84	16,800	200	2,100
Perth	2,866	366,848	125	269,633	35	10,430	298	1,304
Peterborough	2,588	147,516	57	141,615	27	7,425	275	928
Prescott	2,608	177,344	68	156,772	87	25,056	288	3,132
Prince Edward	2,092	102,508	49	106,506	27	5,400	200	675
Rainy R'r & Kenora	597	115,818	194	103,425	12	3,768	314	471
Renfrew	3,720	290,160	78	231,258	67	13,936	208	1,742
Russell	1,519	89,621	59	80,659	84	16,800	200	2,100
Simcoe	8,859	708,720	80	535,084	193	40,916	212	5,114
Stormont	1,779	101,403	57	99,476	51	10,200	200	1,275
Sudbury	952	117,096	123	97,541	31	6,200	200	775
Thunder Bay	998	169,660	170	134,201	8	1,600	200	200
Victoria	2,820	188,940	67	169,668	31	6,200	200	775
Waterloo	2,968	326,480	110	285,017	58	16,414	283	2,052
Welland	3,078	218,538	71	211,763	41	8,938	218	1,117
Wellington	4,804	581,284	121	451,076	50	14,000	280	1,750
Wentworth	4,454	409,768	92	397,885	48	9,600	200	1,200
York	7,464	597,120	80	517,703	117	30,771	263	3,846
The Province:								
1911	162,457	13,918,698	86	11,722,539	3,207	815,129	254	101,891
1910	168,454	21,927,804	130	10,798,597	3,551	1,049,348	296	131,169
1909	169,695	24,645,283	145	8,989,452	3,506	1,001,653	286	125,207
1908	166,974	18,517,642	111	8,874,201	4,080	1,120,145	275	140,018
1907	177,186	20,057,675	113	11,693,625	*4,530	*1,585,500	*350	*198,187
Average (5 years): 1907-1911	168,953	19,813,420	117	10,415,683	3,775	1,114,355	295	139,294
Average (30 years): 1882-1911	157,664	18,166,824	115	7,851,680	8,943	3,075,962	344	384,495

*Estimated.

MANGEL-WURZELS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years, the average for the five years, 1907-1911, and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Mangel-Wurzels.				Turnips.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	34	9,690	285	775	496	184,512	372	18,451
Brant	1,372	657,188	479	52,575	2,321	884,301	381	88,430
Bruce	4,036	1,461,032	362	116,882	3,944	1,364,624	346	136,462
Carleton	646	201,552	312	16,124	2,158	822,198	381	82,220
Dufferin	746	261,100	350	20,888	3,163	1,284,178	406	128,418
Dundas	113	45,313	401	3,625	136	44,608	328	4,461
Durham	2,056	816,232	397	65,299	4,694	1,689,840	360	168,984
Elgin	610	272,060	446	21,765	170	69,190	407	6,919
Essex	619	297,120	480	23,770	115	28,750	250	2,875
Frontenac	285	99,750	350	7,980	442	154,700	350	15,470
Glengarry	190	38,000	200	3,040	667	133,400	200	13,340
Grenville	137	58,225	425	4,658	212	81,408	384	8,141
Grey	3,310	1,201,530	363	96,122	6,713	2,248,855	335	224,886
Haldimand	344	116,960	340	9,357	93	26,784	288	2,678
Haliburton	15	3,000	200	240	222	62,160	280	6,216
Halton	1,662	694,716	418	55,577	931	349,125	375	34,913
Hastings	298	80,758	271	6,461	1,332	502,164	377	50,216
Huron	6,138	3,437,280	560	274,982	4,048	1,963,280	485	196,328
Kent	745	338,975	445	27,118	198	79,200	400	7,920
Lambton	1,225	564,725	461	45,178	237	73,707	311	7,371
Lanark	309	101,043	327	8,083	1,248	552,864	443	55,286
Leeds	207	73,899	357	5,912	518	185,444	358	18,544
Lennox & Addingt'n	125	30,375	243	2,430	302	88,788	294	8,879
Lincoln	282	106,878	379	8,550	62	20,584	332	2,058
Manitoulin	76	20,672	272	1,654	269	78,010	290	7,801
Middlesex	2,064	1,079,472	523	86,358	1,711	742,574	434	74,257
Muskoka	76	26,600	350	2,128	602	165,550	275	16,555
Nipissing	101	22,220	220	1,778	356	102,884	289	10,288
Norfolk	496	173,600	350	13,888	765	312,885	409	31,289
Northumberland	900	339,300	377	27,144	4,094	1,817,736	444	181,774
Ontario	4,109	1,668,254	406	133,460	10,197	3,548,556	348	354,856
Oxford	2,778	1,302,882	469	104,230	5,050	2,388,650	473	238,865
Parry Sound	45	11,475	255	918	752	212,064	282	21,206
Peel	1,406	468,198	333	37,456	1,256	415,736	331	41,574
Perth	4,937	2,616,610	530	209,329	3,444	1,739,220	505	173,922
Peterborough	1,032	361,200	350	28,896	2,121	822,948	388	82,295
Prescott	113	38,985	345	3,119	397	158,800	400	15,880
Prince Edward	122	24,400	200	1,952	79	15,800	200	1,580
Rainy R'r & Kenora	19	8,360	440	669	109	49,050	450	4,905
Renfrew	267	63,546	238	5,084	912	273,600	300	27,360
Russell	236	73,868	313	5,909	688	227,040	330	22,704
Simcoe	3,190	1,234,530	387	98,762	7,863	2,901,447	369	290,145
Stormont	82	30,094	367	2,408	104	33,800	325	3,380
Sudbury	27	8,100	300	648	282	56,400	200	5,640
Thunder Bay	11	2,200	200	176	198	59,400	300	5,940
Victoria	1,399	425,296	304	34,024	4,549	1,492,072	328	149,207
Waterloo	3,574	1,611,874	451	128,950	5,069	1,322,739	431	132,274
Welland	172	54,868	319	4,389	113	40,793	361	4,079
Wellington	4,902	2,338,254	477	187,060	9,920	5,049,280	509	504,928
Wentworth	1,823	813,058	446	65,045	1,534	533,832	348	55,383
York	5,394	2,340,996	434	187,280	5,737	2,208,745	385	220,875
The Province:								
1911	64,855	28,126,313	434	2,250,105	100,593	39,664,275	394	3,966,428
1910	68,966	34,686,137	503	2,774,891	108,360	49,425,472	456	4,942,547
1909	70,488	28,928,347	410	2,314,267	113,400	50,738,940	447	5,073,894
1908	67,937	29,870,966	440	2,389,677	120,920	41,210,189	341	4,121,019
1907	68,644	30,260,315	441	2,420,825	123,011	48,205,605	392	4,820,561
Average (5 years): 1907-1911	68,178	30,374,416	446	2,429,953	113,257	45,848,896	405	4,584,890
Average (30 years): 1882-1911	43,446	19,882,834	458	1,590,627	125,292	53,780,319	429	5,379,780

SUGAR BEETS—MIXED GRAINS.

TABLE XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Sugar Beets and Mixed Grains for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years, 1907-1911, and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Sugar Beets.				Mixed Grains.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	20	6,000	300	750	1,097	38,395	35.0	25,456
Brant	412	162,740	395	20,342	6,190	199,318	32.2	129,557
Bruce	301	72,842	242	9,105	15,265	477,795	31.3	295,277
Carleton	242	75,988	314	9,499	16,384	616,038	37.6	300,011
Dufferin	423	142,128	336	17,766	8,592	233,702	27.2	141,857
Dundas	90	28,350	315	3,544	10,057	421,388	41.9	213,644
Durham	175	54,250	310	6,781	16,889	442,492	26.2	303,992
Elgin	254	103,886	409	12,986	10,938	553,297	32.3	219,751
Essex	1,006	326,950	325	40,869	6,743	250,840	37.2	134,701
Frontenac	147	49,686	338	6,211	7,417	206,193	27.8	139,593
Glengarry	108	21,600	200	2,700	5,758	178,498	31.0	111,561
Grenville	157	60,131	383	7,516	5,734	224,773	39.2	126,772
Grey	725	244,325	337	30,541	22,848	740,275	32.4	447,866
Haldimand	85	20,995	247	2,624	5,414	147,261	27.2	90,124
Haliburton	3	540	180	67	883	29,139	33.0	17,483
Halton	139	48,650	350	6,081	6,805	156,515	23.0	105,178
Hastings	158	41,080	260	5,135	10,856	334,365	30.8	206,972
Huron	406	176,204	434	22,025	23,008	807,581	35.1	512,814
Kent	7,515	2,990,970	398	373,871	7,610	247,325	32.5	155,567
Lambton	3,466	1,330,944	384	166,368	11,230	373,959	33.3	221,758
Lanark	182	56,056	308	7,007	11,807	381,366	32.3	263,649
Leeds	145	50,750	350	6,344	7,752	220,157	28.4	138,479
Lennox and Add.	75	16,050	214	2,006	7,493	218,796	29.2	137,841
Lincoln	277	90,856	328	11,357	2,390	63,813	26.7	39,883
Manitoulin	46	11,868	258	1,484	1,415	43,158	30.5	26,413
Middlesex	706	257,690	365	32,211	16,366	456,611	27.9	263,921
Muskoka	40	11,000	275	1,375	1,215	30,618	25.2	18,371
Nipissing	33	9,900	300	1,238	1,439	45,185	31.4	32,217
Norfolk	367	129,918	354	16,240	4,820	141,226	29.3	97,022
Northumberland	124	36,084	291	4,510	13,037	397,629	30.5	268,400
Ontario	307	97,319	317	12,165	20,722	580,216	28.0	408,472
Oxford	631	221,481	351	27,685	17,305	581,448	33.6	537,821
Parry Sound	24	4,800	200	600	1,047	30,363	29.0	20,829
Peel	320	64,000	200	8,000	7,137	138,458	19.4	92,213
Perth	350	141,050	403	17,631	19,739	779,691	39.5	459,238
Peterborough	82	21,320	260	2,665	3,848	107,744	28.0	72,296
Prescott	119	29,750	250	3,719	3,487	93,452	26.8	58,127
Prince Edward	69	13,800	200	1,725	5,240	143,052	27.3	95,702
Rainy R. & Keuora	10	3,500	350	438	215	8,772	40.8	5,702
Renfrew	140	28,000	200	3,500	6,545	198,314	30.3	99,157
Russell	44	9,680	220	1,210	3,589	125,615	35.0	70,596
Simcoe	989	364,941	369	45,618	20,442	480,387	23.5	320,418
Stormont	63	13,545	215	1,693	5,276	170,942	32.4	95,386
Sudbury	18	5,400	300	675	980	32,340	33.0	19,404
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	13,440	48.0	8,064
Victoria	120	34,680	289	4,335	12,306	374,102	30.4	238,303
Waterloo	1,859	624,624	336	78,078	23,228	655,030	28.2	405,464
Welland	65	15,730	242	1,966	3,192	81,715	25.6	53,442
Wellington	508	227,076	447	28,384	38,648	1,066,685	27.6	642,144
Wentworth	298	111,750	375	13,969	8,357	236,503	28.3	161,059
York	821	280,782	342	35,098	17,077	469,618	27.5	314,174
The Province:								
1911	24,664	8,941,659	363	1,117,707	486,112	14,845,595	30.5	9,104,141
1910	26,879	11,238,577	418	1,348,629	497,936	18,261,803	36.7	9,187,822
1909	19,812	7,001,565	353	840,188	474,530	16,199,434	34.1	8,825,196
1908	17,453	7,004,748	401	840,570	456,049	15,354,350	33.7	8,444,893
1907	16,851	8,237,644	489	988,445	443,100	14,202,511	32.1	7,811,381
Average (5 years) 1907-1911	21,132	8,484,719	402	1,027,108	471,545	15,772,739	33.4	8,674,687

HAY AND CLOVER—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce, and market value of Hay and Clover, and all field crops enumerated in Tables VII and XV for the year 1911, together with the totals for the province for the past five years; the average for the five years, 1907-1911, and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Hay and Clover.				All Field Crops.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Value.	Per acre.
				$		$	$ c.
Algoma	17,600	32,560	1.85	371,835	35,962	836,237	23 25
Brant	35,411	42,847	1.21	610,998	129,884	2,573,567	19 81
Bruce	128,831	161,039	1.25	1,827,792	368,266	5,895,839	16 01
Carleton	87,248	159,664	1.83	1,705,212	235,506	4,719,964	20 04
Dufferin	60,751	60,751	1.00	821,353	189,068	3,050,328	16 13
Dundas	47,648	83,384	1.75	875,532	115,775	2,410,899	20 82
Durham	56,430	56,430	1.00	937,302	212,272	3,504,047	16 51
Elgin	71,741	93,263	1.30	1,318,739	228,000	4,819,492	21 14
Essex	59,758	55,575	0.93	925,880	258,513	5,550,019	21 47
Frontenac	86,979	135,687	1.56	1,698,801	171,065	3,287,572	19 22
Glengarry	63,511	101,618	1.60	1,219,416	132,008	2,428,230	18 39
Grenville	47,607	77,599	1.63	862,901	111,947	2,223,885	19 87
Grey	157,101	180,666	1.15	2,491,384	447,837	7,762,668	17 33
Haldimand	72,629	87,881	1.21	1,097,634	168,746	2,754,991	16 33
Haliburton	13,941	19,378	1.39	230,986	27,900	541,384	19 40
Halton	38,394	37,242	0.97	672,155	120,772	2,149,417	17 80
Hastings	105,579	133,030	1.26	1,664,205	274,106	4,874,666	17 78
Huron	131,596	171,075	1.30	2,025,528	401,645	7,495,292	18 66
Kent	82,486	87,435	1.06	1,442,678	346,339	8,051,819	23 25
Lambton	101,042	117,209	1.16	1,510,824	302,257	5,782,011	19 13
Lanark	71,522	124,448	1.74	1,398,796	171,401	3,238,198	18 89
Leeds	72,578	129,915	1.79	1,453,749	158,256	3,101,693	19 60
Lennox & Addington	77,244	88,831	1.15	1,056,201	167,218	2,528,819	15 12
Lincoln	46,113	47,035	1.02	766,670	103,882	1,911,207	18 40
Manitoulin	18,602	30,321	1.63	276,528	36,305	620,384	17 09
Middlesex	124,336	141,743	1.14	1,998,576	374,490	6,804,207	18 17
Muskoka	27,915	37,685	1.35	495,558	50,276	937,919	18 66
Nipissing	22,118	39,370	1.78	512,991	41,201	1,015,016	24 64
Norfolk	55,470	71,556	1.29	915,917	187,301	3,507,147	18 72
Northumberland	67,839	75,301	1.11	1,107,678	224,974	4,019,497	17 87
Ontario	71,391	71,391	1.00	1,087,285	282,233	4,881,191	17 29
Oxford	76,233	97,578	1.28	1,433,421	268,409	5,520,402	20 57
Parry Sound	33,029	45,580	1.38	546,960	59,685	1,097,026	18 38
Peel	54,021	49,699	0.92	813,076	186,076	2,921,751	15 70
Perth	97,341	130,437	1.34	1,760,900	304,969	6,320,126	20 72
Peterborough	54,867	65,292	1.19	889,277	166,585	2,786,651	16 73
Prescott	75,867	128,974	1.71	1,452,347	151,971	2,819,487	18 55
Prince Edward	45,963	50,559	1.10	695,692	129,933	2,182,995	16 80
Rainy River & Kenora	12,677	21,931	1.73	302,209	21,420	596,170	27 83
Renfrew	90,100	153,170	1.70	1,569,993	235,848	3,920,424	16 62
Russell	43,168	75,544	1.75	840,049	94,813	1,846,776	19 61
Simcoe	110,961	103,194	0.93	1,653,168	484,392	7,593,522	15 68
Stormont	41,782	75,208	1.81	762,609	93,572	1,764,103	18 85
Sudbury	18,502	32,379	1.75	339,980	31,151	682,141	21 90
Thunder Bay	4,989	7,084	1.42	131,054	10,613	367,671	34 64
Victoria	58,068	58,068	1.00	815,275	204,410	3,226,680	15 79
Waterloo	49,992	56,991	1.14	910,146	203,043	3,984,821	19 63
Welland	57,612	66,254	1.15	1,074,640	131,021	2,554,316	19 50
Wellington	114,971	128,768	1.12	1,921,219	366,572	6,662,688	18 18
Wentworth	48,258	53,566	1.11	918,657	148,702	3,149,114	21 18
York	91,656	86,157	0.94	1,555,995	350,151	6,699,889	19 13
The Province:							
1911	3,301,468	4,238,362	1.28	55,767,671	9,718,741	179,974,358	18 52
1910	3,204,021	5,492,653	1.71	54,407,105	9,725,684	175,115,742	18 01
1909	3,228,445	3,885,145	1.20	49,754,078	9,578,323	167,966,577	17 54
1908	3,253,141	4,635,287	1.42	47,696,579	9,621,683	164,077,282	17 05
1907	3,289,552	3,891,863	1.18	58,806,050	9,750,615	176,354,759	18 09
Average (5 years): 1907-1911	3,255,325	4,428,662	1.36	53,286,297	9,679,009	172,697,744	17 84
Average (30 years) 1882-1911	2,627,856	3,825,411	1.46	36,088,722	8,415,427	126,386,720	15 02

NOTE.—Orchard, Small Fruits, Vineyard and Garden, not included in All Field Crops.

UMMER FALLOW, PASTURE, ORCHARD, SMALL FRUITS, VINEYARD AND GARDEN.

ABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area of Summer Fallow, Pasture, Orchard, Small Fruits, Vineyard and Garden for the year 1911.

Counties and Districts.	Summer fallow.	Pasture.	Orchard.	Small Fruits.	Vine-yard.	Garden.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
lgoma	615	5,019	297	97	.....	519
rant	5,782	25,703	4,519	485	30	937
ruce	15,354	133,020	9,276	388	71	1,372
arleton	1,423	84,364	2,783	228	21	1,218
ufferin	5,783	47,591	2,524	128	49	679
undas	278	43,210	2,568	129	16	717
urham	5,359	53,513	11,969	446	64	921
lgin	6,312	81,854	9,320	737	43	1,942
ssex	1,523	43,582	8,315	963	552	2,654
rontenac	1,930	85,403	3,110	214	38	1,388
lengarry	285	44,750	1,605	89	16	508
renville	718	55,958	1,790	120	18	689
rey	12,950	160,151	14,366	314	90	1,772
aldimand	13,462	34,340	5,915	396	55	1,054
aliburton	70	12,563	275	23	.....	279
alton	5,570	27,295	7,985	2,288	333	753
astings	2,137	120,770	9,765	369	45	1,837
uron	13,579	182,388	13,142	488	75	1,475
ent	3,755	81,800	10,999	1,265	210	2,444
ambton	5,520	125,882	12,243	918	77	2,101
anark	1,311	113,210	2,115	96	15	933
eeds	760	88,245	2,437	100	38	993
ennox and Addington	2,894	71,693	5,749	421	6	1,232
incoln	5,137	19,860	14,557	2,428	4,925	1,064
anitoulin	416	7,253	358	7	8	239
iddlesex	10,986	220,989	14,087	1,106	118	3,069
uskoka	329	15,270	422	44	4	742
ipissing	1,257	7,736	57	30	9	625
orfolk	12,085	42,593	9,447	1,092	108	1,543
orthumberland	6,311	71,253	18,742	765	36	1,379
ntario	5,572	60,068	8,243	458	25	1,273
xford	5,065	89,080	8,938	611	65	1,705
arry Sound	695	15,580	190	22	1	619
eel	8,893	51,576	6,099	1,078	155	879
erth	12,538	99,790	6,455	279	113	1,085
eterborough	3,837	60,935	3,036	179	38	1,047
rescott	780	48,548	1,316	120	33	1,049
rince Edward	1,754	41,542	11,776	791	42	828
ainy River and Kenora	506	3,371	13	21	.....	328
enfrew	2,623	83,175	1,489	170	12	1,621
ussell	709	29,470	591	73	30	523
imcoe	36,957	105,089	10,347	729	78	2,192
tormont	980	39,404	1,747	99	31	515
udbury	689	4,805	14	28	31	280
hunder Bay	227	1,011	.....	.....	.....	138
ictoria	3,333	57,829	2,913	135	28	894
aterloo	8,279	28,124	4,838	293	23	704
elland	10,260	27,170	7,134	1,152	1,343	1,287
ellington	8,674	83,533	6,488	294	61	1,112
entworth	6,021	28,612	11,025	2,105	2,368	1,847
ork	16,937	50,798	9,799	549	39	1,764
The Province:						
1911	279,220	3,116,768	303,188	25,360	11,586	58,748
1910	254,038	3,159,712	298,347	24,384	11,390	57,982
1909	231,707	3,180,780	300,364	24,614	11,420	57,123
1908	.....	3,326,169	326,550	.....	11,705	.....
1907	.....	*	†326,290	.....	.....	.....

*Statistics for pasture not taken in 1907. †Including Vineyards and Small Fruits.

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under the various crops in 1911 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; together with the average for the Province for the past five years, 1907-1911, and the average of the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	*Other roots.	Hay and Clover.	Mixed Grains.
Algoma	6.7	26.2	34.5	203.0	59.1	.8	2.3	2.3	7.6	28.0	12.7	390.7	24.4
Brant	154.2	3.0	50.3	155.7	10.0	2.6	16.1	7.3	59.6	14.1	23.2	199.0	34.8
Bruce	70.6	6.1	38.1	184.9	49.5	.5	1.6	4.6	15.8	7.6	14.9	226.6	26.8
Carleton	.6	7.7	28.5	238.7	6.7	1.3	4.2	11.8	45.9	18.2	9.2	246.6	46.3
Dufferin	17.8	11.8	67.5	249.5	30.5	....	13.2	22.4	5.4	13.6	16.3	227.4	32.2
Dundas	1.3	2.9	27.2	199.8	3.5	.9	27.2	15.0	72.7	11.7	2.1	278.7	58.8
Durham	28.2	19.9	53.4	185.0	57.4	1.8	29.9	28.3	25.9	11.0	23.3	188.5	56.4
Elgin	109.3	.4	21.4	128.6	5.5	25.6	5.5	7.4	95.8	9.1	3.1	203.2	31.0
Essex	81.1	.4	22.0	205.9	4.5	1.3	2.0	6.7	234.7	9.4	5.5	179.6	20.3
Frontenac	1.7	5.9	21.5	163.2	7.0	1.5	7.9	11.9	36.3	15.9	3.4	313.3	26.7
Glengarry	.9	12.1	31.2	214.0	2.9	.6	.3	10.4	35.4	12.1	5.2	329.6	29.8
Grenville	.3	4.5	13.9	185.2	2.8	.7	6.7	28.9	54.7	16.4	3.0	257.6	31.0
Grey	40.4	6.1	46.2	205.7	32.4	.5	1.1	7.2	17.7	8.8	15.5	223.8	32.5
Haldimand	124.6	2.7	35.4	157.6	17.8	.8	1.1	4.8	27.8	6.6	2.3	305.4	22.8
Haliburton	1.0	7.1	21.6	179.8	16.2	.4	1.0	12.8	10.4	18.4	5.0	291.8	18.5
Halton	128.9	4.7	40.8	174.7	26.6	.3	1.2	1.9	30.8	10.4	15.9	221.6	39.3
Hastings	9.6	7.6	35.4	194.1	17.1	.9	15.4	21.4	41.2	13.7	4.3	241.5	24.8
Huron	57.9	4.4	50.5	189.1	22.7	2.2	.4	7.0	19.4	6.0	16.3	200.2	35.0
Kent	138.0	2.2	37.1	140.7	3.0	55.6	1.8	1.5	148.5	8.3	18.5	178.7	16.5
Lambton	84.2	.9	42.1	167.7	4.9	2.3	.4	.9	69.8	7.8	10.4	208.1	23.1
Lanark	3.0	17.0	17.8	146.9	7.3	1.0	5.4	20.8	39.6	8.5	5.5	221.5	36.6
Leeds	3.3	4.4	15.7	174.9	2.1	.8	3.5	15.3	58.3	10.4	3.5	270.1	28.9
Lennox & Add	14.7	10.2	35.1	168.2	10.5	.9	7.9	23.7	32.1	12.4	2.2	297.8	28.9
Lincoln	86.0	1.3	15.4	146.7	13.3	2.5	2.7	1.6	56.3	12.0	4.2	284.7	14.8
Manitoulin	13.8	39.4	33.1	153.3	68.3	.7	9.4	2.3	10.0	14.1	9.0	403.8	30.7
Middlesex	84.0	.3	28.9	155.8	9.8	2.4	1.9	1.1	55.4	9.5	6.9	189.4	24.9
Muskoka	.3	6.8	11.7	214.4	29.1	.1	2.6	6.0	12.5	21.2	12.0	418.2	18.2
Nipissing	5.2	19.0	24.8	180.9	28.8	.3	1.6	3.4	2.5	30.4	10.0	384.6	25.0
Norfolk	125.2	.5	17.9	136.6	8.0	6.7	33.6	29.2	85.0	13.6	6.2	201.7	17.5
Northumberland	32.7	8.9	34.6	177.9	27.8	1.7	33.9	40.1	34.6	11.7	15.2	197.4	37.9
Ontario	31.9	18.9	79.5	214.9	40.6	.8	11.8	30.4	29.9	11.3	39.3	191.2	55.5
Oxford	88.7	1.2	35.8	190.0	11.4	.5	2.3	4.7	75.8	7.9	21.4	191.7	43.5
Parry Sound	.2	9.4	15.3	201.2	40.4	.1	1.7	1.7	4.8	18.8	10.3	392.0	12.4
Peel	93.0	11.4	87.6	193.0	24.7	.3	7.3	10.4	21.9	13.2	11.6	205.2	27.1
Perth	85.2	1.9	62.4	195.4	19.4	....	.4	1.8	27.2	6.4	19.6	217.4	44.1
Peterborough	35.4	8.6	30.9	217.8	52.0	.9	12.5	25.7	18.7	10.2	12.9	216.5	15.2
Prescott	.2	13.3	26.2	241.2	4.6	1.5	.5	7.9	29.6	12.2	3.4	355.8	16.3
Prince Edward	30.0	4.5	55.2	135.2	22.1	3.9	27.2	36.5	73.7	10.6	1.5	233.8	26.7
Rainy R'r & Kenora	16.1	36.4	30.7	194.9	3.4	....	.2	.4	5.4	22.1	5.5	468.5	7.9
Renfrew	2.0	88.9	12.7	179.2	42.2	1.0	17.2	10.0	18.2	10.3	3.8	249.6	18.1
Russell	1.2	11.8	38.7	222.0	6.4	1.6	.3	13.2	39.8	11.3	7.8	320.7	26.7
Simcoe	83.2	17.5	99.7	216.0	38.7	.7	9.8	21.7	17.0	13.3	18.4	166.7	30.7
Stormont	.4	5.0	18.5	186.8	2.0	.8	1.0	19.4	55.6	11.6	2.0	272.2	34.3
Sudbury	2.8	14.2	16.6	184.5	34.6	.3	1.3	4.9	1.1	23.9	9.0	464.9	24.6
Thunder Bay	1.7	27.0	42.8	247.0	12.0	....	1.0	.4	11.8	85.2	18.5	425.9	23.9
Victoria	22.9	19.3	65.6	231.9	33.1	.3	7.6	34.4	20.1	9.8	21.2	202.0	42.8
Waterloo	146.7	.8	53.4	203.3	15.6	.3	5.0	3.5	38.2	11.7	33.8	197.2	91.6
Welland	118.8	1.0	17.8	145.8	6.8	7.0	3.7	11.6	51.6	16.8	2.1	314.2	17.4
Wellington	40.7	7.5	56.8	218.8	30.0	....	1.5	18.8	12.9	9.6	30.9	236.9	77.6
Wentworth	122.3	2.2	36.9	172.1	9.9	.6	3.9	5.0	39.6	20.8	17.3	225.7	39.1
York	108.3	16.4	84.7	213.3	31.3	.4	4.6	17.0	30.4	17.0	27.5	209.1	39.0
The Province:													
1911	58.2	9.3	42.9	187.7	21.2	3.6	6.9	13.1	44.8	11.3	13.4	229.6	33.8
1910	51.9	9.0	43.7	192.5	28.2	3.5	6.6	13.6	45.2	11.8	14.5	223.7	34.8
1909	46.5	9.5	48.8	189.0	26.7	3.2	6.6	12.4	42.9	11.9	14.5	226.5	33.3
1908	48.1	10.1	51.9	196.3	28.1	3.3	6.2	9.9	37.7	11.8	14.9	230.2	32.3
1907	47.9	10.2	54.3	207.7	24.1	3.4	4.8	8.0	38.2	12.6	15.1	233.0	31.4
Average (5 yrs) 1907-1911	50.6	9.6	48.3	194.6	25.7	3.4	6.2	11.4	41.8	11.9	15.0	228.6	33.1
Average (30yrs) 1882-1911	67.5	29.2	51.7	176.1	48.3	3.4	9.1	8.8	32.0	12.5	14.4	208.5	.....

*This includes Carrots, Mangels, Turnips and Sugar Beets.

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XVIII.—The following table shows by counties the average prices of agricultural products for 1911; together with the average price for the past five years, and the average for the thirty years, 1882-1911.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat, per bush.	Spring Wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.
Algoma	98.8	95.7	72.5	46.9	107.8	2 10	80.0	71.4	50.0	11 42	81.6
Brant	85.3	82.5	72.3	46.4	87.0	1 93	79.7	61.4	45.3	14 26	90.3
Bruce	85.3	82.8	71.7	42.8	99.1	1 94	73.9	61.1	50.1	11 35	73.7
Carleton	99.5	94.8	60.7	41.9	95.0	2 05	75.9	60.0	54.4	10 68	97.1
Dufferin	86.6	82.0	72.8	41.9	94.9	2 00	84.3	56.5	46.7	13 52	72.0
Dundas	99.5	98.1	66.1	43.9	98.7	1 76	81.0	56.1	51.3	10 50	94.5
Durham	89.6	88.6	81.9	45.5	108.3	1 94	82.2	58.4	51.0	16 61	90.9
Elgin	84.6	84.0	64.0	46.0	88.4	1 85	76.6	59.7	46.6	14 14	82.0
Essex	83.2	85.9	72.3	39.2	95.0	2 03	75.8	63.1	38.5	16 66	90.6
Frontenac	97.4	97.7	76.9	45.9	94.1	1 98	81.0	64.5	52.1	12 52	98.3
Glengarry	100.0	101.4	66.4	47.2	105.0	1 89	60.0	63.6	52.7	12 00	91.7
Grenville	101.4	97.2	68.5	45.5	93.9	2 14	77.0	60.5	53.2	11 12	90.2
Grey	87.5	88.5	73.4	43.1	99.7	2 03	78.2	59.0	48.5	13 79	74.3
Haldimand	85.2	82.4	72.1	43.1	91.3	1 87	75.1	62.1	47.5	12 49	83.5
Haliburton	97.0	97.1	72.7	48.6	99.2	2 00	79.0	66.4	52.0	11 92	75.3
Halton	88.3	85.4	77.0	47.7	93.1	2 00	87.8	59.7	51.1	16 84	92.8
Hastings	92.2	92.5	77.4	47.3	98.4	2 00	78.5	63.9	51.4	12 51	101.0
Huron	86.2	83.9	75.7	41.5	94.5	1 83	74.6	60.4	46.7	11 84	64.9
Kent	84.4	83.3	69.8	42.8	91.7	1 91	84.1	58.9	42.1	16 50	93.5
Lambton	84.3	87.8	71.7	40.6	92.2	1 88	68.3	55.0	45.1	12 89	81.2
Lanark	95.5	97.4	63.1	44.3	92.5	1 86	75.3	58.4	54.5	11 24	81.9
Leeds	98.4	99.4	71.1	45.2	90.0	2 01	80.6	60.5	50.7	11 19	92.3
Lennox and Add.	90.1	94.2	83.1	45.9	99.8	1 84	79.5	65.1	51.3	11 89	95.3
Lincoln	86.4	86.7	71.8	45.9	92.5	2 13	79.6	64.9	49.9	16 30	92.0
Manitoulin	95.0	95.9	68.6	47.5	100.0	2 00	76.4	62.5	50.0	9 12	77.1
Middlesex	86.0	90.0	69.0	43.0	87.1	1 87	79.2	68.3	48.2	14 10	73.7
Muskoka	95.0	96.7	75.2	51.2	101.2	2 00	85.0	67.5	55.0	13 15	94.2
Nipissing	109.2	107.1	74.2	51.1	105.0	1 70	75.0	70.0	50.0	13 03	89.5
Norfolk	86.6	85.0	71.2	44.7	86.5	1 85	79.1	60.8	46.7	12 80	77.2
Northumberland	89.0	88.5	79.3	46.3	107.0	1 87	84.8	61.6	50.7	14 71	99.1
Ontario	87.5	85.9	78.8	44.0	94.8	1 98	84.7	58.6	48.4	15 23	84.6
Oxford	87.5	86.9	65.4	45.8	88.6	1 76	80.5	57.4	47.3	14 69	88.8
Parry Sound	98.0	97.9	73.4	50.4	102.4	2 25	81.4	68.5	52.0	12 00	84.8
Peel	87.9	83.9	79.7	46.5	98.0	2 10	84.6	60.3	50.0	16 36	83.6
Perth	87.3	84.3	70.0	41.4	94.0	1 79	75.0	65.3	50.5	13 50	73.5
Peterborough	90.2	86.9	73.7	45.4	105.9	2 00	69.3	61.2	54.5	13 62	96.0
Prescott	95.0	105.0	67.6	47.3	106.0	2 01	62.5	66.0	52.6	11 26	88.4
Prince Edward	88.1	91.1	82.2	44.9	103.6	1 94	78.1	65.1	51.5	13 76	103.9
Rainy R. & Kenora	100.0	93.7	65.4	43.6	110.0	.....	75.0	60.0	50.0	13 78	89.3
Renfrew	90.0	91.9	58.3	42.4	102.3	1 91	76.1	53.8	48.8	10 25	79.7
Russell	100.0	102.5	60.6	42.7	98.4	1 86	67.5	63.9	51.4	11 12	90.0
Simcoe	85.4	87.5	78.0	45.7	97.1	1 95	78.9	59.4	52.3	16 02	75.5
Stormont	100.0	102.5	62.1	43.7	96.0	1 97	65.0	54.7	48.3	10 14	98.1
Sudbury	105.0	105.0	70.0	52.5	105.0	2 00	75.0	60.0	50.0	10 50	82.3
Thunder Bay	90.0	90.8	65.0	43.0	121.0	.....	76.7	60.0	50.0	18 50	79.1
Victoria	84.9	82.0	74.5	42.7	98.5	2 20	79.1	56.9	50.0	14 04	89.8
Waterloo	87.9	85.0	73.0	46.3	90.6	2 00	79.1	62.4	48.5	15 97	87.3
Welland	87.7	90.0	67.9	47.3	90.7	2 16	71.7	62.7	50.5	16 22	96.9
Wellington	88.8	84.8	75.4	44.7	99.4	1 83	74.9	60.5	50.0	14 92	77.6
Wentworth	87.8	85.7	75.4	47.3	96.9	1 87	75.7	63.0	48.7	17 15	97.1
York	89.3	86.1	82.3	46.9	97.7	1 91	88.9	59.6	51.7	18 06	86.7
The Province:											
1911	86.6	90.7	73.9	44.2	98.2	1 90	84.9	60.4	44.2	13 16	84.2
1910	86.6	89.6	52.0	35.0	80.7	1 55	63.2	50.0	37.3	9 91	49.2
1909	102.3	100.6	54.8	39.5	84.6	1 61	67.4	53.4	42.9	12 81	36.5
1908	89.2	90.8	52.4	40.3	82.7	1 48	69.7	54.2	40.0	10 25	47 9
1907	92.7	86.4	59.4	48.8	78.0	1 52	69.4	57.4	28.4	15 11	58.3
Average (5 years) 1907-1911	91.1	100.0	58.0	41.2	83.8	1 62	71.0	54.6	38.6	12 03	52.6
Average (30 years) 1882-1911	80.3	81.2	48.8	33.6	61.0	1 19	54.5	45.1	*31.9	9 43	43.2

*Average for twenty years, 1892-1911.

HORSES AND

TABLE XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Horses and Cattle June 30th, 1911, together with the totals

Counties and Districts.	Horses all ages.		Horses sold.		Cattle	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Milch cows on hand. Number	Value.
		$		$		$
Algoma	2,441	361,268	354	48,144	3,203	145,352
Brant	9,705	1,300,470	975	125,775	12,603	620,194
Bruce	27,636	4,062,492	5,572	902,664	27,213	1,216,421
Carleton	16,695	2,571,030	2,079	347,193	36,833	1,695,791
Dufferin	12,298	1,734,018	2,227	327,369	12,609	554,418
Dundas	8,619	1,163,565	974	134,412	27,388	1,251,905
Durham	14,956	2,198,532	2,054	320,424	16,038	764,371
Elgin	19,613	2,588,916	2,506	350,840	27,265	1,398,967
Essex	22,453	2,986,249	3,062	428,680	18,014	762,172
Frontenac	11,717	1,429,474	1,267	169,778	28,783	1,187,587
Glengarry	10,290	1,337,700	1,416	202,488	28,131	1,215,259
Grenville	7,043	866,289	740	88,060	19,124	789,056
Grey	32,738	4,616,058	4,484	636,728	36,053	1,622,385
Haldimand	12,668	1,735,516	1,813	250,194	14,490	664,367
Haliburton	1,785	232,050	339	43,053	3,019	108,533
Halton	8,863	1,302,861	1,131	167,388	11,300	563,644
Hastings	19,305	2,374,515	2,484	300,564	41,693	1,634,783
Huron	33,238	5,085,414	7,301	1,204,665	30,698	1,528,760
Kent	29,030	4,035,170	3,363	501,087	21,456	952,217
Lambton	24,903	3,536,226	3,682	563,346	27,425	1,333,678
Lanark	11,931	1,646,478	1,971	297,621	25,371	1,036,913
Leeds	10,959	1,315,080	1,273	154,083	32,586	1,405,434
Lennox & Addington	12,237	1,529,625	1,382	174,132	23,027	934,205
Lincoln	9,200	1,223,600	985	131,005	8,939	402,881
Manitoulin	2,671	341,888	428	53,928	3,192	134,862
Middlesex	36,024	5,187,456	5,822	925,698	45,965	2,333,183
Muskoka	3,788	541,684	508	71,628	6,083	250,255
Nipissing	2,809	429,777	333	42,291	3,956	164,174
Norfolk	14,858	1,886,966	1,760	232,320	19,067	872,506
Northumberland	17,187	2,285,871	2,464	335,104	25,947	1,155,160
Ontario	20,831	3,103,819	3,200	496,000	22,987	1,140,845
Oxford	22,349	3,195,907	3,076	446,020	45,549	2,318,444
Parry Sound	3,881	566,626	443	56,704	5,922	241,736
Peel	14,243	2,065,235	2,206	352,960	17,019	836,484
Perth	24,490	3,697,990	3,866	630,158	33,983	1,659,050
Peterborough	11,781	1,649,340	1,473	201,801	18,944	786,176
Prescott	8,996	1,160,484	1,084	145,256	24,847	942,944
Prince Edward	9,755	1,248,640	1,774	230,620	15,834	703,346
Rainy River and Kenora	1,442	246,582	260	43,940	1,745	76,239
Renfrew	13,885	2,054,980	1,953	290,997	25,147	902,023
Russell	6,578	914,342	928	126,208	17,100	728,973
Simcoe	35,451	5,175,846	4,742	706,558	34,973	1,530,418
Stormont	7,427	876,386	952	116,144	21,495	872,697
Sudbury	1,979	308,724	280	39,200	2,373	100,971
Thunder Bay	595	101,745	45	6,885	905	49,775
Victoria	14,738	2,048,582	2,399	362,249	18,713	782,765
Waterloo	14,575	2,069,650	2,285	326,755	16,457	820,711
Welland	9,941	1,302,271	1,157	155,038	9,872	442,068
Wellington	27,088	3,900,672	3,664	567,920	26,880	1,346,957
Wentworth	13,481	1,846,897	1,227	168,099	14,865	729,723
York	26,750	3,932,250	3,978	616,590	32,529	1,665,810
The Province:						
1911	737,916	103,373,206	105,741	15,616,714	1,045,610	47,377,588
1910	724,384	92,757,431	97,900	13,345,490	1,052,796	42,908,322
1909	728,308	87,682,689	76,461	9,825,476	1,075,496	41,077,721
1908	726,471	85,847,391	71,214	8,878,225	1,113,374	41,083,586
1907	725,666	85,041,144	*	*	1,152,071	41,970,012

* Not taken in 1907.

CATTLE.

on hand July 1, 1911, and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the year ending for the Province for the past five years.

Cattle.						
Other cattle on hand.		Total on hand.		Sold or slaughtered.		Counties and Districts.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	$		$		$	
4,910	96,236	8,113	241,588	2,224	58,669	Algoma.
16,454	402,136	29,057	1,022,330	11,539	447,482	Brant.
74,906	2,026,207	102,119	3,242,628	39,563	1,906,145	Bruce.
41,118	909,941	77,951	2,605,732	18,039	677,184	Carleton.
31,353	736,796	43,962	1,291,214	15,432	651,848	Dufferin.
15,555	293,678	42,943	1,545,583	8,503	266,739	Dundas.
30,730	707,405	46,768	1,471,776	15,959	670,757	Durham.
38,891	1,095,948	66,156	2,494,915	22,336	949,503	Elgin.
26,601	575,380	44,615	1,337,552	15,515	488,567	Essex.
22,492	388,887	51,275	1,576,474	11,117	301,827	Frontenac.
17,582	328,783	45,713	1,544,042	8,543	241,425	Glengarry.
13,050	228,375	32,174	1,017,431	6,891	211,071	Grenville.
90,754	2,373,217	126,807	3,995,602	46,561	2,112,938	Grey.
20,236	484,045	34,726	1,148,412	11,534	408,304	Haldimand.
5,644	87,877	8,663	196,110	2,828	70,757	Haliburton.
18,350	430,124	29,650	993,768	10,462	457,189	Halton.
39,443	640,949	81,136	2,275,732	18,495	477,356	Hastings.
87,628	2,592,036	118,326	4,120,796	48,556	2,465,674	Huron.
49,468	1,368,780	70,924	2,320,997	26,790	1,154,113	Kent.
68,983	2,073,629	96,408	3,407,307	34,491	1,564,512	Lambton.
35,792	644,256	61,163	1,681,169	15,754	500,032	Lanark.
23,675	422,599	56,261	1,828,033	10,583	318,442	Leeds.
22,142	386,599	45,169	1,320,804	9,101	295,509	Lennox & Addington.
8,936	203,026	17,875	605,907	6,362	210,455	Lincoln.
6,729	129,870	9,921	264,732	3,484	107,725	Manitoulin.
92,796	2,888,739	138,761	5,221,922	56,985	2,650,942	Middlesex.
9,023	159,617	15,106	409,872	4,890	124,597	Muskoka.
5,970	100,415	9,926	264,589	2,665	81,629	Nipissing.
19,316	395,012	38,383	1,267,518	12,536	364,672	Norfolk.
29,535	580,953	55,482	1,736,113	14,940	496,307	Northumberland.
45,089	1,155,631	68,076	2,296,476	24,384	1,141,171	Ontario.
43,133	1,165,022	88,682	3,483,466	27,424	1,134,257	Oxford.
10,974	191,716	16,896	433,452	4,770	126,882	Parry Sound.
25,042	727,971	42,061	1,564,455	18,862	889,155	Peel.
59,376	1,433,930	93,359	3,092,980	29,740	1,253,541	Perth.
26,204	466,431	45,148	1,252,607	12,980	433,143	Peterborough.
17,963	300,880	42,810	1,243,824	7,208	197,355	Prescott.
10,997	202,015	26,831	905,361	6,358	175,926	Prince Edward.
3,005	69,536	4,750	145,775	1,640	45,051	Rainy River and Kenora.
40,827	798,576	65,974	1,700,599	16,852	502,864	Renfrew.
16,110	274,676	33,210	1,003,649	6,930	192,793	Russell.
74,757	1,646,897	109,730	3,177,315	35,911	1,380,060	Simcoe.
12,283	198,125	33,778	1,070,822	5,311	147,858	Stormont.
3,402	59,297	5,775	160,268	2,061	65,808	Sudbury.
885	19,966	1,790	69,741	465	16,024	Thunder Bay.
38,957	848,873	57,670	1,631,638	19,003	710,522	Victoria.
27,449	646,973	43,906	1,467,684	22,066	1,112,568	Waterloo.
13,167	276,770	23,039	718,838	7,884	256,545	Welland.
61,296	1,699,738	88,176	3,046,695	40,528	2,081,113	Wellington.
16,878	456,044	31,743	1,185,767	10,672	396,572	Wentworth.
31,739	866,792	64,268	2,532,602	23,817	1,073,670	York.
1,547,595	37,257,374	2,593,205	84,634,962	837,544	34,065,248	The Province: 1911.
1,514,332	33,964,401	2,567,128	76,872,723	817,239	30,595,363	1910.
1,593,088	34,169,476	2,668,584	75,247,197	800,228	28,513,187	1909.
1,711,485	36,171,681	2,824,859	77,255,267	798,062	27,733,956	1908.
1,774,165	37,515,768	2,926,236	79,485,780	*	*	1907.

*Not taken in 1907

TABLE XX.—Showing by County Municipalities the numbers and values of Sheep, Swine and year ending June 30, 1911, together with the

Counties and Districts.	Sheep and Lambs.				Swine.	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.
			Number.	Value.		
		$		$		$
Algoma	6,379	31,767	3,158	15,222	3,820	32,737
Brant	9,538	63,523	4,598	24,691	22,076	191,840
Bruce	58,469	356,076	29,971	178,627	50,962	440,312
Carleton	20,683	119,755	9,363	51,871	36,424	301,591
Dufferin	27,558	157,081	12,716	69,811	30,806	249,837
Dundas	4,118	23,349	2,172	12,055	25,263	214,988
Durham	27,865	176,107	12,804	74,775	32,010	284,249
Elgin	26,341	164,104	13,967	79,472	60,247	483,783
Essex	22,647	114,594	9,435	47,175	116,878	889,442
Fronteuac	18,850	99,340	8,333	41,998	23,792	201,518
Glengarry	7,623	45,890	3,304	17,247	17,876	145,689
Grenville	8,527	48,774	4,175	23,255	17,114	146,154
Grey	84,745	494,063	40,493	221,497	69,130	577,236
Haldimand	19,880	125,642	11,412	68,244	23,338	195,806
Haliburton	8,447	39,701	3,948	16,858	2,284	20,236
Halton	15,560	117,478	8,152	51,928	19,485	165,623
Hastings	39,128	196,423	17,280	81,907	48,238	406,164
Huron	36,673	235,807	19,240	113,516	69,103	591,522
Kent	25,537	167,778	10,713	65,671	116,967	971,996
Lambton	33,259	217,514	17,644	105,864	58,350	509,396
Lanark	32,709	184,479	15,223	81,139	24,189	194,721
Leeds	12,960	68,688	5,997	29,685	25,733	223,362
Lennox and Addington	13,299	72,879	6,259	29,480	22,702	187,973
Lincoln	9,282	64,324	4,770	29,097	13,215	114,971
Manitoulin	13,605	68,569	5,267	23,227	5,700	39,387
Middlesex	35,902	248,801	21,538	141,289	66,391	560,340
Muskoka	13,189	67,660	7,212	34,473	4,805	40,218
Nipissing	4,800	20,880	2,260	9,944	6,066	52,835
Norfolk	19,200	114,240	9,956	57,944	37,714	309,632
Northumberland	14,804	85,123	8,656	43,453	35,132	290,541
Ontario	32,232	225,624	14,903	91,355	49,195	415,698
Oxford	10,962	70,595	5,282	33,277	63,442	538,623
Parry Sound	13,086	65,823	6,072	28,599	5,512	48,450
Peel	8,550	55,148	4,794	29,004	28,180	236,430
Perth	17,631	112,486	8,767	52,777	65,517	585,067
Peterborough	15,895	84,244	6,112	31,049	22,348	187,276
Prescott	12,012	63,183	5,437	24,575	16,330	141,744
Prince Edward	6,510	35,935	3,483	18,007	16,915	143,778
Rainy River and Kenora	1,826	12,125	852	5,470	1,787	18,978
Renfrew	50,034	245,167	19,475	96,791	25,636	206,883
Russell	5,963	35,301	3,128	15,421	14,278	120,364
Simcoe	58,252	347,764	26,113	148,583	85,991	672,450
Stormont	4,042	22,191	1,739	8,173	19,047	161,138
Sudbury	3,147	17,183	1,322	6,478	3,181	28,247
Thunder Bay	160	880	50	250	969	8,808
Victoria	26,572	152,523	12,222	67,843	33,562	278,229
Waterloo	9,330	59,339	4,885	29,810	39,329	340,982
Welland	9,219	54,853	4,973	29,838	13,400	109,076
Wellington	48,480	331,118	24,496	149,426	72,053	621,097
Wentworth	15,070	102,325	9,459	60,821	21,938	192,616
York	19,695	128,805	11,435	71,926	60,563	503,884
The Province:						
1911	1,040,245	6,213,021	505,015	2,839,888	1,744,983	14,593,917
1910	1,065,101	6,127,018	512,909	2,748,972	1,561,042	13,265,834
1909	1,130,667	6,262,493	533,441	2,767,635	1,551,187	11,144,135
1908	1,143,898	6,336,265	545,320	2,867,255	1,818,763	12,135,979
1907	1,106,083	5,928,325	*	*	2,049,666	14,174,502

*Not taken in 1907

AND POULTRY.

Poultry on hand on July 1, 1911, and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Swine.		Poultry of all classes.				Counties and Districts.
Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.	Sold or slaughtered.		
Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	
	$		$		$	
3,983	46,800	52,171	26,924	21,272	13,401	Algoma.
30,381	384,016	152,550	69,562	67,550	37,153	Brant.
66,507	899,840	432,387	202,403	153,514	89,038	Bruce.
33,252	417,645	335,340	190,949	159,102	98,643	Carleton.
31,636	410,319	172,244	79,309	63,935	37,722	Dufferin.
28,058	338,379	210,969	101,682	65,744	38,789	Dundas.
40,216	485,809	274,895	121,088	96,434	54,003	Durham.
65,380	897,015	357,558	150,452	132,804	74,370	Elgin.
107,767	1,586,330	553,348	214,502	204,247	95,996	Essex.
23,724	294,178	205,328	97,537	108,104	57,738	Frontenac.
19,209	211,299	169,104	86,359	69,457	40,980	Glengarry.
18,947	216,754	172,680	84,067	62,986	37,162	Grenville.
74,059	1,007,202	549,877	251,308	199,878	119,927	Grey.
28,729	360,262	190,327	86,492	83,759	43,555	Haldimand.
2,391	27,736	30,004	13,141	11,383	6,374	Haliburton.
24,813	309,418	141,896	73,545	70,941	42,565	Halton.
47,944	591,150	343,553	150,090	124,290	65,874	Hastings.
86,046	1,162,481	607,027	263,358	218,010	124,266	Huron.
114,750	1,628,303	589,689	236,678	204,387	102,194	Kent.
63,546	846,433	542,462	231,657	194,674	112,911	Lambton.
25,297	307,106	191,028	83,970	73,346	42,541	Lanark.
24,289	296,812	190,367	94,324	75,874	44,007	Leeds.
23,786	303,034	183,623	82,132	68,541	39,068	Lennox & Addington.
18,126	215,699	146,296	68,085	63,563	36,867	Lincoln.
5,769	56,767	40,995	17,570	17,366	9,378	Manitoulin.
79,919	969,417	668,107	310,923	251,882	148,610	Middlesex.
5,955	63,242	76,074	31,504	35,577	17,789	Muskoka.
4,774	58,625	67,696	31,834	28,540	15,412	Nipissing.
45,800	575,248	263,520	113,018	109,856	54,928	Norfolk.
41,787	527,352	295,585	133,230	97,351	58,411	Northumberland.
57,719	743,421	344,554	161,327	142,235	81,074	Ontario.
77,582	1,006,239	353,365	158,681	130,622	74,455	Oxford.
6,459	74,472	70,975	30,765	23,165	12,972	Parry Sound.
37,404	453,336	235,582	126,874	120,002	72,001	Peel.
82,484	1,059,919	450,236	189,338	141,572	73,617	Perth.
28,564	352,765	213,031	95,505	70,818	39,658	Peterborough.
12,775	176,167	155,837	73,983	68,777	40,578	Prescott.
20,210	255,252	158,877	69,566	58,683	30,515	Prince Edward.
1,766	24,848	31,749	14,574	10,830	5,957	Rainy River and Kenora.
20,484	269,569	238,124	109,487	102,499	61,499	Renfrew.
12,412	159,246	113,001	58,533	56,547	32,797	Russell.
94,642	1,233,185	547,290	258,561	203,746	114,098	Simcoe.
22,435	280,438	146,930	67,745	55,555	32,222	Stormont.
2,221	31,249	36,281	17,359	15,762	8,354	Sudbury.
754	8,965	23,489	11,351	9,667	5,510	Thunder Bay.
36,484	443,916	271,652	120,341	103,379	57,892	Victoria.
49,014	607,774	219,248	87,285	75,346	37,673	Waterloo.
17,930	202,609	196,108	88,973	97,510	47,780	Welland.
91,066	1,156,538	370,242	161,525	148,830	87,810	Wellington.
29,382	379,556	179,987	97,175	87,677	52,606	Wentworth.
75,360	904,320	379,035	208,677	158,724	106,345	York.
						The Province :
1,963,937	25,318,455	12,942,293	5,905,318	5,011,313	2,835,085	1911.
1,844,405	23,029,692	12,460,787	5,393,031	4,164,715	2,114,214	1910.
1,986,432	21,407,549	12,086,580	4,411,386	4,177,583	1,951,076	1909.
2,129,944	21,600,459	12,285,613	4,439,854	4,108,750	1,895,753	1908.
*	*	13,428,076	4,854,381	*	*	1907.

*Not taken in 1907.

WOOL CLIP, POULTRY ON HAND AND LIVE STOCK SOLD.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities the number of pounds of wool, the number of turkeys, geese, ducks and other fowls on hand June 30th, 1911; also the value of all live stock sold or killed in the year ending June 30, 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Wool Clip.	Poultry on Hand.				Total value of Live Stock sold or killed.
		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowl.	
	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Algoma	25,483	5,156	1,028	654	45,333	182,236
Brant	34,083	882	2,510	3,757	145,401	1,019,117
Bruce	205,154	27,414	19,050	20,627	365,296	3,976,314
Carleton	70,560	21,602	14,723	14,717	284,298	1,592,536
Dufferin	104,432	7,912	12,578	8,713	143,041	1,497,069
Dundas	16,506	13,884	5,317	5,786	187,982	790,374
Durham	116,358	7,999	11,111	9,190	246,595	1,605,768
Elgin	88,975	27,509	7,446	7,203	315,400	2,351,200
Essex	87,091	15,599	15,133	21,919	500,697	2,646,748
Frontenac	70,200	17,717	3,025	6,342	178,244	865,519
Glengarry	27,980	15,192	3,918	3,021	146,973	713,439
Grenville	28,858	13,943	4,274	5,123	149,340	576,302
Grey	287,016	31,036	19,355	23,221	476,265	4,098,292
Haldimand	74,132	6,342	5,694	5,659	172,632	1,130,559
Haliburton	28,248	2,084	648	269	27,003	164,778
Halton	63,926	4,972	5,477	5,443	126,004	1,028,488
Hastings	120,128	14,090	8,280	6,801	314,382	1,516,851
Huron	132,966	33,404	16,465	23,458	533,700	5,070,602
Kent	109,468	20,201	11,212	20,565	537,711	3,451,368
Lambton	131,001	36,788	12,464	16,926	476,284	3,193,066
Lanark	100,029	10,084	4,460	1,886	174,598	1,228,439
Leeds	39,360	20,345	3,781	5,947	160,294	842,979
Lennox & Addington	44,173	10,437	4,032	4,582	164,572	841,223
Lincoln	35,630	3,527	1,588	4,831	136,350	623,123
Manitoulin	49,916	4,676	1,504	1,372	33,443	251,025
Middlesex	139,110	53,869	14,592	16,036	583,610	4,835,956
Muskoka	41,750	3,319	721	1,785	70,249	311,729
Nipissing	16,412	1,865	612	1,290	63,929	207,901
Norfolk	65,656	12,037	4,054	4,089	243,340	1,285,112
Northumberland	57,439	10,812	5,131	7,428	272,214	1,460,627
Ontario	153,126	7,134	14,284	11,030	312,106	2,553,021
Oxford	43,590	12,691	6,873	9,341	324,460	2,694,248
Parry Sound	45,434	3,262	1,311	1,118	65,284	299,629
Peel	31,106	14,345	8,802	9,850	202,585	1,796,456
Perth	62,227	13,261	16,452	20,454	400,069	3,070,012
Peterborough	51,386	12,095	6,072	4,795	190,069	1,058,416
Prescott	40,079	9,753	4,904	2,877	138,303	583,931
Prince Edward	20,202	5,994	2,129	4,241	146,513	710,320
Rainy River & Kenora	6,701	1,307	760	229	29,453	125,266
Renfrew	153,338	11,625	8,128	5,065	213,306	1,221,720
Russell	23,600	5,987	3,296	2,625	101,093	526,465
Simcoe	225,857	29,883	19,215	14,910	483,282	3,582,484
Stormont	11,327	8,550	1,561	1,927	134,892	584,835
Sudbury	9,341	1,422	448	77	34,334	151,089
Thunder Bay	600	884	60	259	22,286	37,634
Victoria	100,690	13,700	10,995	8,881	238,076	1,641,922
Waterloo	35,970	2,477	5,045	5,233	206,493	2,114,080
Welland	28,002	3,641	2,581	7,673	182,213	691,818
Wellington	184,916	12,097	18,269	15,290	324,586	4,042,807
Wentworth	55,168	2,191	3,475	5,942	168,379	1,057,654
York	86,098	11,947	11,033	16,222	339,833	2,772,851
The Province						
1911	3,780,798	638,943	365,876	404,679	11,532,795	80,675,390
1910	4,010,300	629,313	347,705	378,969	11,104,800	71,833,731
1909	4,218,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,464,923
1908	4,150,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,975,648
*1906	4,543,981	567,105	285,786	314,083	9,087,860	61,528,288

*Not taken in 1907.

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1911, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock. on hand	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma	2,747,543	912,180	379,096	694,284	4,733,103
Brant	9,368,270	5,009,186	1,238,316	2,647,725	18,263,497
Bruce	26,293,097	11,244,597	2,830,533	8,303,911	48,672,138
Carleton	21,070,962	7,786,599	2,237,778	5,789,057	36,884,396
Dufferin	11,671,463	4,935,620	1,091,512	3,511,459	21,210,054
Dundas	10,034,601	4,500,112	1,381,229	3,049,167	18,965,109
Durham	13,229,173	5,994,257	1,495,492	4,251,752	24,970,674
Elgin	20,039,509	8,361,871	2,174,826	5,882,170	36,458,376
Essex	21,141,704	8,603,314	2,646,927	5,542,339	37,934,284
Frontenac	10,625,571	4,648,793	1,410,772	3,404,343	20,089,479
Glengarry	9,847,057	4,643,943	1,309,996	3,159,680	18,960,676
Grenville	6,922,081	3,543,854	959,370	2,162,715	13,588,020
Grey	27,016,495	13,864,733	3,717,740	9,934,267	54,533,235
Haldimand	9,477,251	5,064,126	1,438,188	3,291,868	19,271,433
Haliburton	1,342,295	481,713	196,339	501,538	2,521,885
Halton	11,237,481	4,972,513	1,214,367	2,653,275	20,077,636
Hastings	16,120,889	7,330,701	2,316,250	5,402,924	31,170,764
Huron	30,260,994	13,845,502	3,196,819	10,296,897	57,600,212
Kent	28,882,339	11,290,822	3,314,829	7,732,619	51,220,609
Lambton	23,881,682	9,355,512	2,723,045	7,902,100	43,862,339
Lanark	12,222,179	4,813,640	1,337,788	3,790,817	22,164,424
Leeds	11,046,933	5,059,885	1,377,024	3,529,487	21,013,329
Lennox & Addington	10,132,131	4,914,004	1,358,904	3,193,413	19,598,452
Lincoln	12,697,131	5,183,493	1,300,072	2,076,887	21,257,583
Manitoulin	1,577,728	749,090	246,130	732,146	3,305,094
Middlesex	36,363,723	15,278,420	3,904,187	11,529,442	67,075,772
Muskoka	2,972,149	1,398,560	461,312	1,090,938	5,922,959
Nipissing	3,846,587	1,094,716	497,840	1799,915	6,239,058
Norfolk	12,854,825	6,049,986	1,695,976	3,691,374	24,292,161
Northumberland	14,620,311	7,605,064	1,839,686	4,530,878	28,595,939
Ontario	18,772,543	8,819,191	2,131,872	6,202,944	35,926,550
Oxford	24,138,360	11,140,589	2,752,454	7,347,272	45,478,675
Parry Sound	3,026,687	1,368,262	524,669	1,145,116	6,064,734
Peel	14,593,478	6,814,710	1,456,324	4,048,142	26,912,654
Perth	23,491,547	11,599,792	2,693,430	7,677,861	45,462,630
Peterborough	11,729,839	4,655,759	1,260,232	3,268,972	20,914,802
Prescott	10,691,269	4,512,361	1,488,183	2,683,218	19,375,031
Prince Edward	7,912,006	4,481,515	1,167,240	2,403,280	15,964,041
Rainy River & Kenora	2,054,972	477,253	186,496	438,034	3,156,755
Renfrew	15,204,305	5,437,373	1,892,399	4,317,116	26,851,193
Russell	8,665,569	3,192,572	1,112,856	2,132,189	15,103,186
Simcoe	30,553,486	13,693,628	3,803,208	9,631,936	57,682,258
Stormont	8,446,460	3,683,062	975,103	2,198,282	15,302,907
Sudbury	2,999,160	653,500	315,861	531,781	4,500,302
Thunder Bay	1,657,855	229,972	84,634	192,525	2,164,986
Victoria	13,356,916	5,311,694	1,677,601	4,231,313	24,577,524
Waterloo	14,141,508	6,973,361	1,795,565	4,024,940	26,935,374
Welland	10,217,988	5,204,122	1,251,811	2,274,011	18,947,932
Wellington	23,033,409	11,839,064	2,680,435	8,061,107	45,614,015
Wentworth	16,378,877	7,184,165	1,668,605	3,424,780	28,656,427
York	33,292,031	12,068,212	2,758,105	7,306,218	55,424,566
The Province:					
1911	723,902,419	317,876,963	84,969,426	214,720,424	1,341,469,232
1910	700,905,425	306,517,941	81,570,981	194,416,037	1,283,410,384
1909	680,789,629	297,690,826	77,790,754	184,747,900	1,241,019,109
1908	671,531,018	288,180,121	74,485,730	186,014,756	1,220,211,625
1907	674,505,427	284,672,238	72,910,875	189,484,132	1,221,572,672

FARM VALUES PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, average values per acre of farm property in 1911, together with the average for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Farm values, average per acre occupied.					Values buildings, Implements, and live stock, per acre, cleared
	Land.	Buildings.	Imple-ments.	Live Stock.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	8 91	2 96	1 23	2 25	15 35	44 08
Brant	43 46	23 24	5 74	12 28	84 73	49 99
Bruce	28 18	12 05	3 03	8 90	52 17	39 36
Carleton	37 41	13 82	3 97	10 28	65 49	44 69
Dufferin	32 74	13 85	3 06	9 85	59 51	35 70
Dundas	42 75	19 17	5 88	12 99	80 79	53 24
Durham	35 90	16 27	4 06	11 54	67 76	39 22
Elgin	45 92	19 16	4 98	13 48	83 55	46 51
Essex	49 50	20 14	6 20	12 98	88 82	50 48
Frontenac	15 23	6 66	2 02	4 88	28 80	34 09
Glengarry	34 18	16 12	4 55	10 97	65 82	47 21
Grenville	25 42	13 01	3 52	7 94	49 89	36 07
Grey	25 36	13 01	3 49	9 32	51 18	39 20
Haldimand	33 77	18 05	5 13	11 73	68 68	41 19
Hallburton	2 30	0 82	0 34	0 86	4 31	24 69
Halton	49 94	22 10	5 40	11 79	89 23	51 03
Hastings	15 10	6 87	2 17	5 06	29 20	34 43
Huron	37 91	17 35	4 01	12 90	72 16	41 59
Kent	50 96	19 92	5 85	13 63	90 38	48 39
Lambton	36 20	14 18	4 13	11 98	66 48	41 16
Lanark	18 27	7 19	2 00	5 67	33 12	30 79
Leeds	23 48	10 75	2 93	7 50	44 67	37 09
Lennox and Addington	22 72	11 02	3 05	7 16	43 96	36 49
Lincoln	66 51	27 15	6 81	10 88	111 35	52 87
Manitoulin	5 73	2 72	0 89	2 66	12 01	37 50
Middlesex	48 05	20 19	5 19	15 23	88 63	46 78
Muskoka	5 29	2 49	0 82	1 94	10 54	44 20
Nipissing	7 57	2 15	0 98	1 58	12 28	41 61
Norfolk	32 38	15 24	4 27	9 30	61 19	41 59
Northumberland	33 40	17 37	4 20	10 35	65 33	40 66
Ontario	37 14	17 45	4 22	12 27	71 08	45 95
Oxford	51 08	23 58	5 82	15 76	96 24	53 67
Parry Sound	4 80	2 17	0 83	1 82	9 62	36 06
Peel	50 57	23 62	5 05	14 03	93 27	46 79
Perth	45 32	22 38	5 20	14 81	87 70	49 08
Peterborough	20 51	8 14	2 20	5 72	33 88	36 25
Prescott	36 81	15 54	5 12	9 24	66 70	40 72
Prince Edward	33 86	19 18	5 00	10 29	68 32	40 96
Rainy River and Kenora	5 94	1 58	0 54	1 27	9 12	40 71
Renfrew	14 51	5 19	1 81	4 12	25 63	32 26
Russell	34 38	12 67	4 42	8 46	59 92	47 83
Simcoe	31 49	14 12	3 92	9 93	59 46	40 76
Stormont	34 19	14 91	3 95	8 90	61 95	44 67
Sudbury	8 61	1 88	0 91	1 53	12 92	37 72
Thunder Bay	5 00	0 69	0 26	0 58	6 53	43 29
Victoria	22 30	8 87	2 80	7 07	41 04	39 03
Waterloo	47 03	22 70	5 84	13 42	87 68	50 48
Welland	45 08	22 96	5 52	10 03	83 60	47 62
Wellington	36 60	18 81	4 26	12 81	72 48	45 35
Wentworth	60 72	26 63	6 19	12 70	106 24	57 43
York	62 26	22 57	5 16	13 67	103 65	50 51
The Province:						
1911	29 33	12 88	3 44	8 70	54 35	42 94
1910	28 37	12 41	3 30	7 87	51 95	40 67
1909	27 59	12 06	3 15	7 49	50 29	39 29
1908	27 41	11 77	3 04	7 59	49 81	38 82
1907	27 65	11 67	2 99	7 77	50 08	38 75

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by Counties of Ontario the number of cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese and butter made, and the value of cream and casein sold in 1911, together with comparative figures for the Province for 1908-1910.

Counties and Districts.	Cheese factories.				Butter plants at Cheese factories.			
	No. of factories.	Milk used for cheese.	Cheese made.	Value.	Number operated.	Butter made.	Value.	Value of cream and casein sold.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	$		Lbs.	$	$
Brant	7	8,657,021	765,716	95,589	....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce	5	4,848,522	443,367	55,331	....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	57	61,941,074	5,707,061	712,750	6	25,685	5,956	.....
Dufferin	3	2,025,760	188,996	24,130	....	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	66	92,847,301	8,615,936	1,026,851	13	45,789	11,231	.....
Durham	4	2,752,589	250,406	31,795	....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	17	34,718,324	3,105,463	383,324	1	10,494	3,346	.....
Frontenac	66	78,502,375	7,281,425	895,929	13	48,823	11,151	.....
Glengarry	71	61,097,961	5,746,696	697,201	8	32,410	8,390	1,008
Grenville	32	39,621,157	3,630,926	443,732	5	113,175	29,939	.....
Grey	1	550,000	50,000	6,250	....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand	7	7,915,395	724,390	90,422	3	34,802	8,563	.....
Haliburton	1	330,664	31,095	3,847	....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	84	112,691,826	10,295,423	1,271,591	....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	4	6,354,153	573,417	72,467	....	.....	.....	.....
Lambton	8	8,240,864	748,153	89,836	3	127,856	31,352	31,000
Lanark	46	46,706,758	4,297,699	521,771	5	55,787	15,949	.....
Leeds	115	155,020,487	14,261,334	1,760,673	35	121,816	28,659	.....
Lennox and Add.	34	67,492,426	6,266,907	769,638	4	15,859	3,809	1,805
Lincoln	3	4,023,236	373,961	47,173	1	6,725	1,836	.....
Middlesex	29	55,565,273	4,964,718	624,477	3	400,721	98,880	20,420
Norfolk	15	15,420,901	1,387,173	173,418	....	.....	.....	†46,343
Northumberland	44	55,818,505	4,920,800	615,367	....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	45	99,740,381	8,821,761	1,107,518	21	468,406	121,063	9,434
Perth	25	46,411,288	4,213,559	529,354	8	179,911	45,599	560
Peterborough	35	35,534,684	3,199,081	407,611	9	170,910	40,343	.....
Prescott	72	58,651,697	7,029,311	687,676	2	6,445	1,610	.....
Prince Edward	23	48,485,013	4,458,674	554,993	2	1,700	379	561
Renfrew	19	15,747,276	1,494,087	189,019	1	2,950	590	.....
Russell	65	54,022,801	5,102,248	598,118	6	28,200	7,163	.....
Stormont	52	65,270,598	6,088,936	741,523	6	28,999	7,091	53,281
Victoria	10	9,505,850	868,085	109,230	....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	2	1,856,696	176,080	23,058	2	36,305	8,549	.....
Welland	2	2,707,908	250,700	31,854	....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	5	6,887,083	620,176	76,276	....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	3	1,892,833	169,256	21,614	....	.....	.....	.....
The Province:								
1911	1077	1,369,856,680	127,123,016	15,491,406	157	*1,963,768	491,448	164,412
1910	1102	1,451,244,620	135,521,390	14,491,410	....	.....	.....	.....
1909	1177	.....	125,611,359	14,193,918	....	.....	.....	.....
1908	1177	.....	120,624,436	13,106,920	....	.....	.....	.....

* Including 216,232 lbs. whey butter, value $49,851.

† The output of three factories which reported no cheese made.

CREAMERIES.

TABLE XXV. Showing by counties of Ontario the number of Creameries in operation, the quantity and value of butter made in 1911.

Counties and Districts.	Creameries.		
	No. of Creameries.	Butter made.	Value.
		Lbs.	$
Brant	3	250,456	53,109
Bruce	9	1,097,614	263,410
Dufferin	1	60,107	14,426
Durham	3	239,125	54,767
Elgin	6	414,865	99,767
Essex	3	185,490	44,517
Glengarry	1	120,118	30,231
Grey	7	616,046	147,861
Haldimand	4	772,886	186,092
Haliburton	1	13,008	2,553
Halton	1	166,190	39,886
Hastings	1	15,424	2,989
Huron	8	1,599,429	385,803
Kent	7	425,458	102,110
Lambton	4	436,490	104,758
Lincoln	1	232,920	44,913
Middlesex	8	659,175	157,487
Norfolk	6	436,492	103,930
Northumberland	1	114,368	26,301
Ontario	6	627,313	151,560
Oxford	3	688,150	157,583
Peel	1	80,105	19,225
Perth	3	406,244	97,499
Peterborough	3	267,863	67,803
Prince Edward	1	79,225	17,230
Renfrew	3	350,741	85,766
Simcoe	2	37,304	8,953
Victoria	7	679,058	160,436
Waterloo	4	624,774	133,786
Welland	1	101,000	24,240
Wellington	2	479,201	119,209
Wentworth	2	93,219	26,373
York	7	1,368,345	333,730
The Province.			
1911	120	13,738,203	3,268,303
1910	121	12,893,650	3,016,135
1909	97	9,015,206	2,175,955
1908	97	9,895,109	2,355,170

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1911, against (1) all occupations; (2) farmers; together with totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Chattel mortgages against all occupations.				Chattel mortgages against farmers.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	184	*18,280,536	....	.....	95	27,999	....	.....
Brant	199	303,640	....	.....	71	51,167	....	.....
Bruce	290	138,599	....	.....	181	65,804	....	.....
Carleton	298	231,490	7	6,060	46	17,684	....	.....
Dufferin	86	45,836	....	.....	54	24,755	....	.....
Elgin	317	274,073	3	25,530	142	63,679	....	.....
Essex	353	162,196	1	400	207	65,202	1	400
Frontenac	265	142,491	....	.....	202	74,372	....	.....
Grey	459	375,609	....	.....	266	234,913	....	.....
Haldimand	105	75,156	2	480	65	37,209	1	300
Haliburton	66	26,898	....	.....	55	7,536	....	.....
Halton	52	45,930	....	.....	21	11,331	....	.....
Hastings	515	438,378	....	.....	354	269,121	....	.....
Huron	206	165,220	....	.....	101	66,100	....	.....
Kenora	45	233,281	3	**1,011,656	8	5,852	....	.....
Kent	582	286,405	....	.....	462	156,375	....	.....
Lambton	382	256,341	....	.....	196	89,421	....	.....
Lanark	110	60,878	....	.....	64	20,464	....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	277	152,458	....	.....	181	90,007	....	.....
Lennox and Addington	144	77,422	3	771	95	44,836	....	.....
Lincoln	93	105,173	4	1,811	26	6,822	1	195
Manitoulin	120	§31,593	....	.....	92	15,105	....	.....
Middlesex	255	240,869	1	10,000	64	53,600	....	.....
Muskoka	145	88,290	2	1,052	62	25,029	1	600
Nipissing	418	763,278	....	.....	143	30,001	....	.....
Norfolk	211	74,624	....	.....	162	45,831	....	.....
Northumberland & Dur	370	†1,837,284	....	.....	216	97,283	....	.....
Ontario	182	107,682	1	13,000	107	41,951	....	.....
Oxford	193	124,569	....	.....	80	51,435	....	.....
Parry Sound	190	315,564	3	2,400	90	15,873	....	.....
Peel	53	49,272	....	.....	35	24,910	....	.....
Perth	167	224,505	....	.....	77	67,659	....	.....
Peterborough	191	376,547	4	30,355	95	44,252	....	.....
Prescott and Russell	133	106,044	....	.....	85	30,378	....	.....
Prince Edward	111	94,417	3	525	75	41,715	....	.....
Rainy River	34	98,213	....	.....	10	5,407	....	.....
Renfrew	223	137,565	....	.....	139	64,702	....	.....
Simcoe	528	484,647	....	.....	363	156,714	....	.....
Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	239	191,924	13	6,151	144	109,107	9	4,365
Sudbury	178	459,765	2	10,105	74	26,870	....	.....
Thunder Bay	88	149,090	5	10,550	19	13,928	1	2,000
Victoria	113	‡477,249	....	.....	67	24,819	....	.....
Waterloo	191	238,235	1	1,200	39	45,642	....	.....
Welland	214	‡5,205,607	4	11,250	52	16,049	....	.....
Wellington	192	152,864	....	.....	82	48,099	....	.....
Wentworth	484	503,512	5	335,403	91	42,277	....	.....
York	1,010	§6,287,740	7	13,462	127	54,772	....	.....
The Province;								
1911	11,261	40,698,959	74	1,492,161	5,482	2,624,057	14	7,860
1910	12,490	31,108,900	80	1,101,014	6,196	2,658,283	18	8,258
1909	13,696	27,591,578	83	1,822,231	6,816	2,730,119	29	12,394
1908	14,227	14,065,572	84	257,040	7,098	2,768,786	23	9,558
1907	13,166	22,294,218	109	1,172,480	6,438	2,442,589	31	13,015

*Including 7 companies for $18,048,485. †Including 4 companies for $1,635,583. ‡ Including 1 Cement Co. for $250,000, and 1 Telephone Co. for $159,000. ‡ Including 2 manufacturers for $5,003,600. **Including 1 lumberman for $1,000,000. § Including 24 manufacturers for $3,993,222, and 148 hotels and liquor shops for $885,431.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Industries

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1911

PART III.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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PART III.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The following statement is compiled from the summarized tables and gives population, total assessment, amount of taxes imposed, the amount of debenture and floating debt, of all municipalities of the Province of Ontario for the twenty-six years, 1886–1911.

Year	Population.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.			†Debenture debt for all purposes.		Floating debt.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar.	Total.	Rate per head.	
		$	$	$ c.		$	$ c.	$
1911..	2,358,719	1,417,367,117	26,363,325	11 18	18.60	*	*	*
1910..	2,296,157	1,331,198,191	23,941,400	10 43	17.98	107,470,346	46 80	15,812,084
1909..	2,289,438	1,253,980,739	22,386,619	9 78	17.85	100,441,779	43 87	13,256,765
1908..	2,244,385	1,202,670,915	20,979,084	9 35	17.44	94,092,117	41 92	12,727,530
1907..	2,199,563	1,148,980,112	19,529,258	8 88	17.00	83,980,184	38 18	15,721,344
1906..	2,141,295	1,103,504,688	18,021,428	8 42	16.33	77,898,323	36 38	12,566,149
1905..	2,101,260	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.00	73,590,591	35 02	10,671,987
1904..	2,077,169	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.17	68,195,775	32 83	9,509,932
1903..	2,056,365	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.62	63,927,539	31 09	8,526,493
1902..	2,037,267	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16.45	61,179,468	30 03	7,760,872
1901..	2,028,889	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	15.96	59,496,650	29 32	7,223,781
1900..	2,013,860	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.80	57,172,802	28 39	7,768,033
1899..	2,010,748	816,765,473	12,535,284	6 23	15.35	56,389,603	28 04	6,302,266
1898..	2,001,350	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 10	15.11	54,506,372	27 11	6,883,735
1897..	1,990,977	803,625,377	12,206,325	6 13	15.19	53,577,475	26 91	6,482,953
1896..	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	52,948,275	26 85	6,261,394
1895..	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99	51,895,991	26 51	5,834,129
1894..	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91	49,724,587	25 68	6,669,567
1893..	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15.17	48,083,243	25 17	6,796,422
1892..	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30	47,166,962	24 70	6,469,899
1891..	1,922,121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37	43,888,853	22 83	7,629,730
1890..	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65	40,720,985	21 24	8,387,186
1889..	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,249,198	5 37	13.45	38,988,332	20 41	6,493,519
1888..	1,880,145	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	34,729,527	18 47	6,437,363
1887..	1,848,457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97	31,943,320	17 28	5,645,208
1886..	1,828,495	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97	29,924,863	16 37	4,841,717

* Statistics of debts for 1911 are not yet complete.

† The amount accumulated in Sinking Funds on Dec. 31, 1910, was $17,980,214, so that the net debenture debt was $89,490,132, as compared with $83,242,049 in 1909, an increase of $6,248,083, while the floating liabilities increased $2,555,319.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary Statement showing the Totals for all Townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1901-1910.

Schedule.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from the previous year	858,240	732,952	702,498	809,946	743,074	751,708	725,947	723,041	678,905	574,557
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	7,507,613	7,171,657	7,076,175	6,696,218	6,459,742	5,939,729	5,567,974	5,297,520	4,983,382	4,943,362
Licenses (liquor and other)	26,655	34,408	38,470	38,596	44,547	38,419	40,843	45,248	42,194	47,507
Fees, rents, fines, etc.	31,518	21,028	18,256	16,368	13,249	14,205	14,652	10,741	14,848	14,601
Refund of loans, investments and deposits	184,659	200,680	234,647	194,291	273,899	280,971	272,523	219,361	152,856	121,817
Interest and dividends	64,062	65,942	63,117	65,439	60,080	63,538	61,317	61,927	57,794	55,847
Loans:										
Money borrowed for current expenses	1,420,505	1,425,026	1,241,101	1,314,499	1,049,985	901,851	910,303	699,904	598,030	640,063
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	219,284	169,270	179,800	232,340	80,104	106,320	118,239	79,673	79,296	81,459
Drainage.....	640,397	400,068	438,815	357,191	397,494	428,621	355,049	305,589	199,541	251,639
Other purposes	140,545	180,306	211,285	100,829	69,067	108,819	136,504	27,773	73,687	41,448
Premiums on debentures sold	8,923	10,275	7,865	2,860	3,570	7,433	4,031	6,354	5,578	3,841
Grants from county for roads, etc.	36,115	30,755	49,397	58,125	19,648	31,088	19,059	18,941	17,916	17,877
Miscellaneous	335,475	266,891	240,484	183,080	146,214	170,823	133,769	148,561	106,211	108,529
Total	11,473,991	10,709,258	10,501,910	10,069,782	9,360,673	8,843,585	8,360,210	7,644,633	7,010,238	6,902,547
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of Municipal Government:										
Allowances, salaries and commiss'ns	392,151	381,224	375,892	366,483	355,340	349,263	335,165	323,391	316,203	310,451
Law costs (including salaries)	59,601	52,447	52,279	67,745	65,414	59,225	55,538	40,916	55,095	58,316
Other expenses of municipal gover't.	142,713	134,260	132,702	131,180	121,243	114,919	114,212	109,842	102,842	97,903
Construction works:										
Roads and bridges	1,699,378	1,700,007	1,670,669	1,593,060	1,432,122	1,406,018	1,383,143	1,191,534	963,577	962,400
Buildings and other works	114,087	91,004	25,537	39,203	38,159	34,636	60,571	17,805	23,256	18,177
Drainage works	697,509	571,641	630,537	568,411	578,527	579,732	517,172	350,090	219,891	312,305
Support of the poor and other charities	57,043	55,823	58,003	54,655	51,779	53,345	54,157	52,777	55,565	54,948
County treasurer for levy	1,595,723	1,488,129	1,412,720	1,247,213	1,312,185	1,147,378	1,006,880	986,269	944,223	937,934

Payments on schools and education..	3,116,507	2,943,185	2,918,001	3,007,191	2,619,450	2,460,878	2,362,041	2,220,707	2,119,463	2,071,590
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	20,186	29,632	44,158	37,779	41,215	37,759	48,616	69,669	92,509	29,842
Other investments and special deposits.	171,913	120,548	248,501	154,075	168,993	221,454	229,695	206,278	78,025	144,171
Loans repaid:										
Debentures redeemed (principal)—										
School	99,531	91,443	85,192	79,783	78,098	69,081	74,118	70,942	67,138	59,378
Drainage	334,343	324,645	305,963	306,050	264,886	241,965	230,195	207,202	221,222	210,673
All other	66,985	112,301	106,671	73,000	75,748	117,839	58,377	58,935	55,268	55,798
Interest on loans, advances, debent's.	231,373	223,841	210,716	194,865	180,873	171,237	151,995	143,053	144,829	139,604
Moneys borrowed for current exp'ns..	1,337,809	1,343,259	1,308,473	1,253,146	1,011,986	881,259	756,883	695,141	628,856	585,982
Board of Health (including salaries)..	44,948	52,217	45,941	40,519	38,125	30,904	36,228	62,243	65,836	46,860
Miscellaneous	200,838	135,412	137,003	152,926	116,584	123,619	133,516	111,892	133,399	127,310
Totals	10,382,638	9,851,018	9,768,958	9,367,284	8,550,727	8,100,511	7,608,502	6,918,686	6,287,197	6,223,642
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury	1,091,353	858,240	732,952	702,498	809,946	743,074	751,708	725,947	723,041	678,905
Taxes in arrears	1,741,160	1,623,254	1,664,566	1,628,496	1,494,402	1,489,899	1,415,301	1,312,290	1,278,210	1,191,743
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	104,572	105,345	158,041	191,902	197,905	241,122	517,153	522,675	385,028	182,381
Other investments and special deposits	1,125,116	1,122,883	1,120,307	1,029,384	1,026,544	1,047,068	792,485	788,371	881,224	1,080,904
Land, buildings, and other property..	770,661	702,389	605,141	599,815	593,890	547,885	523,948	483,497	465,572	438,951
Miscellaneous	1,978,559	1,701,641	1,459,464	1,441,403	1,270,597	1,215,211	1,137,925	994,865	1,013,723	1,093,559
Totals	6,811,421	6,113,752	5,740,471	5,593,498	5,393,284	5,284,259	5,138,520	4,827,645	4,746,798	4,666,443
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	341,782	392,493	390,961	370,704	329,742	431,779	444,802	388,561	369,977	372,468
Local school rates	458,970	436,043	416,524	389,039	355,748	289,265	293,966	300,001	283,875	271,587
Debentures outstanding (principal) for										
Aid to railways	343,562	358,971	389,613	324,248	354,229	381,163	433,437	433,090	449,291	500,384
Schools	1,023,565	903,812	825,985	731,277	582,722	580,716	543,285	499,164	490,433	481,026
Drainage	2,500,910	2,194,034	2,118,611	1,985,009	1,937,844	1,804,809	1,617,727	1,492,873	1,392,053	1,414,042
Other purposes	637,459	548,490	489,843	451,979	400,866	380,613	340,380	262,600	279,624	207,412
Due Sinking Funds	206	4,924	7,996	11,757	36,936	41,820	26,420	34,110	33,618	13,063
Loans for current expenses and interest	726,549	635,951	548,457	609,874	518,636	453,183	447,522	290,100	291,076	343,873
Miscellaneous	366,104	278,743	267,934	258,743	275,958	276,065	254,460	269,631	187,110	189,255
Totals	6,399,107	5,753,461	5,455,924	5,132,630	4,792,681	4,639,413	4,401,999	3,970,130	3,777,057	3,793,110

Changes in these items not otherwise accounted for are due to amendments of previous returns, and are as follows: *Other Investments* (Assets): Decrease of $5,980 in Edwardsburg township written off value of Ontario bank stock. *Debentures* (Liabilities): Increase of $822 in Sarnia township for tile drainage previously understated.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—VILLAGE AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary showing the Totals for all Villages and Towns in Ontario, of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the Years ending December 31st, 1901-1910.

Schedule.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	415,125	479,073	*358,399	419,925	300,811	291,810	317,169	288,047	299,611	359,702
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	4,931,170	4,632,968	4,482,786	4,129,719	3,872,512	3,503,298	3,195,221	3,098,359	2,808,365	2,642,910
Licenses (liquor and other)	166,876	168,715	175,666	164,333	163,698	138,131	129,786	134,677	128,287	133,539
Fees, rents, fines, etc.	136,983	112,731	108,701	113,069	90,276	83,607	77,736	78,736	73,154	67,783
Water rates, etc.	1,415,703	1,311,080	1,126,753	1,022,235	893,113	773,240	651,195	567,407	446,571	363,507
Refund of loans and special deposits.	620,489	127,538	523,169	427,243	427,119	341,140	307,649	258,031	229,800	174,558
Interest and dividends	126,254	439,318	124,805	113,874	103,728	101,606	75,691	67,722	56,800	59,669
Loans for current expenses	3,888,517	3,182,342	3,545,349	4,437,926	3,752,680	3,716,289	3,728,411	2,976,053	2,480,027	2,833,212
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	455,000	301,225	353,455	90,359	280,566	311,420	138,800	33,282	70,572	39,513
Other purposes	1,959,293	2,509,642	2,522,368	1,744,005	1,638,928	2,090,715	1,709,570	1,636,159	1,343,527	1,291,157
Premium on debentures sold	18,139	44,733	20,032	3,704	16,923	23,451	10,757	6,906	10,815	13,426
County grants	18,815	24,177	13,168	19,614	8,948	6,273	4,529	5,641	5,891	5,009
Miscellaneous	392,279	256,038	197,236	199,204	218,124	140,147	152,716	166,231	117,708	79,000
Totals	14,544,643	13,589,580	13,551,887	12,885,210	11,767,426	11,521,127	10,499,230	9,317,251	8,071,128	8,062,985
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of Municipal Government:										
Allowances, salaries and commiss'ns	268,367	236,914	223,968	223,374	203,080	199,361	188,090	174,633	169,618	157,964
Street lighting, water supply, fire protection	832,928	754,649	914,852	917,574	884,388	846,221	790,284	647,841	557,114	486,372
Law costs (including salaries)	72,961	51,231	59,240	51,818	44,669	42,807	48,086	33,020	31,327	34,819
Other expenses of government	744,738	678,866	406,885	320,473	193,134	140,144	126,540	119,439	111,579	111,779
Construction works:										
Streets, bridges and parks	1,245,507	1,102,276	1,038,121	1,131,981	1,113,630	881,674	968,204	857,303	712,341	669,017
Buildings and other property	241,907	237,737	210,865	209,426	99,325	154,270	103,213	142,996	124,343	86,139
Water and electric light works	1,249,192	1,155,675	951,169	1,008,884	1,074,529	1,163,380	1,165,233	870,806	666,132	727,344
Support of the poor & other charities	55,771	56,438	51,997	41,675	40,759	42,210	41,938	34,314	34,162	36,631
Administ'n of justice, police services	164,680	156,375	143,931	129,644	117,981	102,002	100,755	93,843	84,943	78,185
County Treasurer for levy	258,247	254,477	242,055	211,415	210,813	176,658	156,737	149,912	137,537	134,095

Payments for schools and education..	1,979,405	1,705,167	1,576,799	1,391,317	1,436,245	1,314,119	1,086,523	971,660	889,132	868,627
Sinking fund investments and deposits.	314,889	255,575	299,434	249,624	268,848	170,200	195,909	218,759	195,399	173,758
Other investments and special deposits	584,046	584,118	352,493	514,074	468,093	424,051	327,449	337,360	152,065	210,650
Debentures redeemed—Schools	90,521	103,299	89,261	101,237	83,619	56,713	66,713	69,423	53,244	49,940
All others ...	869,668	978,186	832,484	729,696	655,626	588,310	509,243	434,274	349,463	394,379
Interest on loans and debentures.....	1,144,938	1,073,047	1,032,582	962,635	888,420	804,426	727,453	689,203	601,165	579,747
Money borrowed for current expenses.	3,659,021	3,418,621	4,218,378	3,988,368	3,311,631	3,855,425	3,283,070	2,776,346	2,519,543	2,631,189
Board of Health	51,683	53,841	57,286	48,759	36,164	31,244	28,866	47,682	51,952	40,665
Miscellaneous	325,589	317,963	371,014	294,329	216,547	227,101	293,114	331,268	342,022	292,074
Totals	14,154,058	13,174,455	13,072,814	12,526,297	11,347,501	11,220,316	10,207,420	9,000,082	7,783,081	7,763,374
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury	390,585	415,125	479,073	358,913	419,925	300,811	291,810	317,169	288,047	299,611
Taxes in arrears	1,130,938	1,097,474	1,069,300	1,052,089	957,257	973,603	857,757	755,891	771,265	750,907
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*1,696,064	1,534,375	1,463,651	1,307,003	1,229,404	1,117,564	1,063,368	965,171	901,521	827,305
Other investments and special deposits	*2,263,068	2,154,471	1,882,087	1,922,757	1,669,161	1,501,201	1,294,692	1,179,305	926,020	874,087
Waterworks and electric light plant..	11,042,590	10,292,067	9,678,694	9,044,064	8,165,519	7,560,705	6,969,554	6,190,912	5,325,118	4,957,483
Other buildings and property	5,412,191	5,153,075	4,938,879	4,846,241	4,304,891	3,990,462	3,705,070	3,627,032	3,548,881	3,383,249
Miscellaneous	3,600,618	3,226,957	3,081,968	2,557,117	2,184,795	2,060,715	1,744,008	1,343,310	1,214,067	1,141,173
Totals	25,536,054	23,873,544	22,593,652	21,088,184	18,930,952	17,505,061	15,926,259	14,378,790	12,974,919	12,233,815
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	52,601	60,281	53,296	49,643	41,010	63,969	70,963	55,789	52,257	52,551
Local school rates	322,541	303,562	329,087	324,992	262,566	277,625	260,361	268,622	269,035	242,196
Debentures outstanding for—										
Aid to railways	425,116	436,791	405,679	419,941	431,198	453,974	489,310	534,302	456,746	497,282
Schools	2,186,735	1,822,256	1,695,555	1,447,419	1,454,195	1,257,248	1,002,341	930,178	966,319	948,991
Other purposes	21,170,542	20,067,986	18,751,765	17,165,700	16,128,969	15,120,657	13,580,590	12,324,271	11,201,290	10,166,590
Due Sinking Funds	46,470	51,957	55,369	49,651	57,157	31,484	34,162	36,127	35,420	34,024
Loans for current expenses and interest	1,855,177	1,620,408	1,839,648	2,534,219	2,065,166	1,628,245	1,765,282	1,317,168	1,115,820	1,155,695
Miscellaneous	376,374	363,968	406,982	482,610	362,399	280,117	264,294	191,470	203,109	225,392
Totals	26,435,556	24,727,209	23,537,381	22,474,175	20,802,660	19,113,319	17,467,303	15,657,927	14,299,996	13,322,721

This comparative summary is for the towns and villages as at present organized. The statistics of those cities which were towns in the earlier years have been transferred to the comparative table for the eighteen cities. Previous to incorporation most of the towns and villages formed portions of township municipalities. It is impossible to transfer statistics as in the case of the cities, so that in this summary we have 238 towns and villages in 1900, increased to 264 in 1910.

* Changes not otherwise noted have been made in these items as follows:—Increases. Clinton, *Assets*, add to "Sinking Fund" $3,556 for Special Doherty Co., previously omitted; Walkerton, *Assets*, add to "Other Investments" $3,300, Industrial mortgages previously omitted. Decreases. Paisley Assets, omit $4,610. "Other investments written off Carpet building mrtge, Uxbridge, Assets, "Other investments", omit $4,900 depreciation in value of Piano Co's. mrtge. Liabilities, Acton, Local Improvement debentures, add $1,260 previously understated.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Summary Statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, town ments, Assets and Liabilities for the ten

Schedule.		1910.	1909.	1908.
RECEIPTS.		$	$	$
Balance from previous year	*a*	2,859,787	2,169,271	1,859,919
Ordinary municipal revenue:				
Municipal and school taxes	*b*	24,043,461	22,374,695	20,870,494
Licenses (liquor and other)	*a*	582,277	595,506	582,670
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	*a*	1,469,060	1,351,189	1,265,757
Water rates, electric light or gas rates, etc.	*c*	4,180,151	3,817,011	3,476,888
Surplus fees from Registrar	*d*	22,436	19,112	25,509
Rates from local municipalities	*d*	1,926,075	1,797,736	1,659,095
Subsidies and refunds:				
Received from Legislature on account of—				
Schools	*d*	457,187	413,604	417,003
Administration of justice	*d*	189,393	244,932	161,694
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	*a*	6,797,304	7,277,966	4,256,211
Interest and dividends	*a*	834,606	789,087	920,831
Loans:				
Money borrowed for current expenses	*a*	12,457,722	8,573,689	9,317,073
Money borrowed on debentures (face value) for—				
School purposes	*a*	1,122,178	1,339,795	2,048,338
Other purposes	*a*	9,928,675	9,426,518	11,195,374
Non-resident taxes collected	*d*	35,652	32,621	37,557
Towns or cities separated from counties	*d*	112,288	83,076	77,215
Miscellaneous	*a*	1,749,767	1,838,112	1,892,772
Totals		68,768,019	62,143,920	60,064,400
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Expenses of municipal government:				
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	*d*	77,491	65,790	65,368
Allowances, salaries and commissions	*a*	1,225,180	1,125,056	1,068,384
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	*c*	2,920,368	2,733,233	2,713,517
Law costs (including salaries)	*a*	234,963	181,541	201,452
Other expenses of municipal government	*a*	2,678,828	2,215,494	1,507,008
Construction works:				
Roads, bridges, streets and parks	*a*	8,507,453	7,008,135	7,836,574
Grants to minor municipalities for roads	*d*	130,809	122,276	111,136
Water and electric light works	*c*	5,873,579	3,783,611	3,275,866
Buildings and other works	*a*	1,063,576	1,380,636	918,606
Drainage works	*e*	697,509	571,641	630,537
Administration of justice, gaols, police, etc.	*f*	1,723,343	1,706,267	1,610,039
* Support of the poor and other charities	*a*	954,451	889,102	840,192
County treasurer for levy	*a*	1,853,970	1,742,606	1,654,775
Payments on account of schools and education	*a*	9,829,953	8,943,895	8,789,247
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*a*	5,430,753	5,094,650	4,079,556
Other investments and special deposits	*a*	2,214,486	1,570,205	1,862,852

* Including hospitals, other than Isolation hospitals for contagious diseases.

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

ships, villages, towns, and cities), the total of the several items of Receipts, Disburse-
years ending December 31st, 1901–1910.

1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,933,597	1,794,358	1,783,091	1,736,751	2,046,125	1,578,195	1,413,467
19,248,515	18,170,927	16,528,555	15,544,148	14,939,761	14,297,780	13,644,383
562,677	563,090	367,774	358,243	375,233	347,740	356,352
1,202,444	1,068,783	1,010,352	854,759	755,232	728,062	683,629
3,179,449	2,723,002	2,396,917	2,019,763	1,866,174	1,688,811	1,444,789
24,990	22,283	18,572	16,795	17,929	14,520	12,614
1,459,209	1,529,950	1,320,461	1,180,799	1,115,242	1,114,766	1,060,743
387,576	198,212	142,464	138,341	185,600	137,792	144,370
157,122	185,966	161,477	168,108	90,283	140,288	122,330
5,173,184	4,434,072	2,869,165	5,014,690	2,156,043	2,186,385	2,257,041
783,743	638,418	628,587	617,958	525,450	548,181	502,929
12,305,443	10,131,946	8,871,179	9,072,489	8,241,547	7,085,441	6,260,577
1,401,985	717,607	601,999	509,618	230,055	497,068	173,272
7,687,853	6,762,526	6,888,250	7,374,796	4,548,817	3,261,285	4,442,646
37,280	37,839	33,589	28,120	32,525	34,604	36,861
73,220	80,255	64,159	74,557	68,729	93,019	90,186
1,261,779	1,376,761	1,070,824	1,029,301	887,306	739,626	677,752
56,880,066	50,435,995	44,757,415	45,739,236	38,082,051	34,493,563	33,323,941
66,098	54,203	48,526	54,358	47,504	42,768	41,407
1,034,329	998,358	929,516	873,859	838,869	817,406	794,462
2,611,719	2,467,053	2,312,618	2,305,688	2,077,426	1,855,821	1,709,301
222,529	195,103	187,117	202,028	137,526	161,833	165,563
1,357,676	1,157,986	873,600	607,112	607,458	482,473	597,345
7,423,690	6,293,307	5,461,136	5,271,546	4,613,946	3,823,574	3,564,315
140,640	92,960	80,045	132,130	105,007	23,657	19,873
2,728,490	2,673,152	2,904,694	2,309,910	1,607,030	1,318,909	1,171,264
1,332,387	998,319	903,022	629,052	633,277	627,171	368,549
568,411	578,527	579,732	517,172	350,090	219,891	312,305
1,481,408	1,416,958	1,322,055	1,262,586	1,202,552	1,143,062	1,157,413
640,512	693,369	511,583	473,614	446,204	418,343	400,945
1,458,628	1,522,998	1,324,036	1,163,617	1,139,361	1,083,203	1,073,442
7,967,449	6,652,508	6,211,424	5,526,701	5,188,486	4,937,354	4,685,150
5,094,353	4,358,643	3,023,711	4,245,798	2,329,689	2,046,632	1,963,474
2,339,999	2,001,785	1,209,864	1,017,906	1,296,803	611,050	757,113

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Summary Statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, bursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years end

Schedule.		1910.	1909.	1908.
Loans repaid:		$	$	$
Debentures redeemed (principal)—				
School	*b*	283,443	272,435	294,837
All other	*a*	3,739,710	4,144,216	2,836,117
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	*a*	4,541,787	4,286,700	3,948,443
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	*a*	10,452,640	9,640,636	11,772,823
Non-resident taxes paid	*d*	32,405	35,276	38,517
Board of Health (including salaries)	*b*	342,505	360,486	339,535
Miscellaneous	*a*	1,634,319	1,410,246	1,499,748
Totals		66,443,521	59,284,133	57,895,129
ASSETS.				
Cash in treasury (exclusive of Sinking Funds)	*a*	2,324,498	2,859,787	2,169,271
Taxes in arrears	*b*	4,986,457	4,744,786	4,738,785
Rates due from local municipalities	*d*	479,838	570,751	586,376
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*a*	17,980,214	17,199,730	16,910,880
Other investments and special deposits	*a*	5,885,027	5,831,716	6,739,762
Waterworks and electric light plants	*c*	34,548,983	31,766,492	29,693,258
*Other buildings and property	*a*	34,278,655	32,519,760	30,626,301
Miscellaneous	*a*	21,855,453	17,218,517	15,323,648
Totals		122,339,125	112,711,539	106,788,281
LIABILITIES.				
County levy	*g*	394,383	452,774	444,257
School rates and grants unpaid	*a*	823,444	783,162	841,043
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—				
Aid to railways	*a*	3,538,584	3,489,149	3,285,226
Schools	*b*	10,616,251	9,777,516	8,713,574
All other purposes	*a*	93,315,511	87,175,114	82,093,317
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	*a*	7,284,943	5,230,473	6,317,176
Local municipalities for non-resident taxes	*d*	11,705	8,458	11,113
Miscellaneous	*a*	7,297,609	6,781,898	5,113,941
Totals		123,282,430	113,698,544	106,819,647

* Exclusive of school property.

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.—*Concluded.*

townships, villages, towns, and cities), the total of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements during December 31st, 1901-1910.—*Concluded.*

1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
291,585	195,755	176,562	185,372	179,700	208,271	166,868
2,717,274	3,014,307	1,917,880	3,441,882	1,850,123	1,873,592	2,123,937
3,638,170	3,253,246	3,115,762	2,961,166	2,784,757	2,762,612	2,709,953
10,243,615	8,738,266	8,759,211	9,435,267	7,677,580	6,596,080	6,660,448
34,120	37,493	30,889	28,790	46,584	34,835	40,847
295,197	243,454	202,187	201,976	214,381	238,717	198,002
1,331,868	864,648	877,887	1,108,615	970,947	1,120,184	1,063,770
55,020,147	48,502,398	42,963,057	43,956,145	36,345,300	32,447,438	31,745,746
1,859,919	1,933,597	1,794,358	1,783,091	1,736,751	2,046,125	1,578,195
4,475,980	4,106,898	4,102,479	3,943,057	3,829,618	3,916,407	4,159,807
550,244	438,060	579,976	579,103	527,890	482,437	610,246
15,768,040	14,281,901	13,336,823	12,516,290	12,099,680	11,044,846	10,442,683
6,216,163	5,376,207	4,430,001	3,883,220	4,070,337	3,698,117	3,835,209
26,997,734	24,701,688	22,752,069	21,106,360	18,981,162	17,804,397	16,995,522
27,457,129	25,976,658	24,765,171	23,798,114	22,896,172	22,674,469	22,139,669
14,204,551	12,270,710	11,002,097	9,519,195	9,293,238	8,232,626	7,472,707
97,529,760	89,085,719	82,762,974	77,128,430	73,434,848	69,899,424	67,234,038
420,347	370,752	495,748	515,765	444,350	422,234	425,019
790,269	686,254	611,098	597,570	609,447	590,801	541,491
3,573,127	3,631,283	3,712,231	3,674,259	3,733,760	3,697,804	3,740,675
6,959,974	5,849,474	5,327,622	4,901,793	4,577,471	4,527,116	4,241,070
73,447,083	68,417,566	64,550,738	59,619,723	55,616,308	52,954,548	51,514,905
8,738,714	6,591,242	4,917,791	4,820,258	5,178,828	4,670,123	4,190,162
12,073	8,913	8,567	5,867	6,537	20,192	7,308
5,759,941	4,908,988	4,638,783	3,570,472	2,287,331	2,057,522	2,059,801
99,701,528	90,464,472	84,262,578	77,705,707	72,454,032	68,940,340	66,720,431

(*a*) All municipalities. (*b*) Townships, cities, towns and villages. (*c*) Cities, towns and villages.
(*d*) Counties. (*e*) Townships. (*f*) Counties, cities, towns and villages. (*g*) Townships, towns and villages.

ELECTRIC AND OTHER STREET LIGHTING PLANTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY MUNICIPALITIES IN ONTARIO IN 1910.

The following Cities of Ontario owned and operated Gas or Electric Light Plants in the year 1910, aggregating in value $3,866,393.

Belleville	$106,505	Ottawa	$350,000
Chatham	21,500	Port Arthur	‡924,484
Fort William	*733,823	St. Thomas	‖330,853
Guelph	†534,365	Stratford	60,000
Kingston	341,328	Toronto	¶33,717
London	182,874	Windsor	30,000
Niagara Falls	131,944	Woodstock	85,000

* Including $174,000 for Telephone System and $372,500 for Street Railway.
† Including $123,999 for Radial Railway.
‡ Including $135,500 for Telephone System and $373,984 for Street Railway.
‖ Including $75,000 for Street Railway owned by City but operated on lease by Company.
¶ Being $15,000 for Electric Light Plant taken over from former City of West Toronto, and $18,717 for Electric Light Plant taken over from former Town of East Toronto on their annexation to Toronto City.

The following villages and towns in the Province of Ontario owned and operated Gas or Electric Plants in the year 1910, aggregating in value $3,517,147.

Acton	$8,200	Merritton	$11,008
Alexandria	12,350	Midland	48,000
Almonte	38,000	Milton	14,948
Amherstburg	5,300	Milverton (Acet. Gas)	300
Aylmer	25,000	Mitchell	15,000
Barrie	84,659	Morrisburg	108,100
Beeton	6,000	Mount Forest	13,000
Berlin	*468,502	Napanee	48,000
Blenheim	13,750	New Hamburg	18,000
Bobcaygeon	25,000	Newmarket	19,000
Bothwell	6,200	Niagara	24,000
Bracebridge	120,113	North Toronto	9,000
Brockville	164,012	Oakville	18,000
Brussels (Telephone)	41,891	Orillia	‡300,000
Campbellford	10,000	Owen Sound	238,288
Cayuga	300	Palmerston	14,000
Chesterville	130	Paris	55,324
Chippawa	1,100	Parry Sound	71,451
Clifford (Acet. Gas)	3,025	Perth	13,000
Cobalt (Arc Lights)	500	Picton	30,000
Collingwood	45,274	Port Colborne	725
Deseronto	19,000	Port Perry	8,000
Dresden	14,500	Port Rowan	150
Dundalk	5,000	Port Stanley	300
Fenelon Falls (estimate)	20,000	Prescott	18,000
Fort Erie	3,636	Preston	53,687
Fort Frances	10,078	Renfrew	39,745
Glencoe	18,000	St. Mary's	40,426
Goderich	42,348	Stirling	11,000
Gore Bay	250	Strathroy	20,000
Gravenhurst	100,000	Streetsville	27,500
Hagersville	200	Sturgeon Falls	44,376
Haileybury	18,679	Sudbury	70,471
Hespeler	13,505	Thamesville	6,250
Huntsville	22,052	Thessalon	12,851
Iroquois	10,000	Thorold	25,000
Jarvis	300	Tottenham	6,000
Kenora	†443,487	Trenton	9,000
Kincardine	21,196	Uxbridge	18,000
Kingsville (Nat. Gas)	2,500	Waterloo	55,135
Leamington	25,000	Weston	9,000
Listowel	20,470	Whitby	21,861
Lucan	5,000	Wingham	30,000
Madoc	16,444	Woodville	400
Markham	8,000	Wroxeter	1,900

* Including $127,046 for Street Railway.
† Including $379,741 for Hydro-Electric Power plant and $17,453 for Telephone System.
‡ Including Power Transmission plant.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Summary statement of the assessed values and amount of Taxes imposed, shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population assessed as resident, and rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the ten years, 1902 to 1911, classified as *rural* (townships), *urban* (incorporated villages and towns) and *cities*.

Municipalities.	No. organized.	Assessed Values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business Assessm't.	Taxable Income.	Total.	Total	Per head.	Mills on $
1911		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Rural	542	618,763,659	4,894,593	7,483,354	631,141,606	7,972,335	7 84	12.63
Urban	269	191,274,303	19,454,830	5,018,116	215,747,249	5,446,925	10 23	25.25
Cities	18	493,009,320	58,287,678	19,181,264	570,478,262	12,944,065	16 00	22.69
Totals.	829	1,303,047,282	82,637,101	31,682,734	1,417,367,117	26,363,325	11 18	18.60
1910								
Rural	539	609,204,275	5,015,692	7,035,469	621,255,346	7,529,615	7 35	12.12
Urban	265	179,144,933	18,623,257	4,810,535	202,578,725	4,968,697	9 58	24.53
Cities	18	436,693,153	51,828,164	18,842,803	507,364,120	11,443,088	15 21	22.55
Totals.	822	1,225,042,361	75,467,023	30,688,807	1,331,198,191	23,941,400	10 43	17.98
1909								
Rural	537	597,443,550	4,883,579	4,846,156	607,173,285	7,149,315	6 81	11.77
Urban	261	170,070,949	18,618,911	4,806,035	193,495,895	4,702,019	9 13	24.30
Cities	18	388,350,852	46,391,669	18,569,038	453,311,559	10,535,285	14 53	23.24
Totals.	816	1,155,865,351	69,894,159	28,221,229	1,253,980,739	22,386,619	9 78	17.85
1908								
Rural	532	592,945,755	4,545,214	4,267,353	601,758,322	7,001,102	6 69	11.63
Urban	259	162,876,679	17,723,550	5,332,270	185,932,499	4,421,107	8 74	23.78
Cities	18	354,782,058	44,233,274	15,964,762	414,980,094	9,556,875	13 82	23.03
Totals.	809	1,110,604,492	66,502,038	25,564,385	1,202,670,915	20,979,084	9 35	17.44
1907								
Rural	529	587,270,564	4,516,285	2,807,996	594,594,845	6,809,382	6 52	11.45
Urban	254	153,662,486	17,328,762	4,563,756	175,555,004	4,133,291	8 40	23.54
Cities	18	324,357,189	40,328,503	14,144,571	378,830,263	8,586,585	12 93	22.67
Totals.	801	1,065,290,239	62,173,550	21,516,323	1,148,980,112	19,529,258	8 88	17.00
1906								
Rural	526	581,969,656	4,877,833	1,378,261	588,225,750	6,390,362	6 09	10.86
Urban	247	145,376,781	17,414,919	4,399,275	167,190,975	3,813,922	8 11	22.81
Cities	18	296,239,305	37,201,566	14,647,092	348,087,963	7,817,144	12 59	22.46
Totals.	791	1,023,585,742	59,494,318	20,424,628	1,103,504,688	18,021,428	8 42	16.33
1905								
Rural	520	565,625,864	4,494,627	1,036,491	571,156,982	5,967,495	5 64	10.45
Urban	244	138,462,473	15,116,859	3,760,422	157,339,754	3,527,855	7 77	22.42
Cities	18	274,160,988	26,411,091	7,841,315	308,413,394	7,094,172	12 05	23.00
Totals.	782	978,249,325	46,022,577	12,638,228	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.00
1904								
Rural	518	477,209,517	2,324,830	259,315	479,793,662	5,617,682	5 27	11.71
Urban	242	122,386,118	10,298,311	1,577,489	134,261,918	3,233,566	7 25	24.08
Cities	18	260,094,014	24,748,458	7,207,607	292,050,079	6,702,702	11 87	22.95
Totals.	778	859,689,649	37,371,599	9,044,411	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.17
1903								
Rural	509	475,302,111	2,237,536	305,153	477,844,800	5,326,380	4 95	11.15
Urban	238	117,932,882	9,532,535	1,708,786	128,974,203	3,014,676	6 92	23.37
Cities	18	252,350,423	20,860,193	8,465,409	281,676,025	6,422,976	11 79	22.80
Totals.	765	845,585,416	32,430,264	10,479,348	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.62
1902								
Rural	506	463,499,678	2,172,336	274,014	465,946,028	5,035,380	4 65	10.81
Urban	234	111,570,740	9,112,564	1,675,179	122,358,483	2,806,916	6 55	22.94
Cities	18	242,808,884	20,691,002	8,138,866	271,638,752	6,304,535	11 99	23.21
Totals.	758	817,879,302	31,975,902	10,088,059	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16.45

1905 is the first year for business assessment. The figures for previous years are for personal property. In the case of annexation of municipalities former published statistics have been adjusted for purpose of comparison as at present constituted.

POPULATION.

Table showing by counties and districts (including townships, villages, towns and cities) the Population of Ontario as taken by the Municipal Assessors in 1911, and preceding quinquennial years 1910, 1905, 1900, 1895, 1890, 1885, 1880, 1875.

Counties and Districts	1911	1910	1905	1900	1895½	1890	1885	1880	1875
Algoma	25,767	23,549	20,454	10,840	7,357	4,926	2,572	1,899	1,000
Brant	42,312	39,741	36,378	33,558	34,119	33,036	32,233	29,786	27,586
Bruce	49,547	50,294	52,494	55,263	58,355	58,486	57,601	56,151	48,864
Carleton	119,223	114,160	97,855	90,260	80,157	73,073	65,090	55,973	52,370
Dufferin	17,128	17,338	19,236	21,214	21,745	21,036	19,713	19,082	16,736
Dundas	16,933	16,999	17,426	18,760	18,125	18,776	17,787	17,337	15,990
Durham	24,430	24,510	25,346	27,047	29,685	31,058	32,896	32,785	33,397
Elgin	43,348	43,533	41,451	41,056	40,518	39,877	40,542	39,264	34,026
Essex	64,784	63,369	59,203	56,080	53,169	50,877	46,243	40,228	33,630
Frontenac	37,947	38,699	39,179	39,630	40,114	41,013	37,584	36,837	34,135
Glengarry	19,455	19,549	20,582	19,495	20,121	19,803	18,643	18,227	16,637
Grenville	16,815	16,809	18,242	19,187	19,032	19,700	19,922	20,474	19,682
Grey	62,568	62,222	65,074	65,333	66,094	64,775	63,537	63,278	56,937
Haldimand	20,016	19,971	19,438	20,545	20,787	20,949	20,475	21,646	22,187
Haliburton	5,497	5,876	5,945	5,858	5,975	5,670	5,046	5,316	3,494
Halton	20,595	20,464	18,794	19,113	19,922	20,630	20,733	21,398	20,733
Hastings	52,592	52,932	52,394	55,737	55,777	54,651	52,082	48,413	46,361
Huron	52,663	53,200	56,072	60,112	61,744	61,771	65,360	67,424	64,979
Kenora	7,690	7,864	5,627	6,732	3,587	2,256	870	.....	.....
Kent	53,439	53,488	52,309	53,512	51,505	52,684	48,377	46,425	39,847
Lambton	47,444	48,345	51,554	52,453	52,533	52,890	47,540	44,966	38,045
Lanark	32,717	32,699	34,235	36,539	35,659	34,617	33,141	30,942	31,061
Leeds	34,080	34,097	33,896	35,013	35,420	36,053	35,814	34,644	33,004
Lennox and Add	19,005	18,905	21,033	22,592	21,557	22,213	23,645	22,682	22,498
Lincoln	34,621	33,307	30,718	29,576	29,329	29,069	29,907	30,614	30,363
Manitoulin	6,708	6,760	6,775	6,310	5,484	5,537	4,693	2,696	324
Middlesex	94,570	93,829	91,402	90,917	89,426	87,842	87,768	86,854	75,081
Muskoka	18,591	18,752	19,684	18,334	16,663	14,693	13,111	10,584	5,861
Nipissing	42,921	43,531	19,013	10,883	9,286	7,365	1,507	.....	.....
Norfolk	25,433	26,493	26,326	27,868	28,454	29,415	29,619	30,592	28,166
Northumberland	31,854	32,512	31,725	33,205	34,845	35,985	36,215	37,168	35,489
Ontario	39,259	38,382	38,563	39,463	41,142	43,000	45,436	45,637	43,706
Oxford	46,236	46,018	44,791	45,588	46,229	47,489	44,203	44,289	43,910
Parry Sound	16,726	17,641	17,065	15,285	13,778	11,374	5,222	3,136	2,000
Peel	19,652	19,611	19,077	20,372	21,689	22,482	22,635	22,948	22,360
Perth	48,929	49,232	49,037	48,139	49,054	49,677	48,844	51,531	46,768
Peterborough	39,496	36,989	34,931	34,515	34,052	31,552	29,942	28,408	26,602
Prescott	25,810	25,719	25,968	24,867	22,951	21,428	20,033	18,448	16,008
Prince Edward	16,011	16,221	15,922	16,908	17,643	17,230	17,875	18,763	17,787
Rainy River	7,268	7,295	4,762	1,183	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	47,086	48,387	48,663	47,548	44,895	41,317	36,478	32,833	29,738
Russell	19,257	18,848	17,497	16,677	16,028	16,487	14,240	10,520	9,302
Simcoe	80,492	79,780	80,374	77,927	75,799	74,103	69,693	61,745	53,498
Stormont	23,610	23,285	24,477	23,790	23,137	23,647	21,305	19,045	17,929
Sudbury	20,355	17,514	12,989	6,945	4,337	1,936	305	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	38,176	35,917	16,022	7,875	5,575	5,563	7,072	.....	.....
Victoria	28,257	28,692	29,528	30,661	29,893	30,626	30,125	30,222	29,690
Waterloo	62,628	60,560	54,653	52,428	49,320	48,429	43,100	38,626	37,961
Welland	39,387	38,390	32,282	29,313	29,487	27,735	28,296	28,821	24,458
Wellington	53,603	53,765	53,774	54,307	56,078	56,780	57,658	59,337	54,089
Wentworth	108,663	99,510	85,752	79,011	75,302	74,185	70,084	65,035	59,676
York	437,125	400,604	305,273	258,036	234,208	221,778	167,309	132,588	119,920

POPULATION.

Table showing the population of Ontario for forty years, 1872-1911, classified by townships' villages and towns, and cities according to present boundaries throughout.*

Year.	Townships.	Villages and Towns.	Cities.	Total.
1911	1,017,164	532,625	808,930	2,358,719
1910	1,025,160	518,717	752,280	2,296,157
1909	1,049,240	515,078	725,120	2,289,438
1908	1,047,111	505,681	691,593	2,244,385
1907	1,043,658	491,923	663,982	2,199,563
1906	1,049,935	470,506	620,854	2,141,295
1905	1,058,379	454,147	588,734	2,101,260
1904	1,066,346	446,134	564,689	2,077,169
1903	1,075,773	435,811	544,781	2,056,365
1902	1,083,093	427,428	526,746	2,037,267
1901	1,090,758	421,325	516,806	2,028,889
1900	1,094,246	415,907	503,707	2,013,860
1899	1,108,874	409,515	492,359	2,010,748
1898	1,109,940	407,553	483,857	2,001,350
1897	1,112,655	403,559	474,763	1,990,977
1896	1,112,264	396,609	463,413	1,972,286
1895	1,109,013	390,585	457,792	1,957,390
1894	1,103,230	383,281	449,708	1,936,219
1893	1,096,271	376,798	436,990	1,910,059
1892	1,101,717	375,670	432,140	1,909,527
1891	1,115,089	376,615	430,417	1,922,121
1890	1,117,533	375,241	424,770	1,917,544
1889	1,129,403	366,610	410,888	1,906,901
1888	1,132,491	362,596	385,058	1,880,145
1887	1,140,138	348,823	359,496	1,848,457
1886	1,148,856	333,886	345,753	1,828,495
1885	1,128,570	324,590	336,961	1,790,121
1884	1,117,866	313,442	325,446	1,756,754
1883	1,115,841	300,632	300,137	1,716,610
1882	1,120,574	291,291	285,421	1,697,286
1881	1,134,192	286,022	275,020	1,695,234
1880	1,131,288	285,709	268,620	1,685,617
1879	1,128,889	281,583	263,846	1,674,318
1878	1,117,580	271,409	256,818	1,645,807
1877	1,108,671	261,985	250,187	1,620,843
1876	1,088,753	245,986	247,880	1,582,619
1875	1,071,757	232,130	239,998	1,543,885
1874	1,064,040	210,583	231,597	1,506,220
1873	1,047,812	189,803	218,094	1,455,709
1872	1,047,931	172,786	202,068	1,422,785

* For example, the village of Ashburnham having become annexed to the city of Peterborough in 1904, the statistics of the two are combined in the "cities" throughout the table. This has not been possible, however, where portions of townships have become organized into villages or towns or annexed to other municipalities.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT, EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.

The following statement has been compiled from the returns from the Assessment and Collection Rolls of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1911.

Assessment.	Townships.	Villages and Towns.	Cities.	Total.
No. of Municipalities	542	269	18	829
Population assessed as resident	1,017,164	532,625	808,930	2,358,719
No. of acres assessed	24,683,747	252,523	80,481	25,016,751
Real property (taxable and exempt):	$	$	$	$
(1) Exclusive of buildings	454,383,029	65,757,956	257,557,333	777,698,318
(2) Buildings	182,648,747	157,692,958	330,532,209	670,873,914
Assessed for municipal and school rates:				
(1) Real property	618,763,659	191,274,303	493,009,320	1,303,047,282
(2) Business assessment	4,894,593	19 454,830	58,287,678	82,637,101
(3) Income	*7,483,354	†5,018,116	19,181,264	31,682,734
Assessed for school rates only:				
(1) Real property	2,804,906	4,315,610	12,714,820	19,835,336
(2) Business assessment	699,000	1,252,057	2,356,955	4,308,012
Total assessment for school rates	631,141,606	215,747,249	570,478,262	1,417,367,117
Net amount liable for municipal rates	627,637,700	210,179,582	555,406,487	1,393,223,769
Real property exempt from taxation or liable for local improvements only	18,268,117	32,176,611	95,080,222	145,524,950
‡Total real property exempt from municipal rates 1911	21,073,023	36,492,221	107,795,042	165,360,286
‡Total real property exempt from municipal rates 1910	19,819,342	34,517,121	96,228,789	150,565,252
‡Total real property exempt from municipal rates 1909	18,046,950	30,951,155	85,833,547	134,831,652
Taxes levied for all school purposes	3,147,487	1,865,997	3,799,410	8,812,894
Taxes levied for municipal purposes, local improvement rates, dog taxes, statute labor commuted, etc.	4,824,848	3,580,928	9,144,655	17,550,431
Total taxes levied in 1911	7,972,335	5,446,925	12,944,065	26,363,325
Taxation per head of population:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
School 1911	3 10	3 51	4 70	3 74
School 1910	2 88	3 22	4 45	3 47
Municipal 1911	4 74	6 72	11 30	7 44
Municipal 1910	4 47	6 36	10 76	6 96

* Including $6,061,679 in one township (Coleman, Nipissing.)

† Including $1,638,205 in Town of Cobalt, Nipissing.

‡ In addition to this there are numerous fixed assessments in which cases many assessors fail to value (for school taxes) the amount exempted; also "conditional" exemptions, on which taxes are levied and afterwards remitted.

STATISTICS

OF

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1910

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION FOR 1911

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.						
	Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Adelaide, Middlesex	9,706	16,970	.....	.....	62	.....	1,500
2 Adjala, Simcoe	65	14,712	30	30	.....	.....	2,578
3 Admaston, Renfrew	968	7,626	.....	6	27	.....	.....
4 Adolphustown, Lennox & Addn.	819	4,310	.....	4	127	265	.....
5 Albemarle, Bruce	1,167	6,376	48	.....	31	.....	2,000
6 Alberton, Rainy River	587	2,969	.....	.....	13	.....	1,466
7 Albion, Peel	1,437	16,000	.....	71	.....	.....	2,900
8 Aldborough, Elgin	6,562	34,889	57	29	388	13,100	39,000
9 Alfred, Prescott	11	11,207	277	48	.....	.....	2,500
10 Algona S., Renfrew	256	2,093	.....	4	15	.....	64
11 Alice and Fraser, Renfrew	73	6,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Alnwick, Northumberland	675	4,783	53	16	.....	.....	800
13 Amabel, Bruce	2,997	12,882	.....	1	39	.....	.....
14 Amaranth, Dufferin	.....	18,184	.....	.....	.....	7,965	991
15 Ameliasburg, Prince Edward	.....	14,578	.....	129	537	.....	790
16 Amherst Island, Lennox & Addn.	375	4,409	50	18	.....	.....	.....
17 Ancaster, Wentworth	487	24,116	.....	38	1,268	5,035	2,045
18 Anderdon, Essex	.....	13,702	93	.....	.....	.....	6,408
19 Anson and Hindon, Haliburton	154	933	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Armour, Parry Sound	781	4,184	.....	.....	10	.....	400
21 Arran, Bruce	1,379	14,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
22 Artemesia, Grey	1,369	22,190	.....	8	247	1,175	2,700
23 Arthur, Wellington	68	20,067	51	.....	1	.....	8,675
24 Ashfield, Huron	1,379	14,803	.....	1	63	.....	543
25 Asphodel, Peterborough	52	11,883	.....	23	.....	.....	3,750
26 Assiginack, Manitoulin	516	4,082	45	11	.....	.....	.....
27 Athol, Prince Edward	2,366	5,733	.....	9	86	1,428	.....
28 Atwood & Curran, Rainy River	.....	1,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,545
29 Augusta, Grenville	2,580	20,889	5	657	639	4,687	9,050
30 Bagot and Blythfield, Renfrew	728	3,593	85	.....	12	.....	.....
31 Balfour, Sudbury	78	4,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,948
32 Bangor W. & McClure, Hastings	.....	3,312	42	10	.....	.....	153
33 Barrie, Frontenac	222	1,050	42	2	.....	.....	.....
34 Barton, Wentworth	6,838	18,329	128	113	763	5,105	6,500
35 Bastard and Burgess S., Leeds	.....	17,267	96	19	491	.....	2,741
36 Bathurst, Lanark	658	11,683	.....	.....	97	.....	2,550
37 Bayham, Elgin	4,555	27,551	210	93	199	.....	17,728
38 Beckwith, Lanark	992	8,527	7	8	378	.....	.....
39 Bedford, Frontenac	996	7,721	37	20	.....	.....	.....
40 Belmont & Methuen, Peterborough	500	8,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
41 Bentinck, Grey	3,058	14,887	.....	34	.....	.....	2,200
42 Bertie, Welland	3,490	26,656	403	48	7	.....	3,023
43 Beverly, Wentworth	5,971	29,146	.....	10	579	3,510	.....
44 Bexley, Victoria	157	3,690	54	16	.....	.....	.....
45 Biddulph, Middlesex	273	15,071	24	.....	.....	.....	2,800
46 Billings, Manitoulin	285	1,682	23	.....	.....	.....	500
47 Binbrook, Wentworth	168	10,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700
48 Blandford, Oxford	4,632	13,745	53	174	43	.....	500
49 Blanshard, Perth	.....	22,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.

Receipts, 1910.							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547	28,785	776	15	269	1,652	19	1
2,400	.....	.....	28	.....	111	19,954	883	.....	199	2,886	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	8,849	412	.....	143	807	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	5,574	164	10	31	546	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	10,013	479	.....	164	3,211	164	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343	6,378	276	2	54	2,632	.....	6
.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	351	21,759	856	68	474	3,537	.....	7
.....	6,738	.....	.....	.....	1,527	102,290	1,540	276	920	4,273	2,065	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	126	14,224	507	41	116	1,410	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	2,569	272	.....	68	15	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	6,309	332	1	63	248	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	410	191	6,928	433	.....	74	847	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	510	1,357	17,786	939	10	196	3,775	16	13
.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	174	28,714	704	457	336	2,222	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	149	16,383	577	2	230	1,078	63	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	518	74	5,444	236	.....	44	732	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646	33,635	1,265	62	572	5,479	.....	17
1,100	100	3,000	.....	.....	232	24,635	746	244	421	4,531	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	1,251	134	.....	61	38	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	5,697	441	9	54	1,206	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	17,618	656	.....	164	3,036	.....	21
13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	41,055	1,073	39	352	2,708	.....	22
.....	957	.....	27	.....	574	30,420	957	108	274	6,260	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	135	16,934	833	14	146	3,074	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	150	172	16,030	571	41	95	2,230	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,903	6,557	306	20	64	1,879	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	9,739	233	.....	160	560	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824	7,297	656	.....	81	252	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	38,720	1,196	23	494	3,772	102	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	4,442	460	.....	68	393	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,202	395	25	215	405	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	325	59	3,901	286	1	64	368	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	59	61	1,436	207	.....	26	22	.....	33
.....	.....	11,998	208	128	*5,745	55,855	1,849	518	737	15,595	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	20,795	795	5	140	1,162	.....	35
.....	12,105	.....	.....	.....	75	27,168	471	.....	161	730	.....	36
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	155	50,891	1,307	.....	503	4,373	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	10,037	518	.....	190	1,333	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	8,879	390	20	127	1,075	24	39
1,055	.....	.....	.....	56	833	11,380	570	42	193	1,852	80	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,569	21,748	613	26	188	2,239	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	33,907	1,065	119	926	12,305	107	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	39,649	1,179	29	422	3,227	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	10	3,961	350	1	95	624	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	18,838	763	170	221	2,535	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667	3,157	203	.....	58	1,269	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	12,950	542	26	99	1,472	.....	47
.....	2,317	.....	27	197	299	21,987	723	7	190	2,185	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	222	†4,758	35,222	857	249	541	5,951	.....	49

* Including $5,112 from other municipalities.
† Including $1,563 Government grant for roads and $2,938 from other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Adelaide	33	95	6,283	5,007	1,678	.....	.....
2 Adjala	13	87	3,738	9,362	.....	.....	.....
3 Admaston	13	33	1,960	4,358	.....	.....	.....
4 Adolphustown	.....	.....	1,910	1,698	.....	.....	.....
5 Albemarle	22	137	540	3,626	.....	108	.....
6 Alberton	.....	5	.....	1,210	.....	.....	.....
7 Albion	56	113	4,568	6,144	.....	.....	.....
8 Aldborough	269	10	5,202	8,833	6,144	947	.....
9 Alfred	19	171	2,045	8,202	558	.....	.....
10 Algona S.	111	.....	680	1,367	.....	.....	.....
11 Alice and Fraser	37	332	890	4,152	.....	.....	.....
12 Alnwick	12	17	890	2,125	.....	.....	2
13 Amabel	93	44	2,091	5,623	.....	.....	.....
14 Amaranth	6	33	2,948	8,585	1,483	.....	.....
15 Ameliasburg	40	16	5,321	7,022	.....	.....	.....
16 Amherst Island	.....	100	1,268	1,919	.....	.....	.....
17 Ancaster	104	426	9,967	10,117	.....	.....	3,751
18 Anderdon	18	240	1,665	6,012	751	.....	.....
19 Anson and Hindon	.....	5	97	642	.....	.....	.....
20 Armour	1	16	.....	2,541	.....	.....	.....
21 Arran	64	.....	4,253	5,988	.....	.....	.....
22 Artemesia	67	243	2,469	23,449	.....	803	3,289
23 Arthur	45	228	5,806	8,139	218	.....	.....
24 Ashfield	30	10	3,895	8,289	.....	.....	.....
25 Asphodel	10	271	3,391	5,114	.....	.....	.....
26 Assiginack	17	60	.....	3,691	.....	.....	.....
27 Athol	33	23	2,271	2,771	.....	.....	1,452
28 Atwood and Curran	.....	21	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
29 Augusta	124	45	4,566	10,561	539	183	4,101
30 Bagot and Blythfield	.....	153	462	2,533	.....	.....	.....
31 Balfour	.....	.....	.....	1,531	.....	.....	.....
32 Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	36	19	300	1,613	.....	.....	.....
33 Barrie	.....	17	393	602	.....	.....	.....
34 Barton	424	379	3,608	5,255	.....	2,301	5,169
35 Bastard and Burgess S.	43	84	3,200	9,218	118	.....	.....
36 Bathurst	20	27	3,550	5,590	6,615	.....	6,483
37 Bayham	138	85	.....	9,694	512	.....	.....
38 Beckwith	8	10	2,747	4,267	.....	.....	.....
39 Bedford	1	36	3,272	3,064	.....	.....	.....
40 Belmont and Methuen	27	35	1,188	5,045	.....	.....	.....
41 Bentinck	63	12	2,700	7,236	749	.....	.....
42 Bertie	295	180	3,670	9,995	112	.....	.....
43 Beverly	277	90	21,670	8,974	46	.....	3,428
44 Bexley	31	5	492	2,285	.....	.....	.....
45 Biddulph	43	115	4,937	5,501	207	.....	.....
46 Billings	6	10	.....	655	.....	.....	.....
47 Binbrook	57	263	3,921	3,233	.....	.....	.....
48 Blandford	136	22	4,048	3,251	2,223	.....	.....
49 Blanshard	71	229	5,246	5,939	3,227	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
633	.....	.....	1,500	92	.....	108	18,160	10,625	.....	.....	1
97	.....	.....	2,578	83	.....	19	19,945	9	805	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	7,732	1,117	2,819	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	265	44	.....	175	4,843	731	162	.....	4
36	.....	.....	700	168	.....	607	9,962	51	2,893	668	5
100	.....	.....	1,466	41	.....	319	6,105	273	1,675	.....	6
141	.....	79	2,900	195	.....	548	19,679	2,080	.....	.....	7
13,080	3,829	473	35,675	2,082	.....	608	86,226	16,064	7,560	6,974	8
.....	.....	.....	850	51	.....	130	14,100	124	7,036	.....	9
45	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	2,569	.....	262	.....	10
109	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	20	6,244	65	516	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	800	6	.....	1,360	6,566	362	146	.....	12
229	.....	1,138	.....	604	.....	88	14,846	2,940	160	.....	13
.....	1,272	1,040	7,537	1,271	412	16	28,322	392	481	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	1,936	55	.....	43	16,383	.....	2,317	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	200	6	.....	58	4,563	881	1,955	.....	16
.....	.....	135	.....	93	.....	1,664	33,635	.....	5,118	.....	17
.....	1,200	1,315	5,996	538	.....	958	24,635	.....	10,258	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,007	244	815	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	400	10	.....	25	4,703	994	2,642	.....	20
269	.....	.....	700	59	.....	169	15,358	2,260	.....	.....	21
931	94	370	2,700	821	.....	759	40,167	888	880	3,479	22
227	.....	.....	6,700	193	.....	1,203	30,358	62	1,872	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	525	5	.....	113	16,934	.....	1,846	.....	24
147	.....	.....	3,750	158	.....	22	15,800	230	374	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6,051	506	1,046	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7,521	2,218	4	.....	27
38	.....	468	5,234	408	.....	49	7,297	.....	1,599	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	250	540	.....	*8,775	35,271	3,449	7,002	2,238	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,078	364	1,020	.....	30
161	.....	.....	2,020	202	.....	327	5,281	1,921	3,528	.....	31
213	.....	.....	880	75	.....	46	3,901	.....	6,561	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,269	167	200	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	1,045	2,725	.....	77	39,682	16,173	2,077	5,905	34
.....	.....	.....	1,366	102	.....	†4,562	20,795	.....	192	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	2,550	75	.....	244	26,516	652	240	.....	36
.....	248	2,197	18,728	1,135	.....	397	39,317	11,574	5,517	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9,092	945	392	.....	38
43	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	56	8,117	762	582	.....	39
265	.....	.....	600	137	.....	636	10,670	710	2,709	.....	40
119	.....	.....	2,200	95	.....	5	16,245	5,503	140	.....	41
.....	296	.....	4,500	168	.....	169	33,907	.....	7,841	.....	42
.....	.....	153	.....	73	.....	81	39,649	.....	3,008	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	3,953	8	1,414	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	2,800	67	.....	25	17,384	1,454	54	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	500	51	.....	64	2,816	341	1,256	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	2,150	115	.....	93	11,971	979	235	.....	47
582	1,998	.....	1,000	815	.....	40	17,220	4,767	405	.....	48
149	.....	.....	7,823	243	.....	178	30,703	4,519	154	.....	49

* Including $8,600 loss on Ontario Bank stock.
† Including $4,494 deposit in Farmers' Bank (insolvent).

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
1 Adelaide	.....	1,500	664	12,789
2 Adjala	.....	.....	2,949	3,763
3 Admaston	.....	650	440	5,026
4 Adolphustown	3,000	950	.....	4,843
5 Albemarle	.....	330	2,377	6,319
6 Alberton	.....	64	.....	2,012
7 Albion	.....	1,000	1,939	5,019
8 Aldborough	.....	2,940	3,667	37,205
9 Alfred	.....	2,500	275	9,935
10 Algona S.	.....	.....	.....	262
11 Alice and Fraser	.....	.....	1,088	1,669
12 Alnwick	30	1,240	.....	1,778
13 Amabel	.....	250	2,155	5,505
14 Amaranth	.....	1,000	441	2,314
15 Amelíasburg	25,805	5,500	.....	33,622
16 Amherst Island	.....	1,000	.....	3,836
17 Ancaster	26,266	5,828	999	38,211
18 Anderdon	.....	600	2,157	13,015
19 Anson and Hindon	.....	.....	76	1,135
20 Armour	.....	275	.....	3,911
21 Arran	.....	800	821	3,881
22 Artemesia	4,101	1,900	18,551	29,799
23 Arthur	.....	1,000	1,482	4,416
24 Ashfield	.....	100	.....	1,946
25 Asphodel	.....	2,000	1,052	3,656
26 Assiginack	.....	700	.....	2,252
27 Athol	1,452	1,300	.....	4,974
28 Atwood and Curran	3	559	1,739	3,900
29 Augusta	16,977	3,000	.....	32,666
30 Bagot and Blythfield	.....	1,000	.....	2,384
31 Balfour	.....	849	1,687	7,985
32 Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	.....	200	1,148	7,909
33 Barrie	.....	300	.....	667
34 Barton	14,696	2,125	45,924	86,900
35 Bastard and Burgess S.	12,050	2,500	119	14,861
36 Bathurst	6,483	750	1,196	9,321
37 Bayham	.....	2,200	452	19,743
38 Beckwith	8,336	1,590	150	11,213
39 Bedford	.....	500	119	1,963
40 Belmont and Methuen	.....	700	3,064	7,183
41 Bentinck	.....	400	695	6,738
42 Bertie	.....	5,100	1,140	14,081
43 Beverly	14,004	4,000	1,512	22,524
44 Bexley	.....	.....	106	1,528
45 Biddulph	.....	1,500	341	3,349
46 Billings	.....	130	1	1,728
47 Binbrook	.....	400	.....	1,614
48 Blandford	.....	1,450	5,252	11,874
49 Blanshard	.....	1,400	898	6,971

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
6,797	.....	.....	664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,461	1
1,246	.....	.....	2,949	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	4,290	2
312	1,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	1,746	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	117	.....	2,771	.....	.....	1,313	76	504	4,781	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	1,731	.....	921	.....	.....	.....	2,652	7
6,935	210	7,000	6,520	17,879	3,315	14,025	.....	8,654	64,538	8
2,312	3,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	.....	335	7,809	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	64	10
.....	.....	.....	1,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,126	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	12,235	517	.....	699	.....	.....	.....	13,451	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,848	6,760	.....	.....	535	14,143	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	.....	105	895	15
743	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,126	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	999	2,045	.....	.....	3,044	17
1,833	1,164	.....	1,100	4,031	6,293	6,478	.....	659	21,558	18
.....	794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	19
.....	1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	769	2,235	20
.....	868	.....	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,689	21
.....	.....	.....	21,990	803	3,491	.....	.....	309	26,593	22
.....	.....	.....	1,442	957	.....	1,975	.....	120	4,494	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	75	95	24
.....	.....	.....	1,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,052	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	484	.....	560	.....	5,629	695	.....	83	7,451	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	15,750	.....	60	19,010	29
.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	30
.....	911	.....	1,687	.....	.....	3,328	.....	163	6,089	31
350	3,152	.....	1,023	.....	.....	153	.....	419	5,097	32
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	33
.....	1,472	.....	13,900	.....	56,759	6,500	.....	1,200	79,831	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,741	.....	300	3,041	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,105	36
5,162	.....	12,141	.....	1,850	215	7,000	.....	382	26,750	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	135	39
1,173	1,220	.....	3,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,457	40
.....	6	.....	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	905	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,374	.....	3,023	.....	2,645	7,042	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,312	.....	.....	289	1,601	43
.....	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	44
.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	199	45
.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	65	781	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	4,850	11,758	.....	528	.....	1,532	18,668	48
.....	.....	.....	862	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,654	3,516	49

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.						
	Balance from 1909	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
50 Blenheim, Oxford	6,527	34,719	.....	706	61	.....	4,441
51 Blezard, Sudbury	85	2,261	23	.....	.....	.....	3,358
52 Bonfield, Nipissing	2,402	2,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Bosanquet, Lambton	359	20,542	42	34	8	.....	9,020
54 Brant, Bruce	4,128	20,723	204	4	91	4,000	.....
55 Brantford, Brant	5,173	41,839	133	61	3,283	.....	.....
56 Brighton, Northumberland	.....	13,190	.....	8	.....	.....	8,918
57 Brock, Ontario	850	21,588	124	12	.....	.....	5,600
58 Bromley, Renfrew	2,726	14,650	100	11	.....	.....	.....
59 Brooke, Lambton	1,744	32,792	.....	.....	243	.....	11,000
60 Brougham, Renfrew	179	1,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61 Bruce, Bruce	2,783	17,236	.....	15	96	961	600
62 Brudenell & Lyndoch, Renfrew	243	3,099	85	5	.....	.....	.....
63 Brunel, Muskoka	447	2,425	2	.....	19	.....	.....
64 Bucke, Nipissing	1,364	5,409	36	1,312	.....	.....	3,945
65 Burford, Brant	2,727	33,396	.....	6	61	.....	.....
66 Burgess, N. Lanark	535	3,249	.....	.....	4	.....	281
67 Burleigh & Anstruther, Peterboro.	71	2,545	.....	17	.....	.....	300
68 Burpee, Manitoulin	32	1,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69 Caistor, Lincoln	.....	9,354	.....	2	.....	.....	700
70 Caldwell, Nipissing	1,106	4,957	212	.....	.....	.....	3,000
71 Caledon, Peel	1,524	24,316	10	23	95	.....	4,000
72 Caledonia, Prescott	1,341	8,470	157	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Calvin, Nipissing	760	1,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Cambridge, Russell	1,465	16,425	104	15	.....	.....	3,000
75 Camden, Kent	9	21,057	.....	1	25	.....	3,000
76 Camden E., Lennox & Addington	150	25,818	249	11	5	.....	1,021
77 Cameron, Nipissing	37	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 Canborough, Haldimand	341	6,550	.....	.....	13	.....	1,442
79 Caradoc, Middlesex	3,004	25,649	.....	32	212	.....	.....
80 Carden, Victoria	101	3,680	.....	.....	7	.....	165
81 Cardiff, Haliburton	90	2,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82 Cardwell, Muskoka	1,677	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83 Carling, Parry Sound	81	2,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	733
84 Carlow, Hastings	176	2,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
85 Carnarvon, Manitoulin	820	2,425	42	17	11	.....	2,200
86 Carrick, Bruce	2,482	21,181	357	2	44	455	.....
87 Cartwright, Durham	745	10,470	.....	22	.....	.....	2,564
88 Casey, Nipissing	.....	1,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,225
89 Casimir, Jen. & Appy., Sudbury	207	3,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
90 Cavan, Durham	2,595	19,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
91 Cayuga N., Haldimand	592	10,147	50	11	.....	.....	1,000
92 Cayuga S., Haldimand	700	3,897	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
93 Chaffey, Muskoka	919	3,243	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
94 Chamberlain, Nipissing	486	941	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
95 Chandos, Peterboro'	3	3,294	.....	1	.....	.....	400
96 Chapleau, Sudbury	11,666	7,840	247	123	105	3,000	2,000
97 Chapman, Parry Sound	1,664	3,638	52	22	71	.....	.....
98 Chapple, Rainy River	195	6,716	63	.....	4	.....	4,000

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	741	.....	.....	13	654	47,862	1,284	62	489	10,183	20	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	6,627	484	80	49	1,457	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	5,224	378	9	113	213	75	52
.....	1,113	.....	.....	.....	172	31,290	960	45	443	3,107	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	633	488	30,271	994	73	186	3,381	.....	54
4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	55,418	2,639	209	1,048	13,242	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	413	22,539	535	19	88	2,313	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667	28,841	1,147	.....	438	5,322	333	57
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	18,363	501	40	136	831	.....	58
800	7,754	.....	48	.....	723	55,104	900	327	258	9,242	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,642	152	.....	55	33	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	500	360	22,551	700	69	222	4,057	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	118	105	3,655	409	1	58	307	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	2,966	290	.....	51	523	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,548	14,614	1,981	485	286	5,169	677	64
.....	709	.....	.....	.....	381	37,280	1,265	138	328	9,897	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	4,156	307	.....	117	442	8	66
350	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	3,590	345	.....	69	112	.....	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,282	153	.....	27	6	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	10,130	434	76	137	1,506	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,202	10,477	484	39	139	3,155	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	30,300	1,157	20	420	6,805	.....	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	10,431	407	9	176	1,778	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	2,539	182	8	45	67	.....	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	151	21,199	988	261	275	3,136	.....	74
.....	4,266	.....	.....	750	776	29,884	871	118	293	4,275	25	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	27,596	950	68	412	3,326	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	528	186	.....	25	8	.....	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	8,410	291	.....	72	1,972	319	78
2,000	3,271	.....	40	.....	335	34,543	1,156	22	387	3,632	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	4,006	248	.....	73	432	8	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	2,281	205	23	60	183	.....	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,302	245	.....	59	373	.....	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	3,742	322	.....	40	157	.....	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	31	3,009	241	.....	70	326	48	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	6,415	138	62	63	2,628	.....	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	595	453	25,569	790	.....	905	3,069	.....	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	13,970	458	.....	106	1,340	1,620	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	4,949	134	.....	50	1,870	.....	88
1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	6,574	286	.....	61	1,579	.....	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	26,437	943	.....	160	5,588	.....	90
.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	98	13,098	478	10	200	2,189	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,603	173	.....	40	339	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	4,228	330	.....	104	992	.....	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677	122	3	36	383	.....	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	3,740	381	.....	73	175	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†2,991	27,972	1,423	6	302	290	.....	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	5,930	356	25	69	1,340	.....	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡2,740	13,718	635	23	403	5,123	.....	98

* Includes $1,500 Government grant for roads.
† Includes $2,797 water rates.
‡ Includes $2,726 Government grant for roads.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
50 Blenheim	55	38	10,237	13,332	1,139	.....	.....
51 Blezard	.....	.....	.....	943	.....	.....	.....
52 Bonfield	8	7	.....	2,094	.....	.....	.....
53 Bosanquet	43	270	3,552	8,091	983	.....	.....
54 Brant	220	75	6,302	8,209	.....	.....	4,091
55 Brantford	324	1,834	5,211	22,267	2,140	.....	.....
56 Brighton	67	435	2,928	6,262	.....	.....	.....
57 Brock	102	38	4,900	8,260	.....	.....	.....
58 Bromley	12	.....	4,320	5,652	4,431	.....	.....
59 Brooke	34	247	4,812	10,985	7,074	.....	.....
60 Brougham	.....	.....	212	902	.....	.....	.....
61 Bruce	51	15	4,976	6,920	14	1,073	.....
62 Brudenell and Lyndoch	156	16	393	2,073	.....	.....	.....
63 Brunel	6	55	.....	1,303	.....	.....	.....
64 Bucke	345	20	.....	2,803	.....	.....	.....
65 Burford	75	778	4,291	11,997	721	.....	.....
66 Burgess N.	.....	27	1,242	1,951	.....	.....	.....
67 Burleigh and Anstruther	50	.....	.....	1,441	.....	.....	.....
68 Burpee	.....	.....	.....	624	.....	.....	.....
69 Caistor	28	28	1,701	4,679	.....	.....	.....
70 Caldwell	.....	32	.....	2,995	315	.....	.....
71 Caledon	72	60	5,585	10,079	.....	.....	136
72 Caledonia	90	61	1,725	5,033	869	.....	.....
73 Calvin	.....	.....	.....	982	.....	.....	.....
74 Cambridge	63	70	2,331	7,554	355	.....	.....
75 Camden	6	404	2,249	6,704	4,458	.....	.....
76 Camden E.	68	287	10,763	11,269	13	.....	.....
77 Cameron	.....	5	.....	219	.....	.....	.....
78 Canborough	29	159	1,602	2,354	.....	.....	.....
79 Caradoc	37	46	8,564	11,221	4,302	.....	.....
80 Carden	.....	5	529	2,312	.....	107	.....
81 Cardiff	203	.....	200	1,006	.....	.....	.....
82 Cardwell	32	5	.....	793	.....	.....	.....
83 Carling	.....	.....	.....	1,165	.....	.....	.....
84 Carlow	100	28	313	1,236	.....	.....	.....
85 Carnarvon	.....	60	.....	1,337	.....	.....	.....
86 Carrick	66	14	5,930	10,721	.....	.....	.....
87 Cartwright	26	.....	2,585	4,328	.....	.....	.....
88 Casey	.....	.....	.....	1,547	.....	.....	.....
89 Casimir, Jennings and Appleby	6	90	.....	3,174	.....	.....	.....
90 Cavan	50	183	4,317	7,529	.....	.....	.....
91 Cayuga N.	123	18	3,939	4,617	83	.....	.....
92 Cayuga S.	2	5	1,300	2,070	.....	.....	.....
93 Chaffey	32	50	.....	2,010	.....	.....	.....
94 Chamberlain	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	.....	.....
95 Chandos	29	5	262	1,955	.....	.....	.....
96 Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	2,780	.....	.....	.....
97 Chapman	5	10	.....	1,205	.....	.....	.....
98 Chapple	166	59	.....	2,725	.....	79	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,050	577	.....	4,441	686	.....	208	43,801	4,061	146	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	3,458	119	.....	32	6,622	5	4,164	.....	51
370	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	179	3,539	1,685	899	.....	52
.....	1,631	.....	9,618	460	.....	215	29,418	1,872	574	.....	53
448	.....	.....	4,950	180	.....	260	29,369	902	934	.....	54
624	247	.....	.....	678	.....	78	50,541	4,877	1,467	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	9,109	345	.....	168	22,269	270	2,159	.....	56
.....	.....	562	5,600	306	.....	442	27,450	1,391	38	.....	57
61	1,038	.....	.....	910	12	162	18,106	257	1,990	.....	58
266	6,980	1,447	11,018	1,124	.....	214	54,928	176	16,406	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,388	254	.....	.....	60
264	.....	.....	600	126	.....	99	19,186	3,365	40	1,073	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	3,508	147	711	.....	62
200	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	32	2,530	436	1,833	.....	63
96	.....	.....	2,067	299	.....	71	14,299	315	8,811	.....	64
334	1,983	.....	.....	400	.....	493	32,700	4,580	1,757	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	61	4,156	.....	455	.....	66
.....	.....	200	200	35	.....	19	2,471	1,119	914	.....	67
.....	.....	191	.....	30	.....	10	1,041	241	1,275	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	1,316	42	.....	84	10,031	99	349	.....	69
68	.....	.....	2,488	75	.....	10	9,800	677	4,615	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	228	28,562	1,738	291	.....	71
92	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	42	10,325	106	4,790	.....	72
180	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	9	1,523	1,016	844	.....	73
48	445	660	3,000	263	.....	208	19,657	1,542	8,904	.....	74
1,016	3,524	359	2,420	943	.....	*2,041	29,706	178	9,876	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	228	27,596	.....	2,934	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	85	224	.....	77
.....	.....	.....	1,442	30	.....	3	8,273	137	9	.....	78
.....	1,854	.....	.....	323	.....	256	31,800	2,743	7,883	.....	79
180	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	78	4,006	.....	556	323	80
157	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	32	2,108	173	2,281	.....	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,511	1,791	900	.....	82
69	.....	.....	1,133	59	.....	25	2,970	772	300	.....	83
301	.....	.....	80	64	.....	3	2,810	199	1,212	.....	84
35	.....	.....	1,850	84	.....	11	6,268	147	3,144	.....	85
.....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	105	21,892	3,677	10	.....	86
.....	.....	239	2,564	191	.....	36	13,493	477	122	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	1,223	76	.....	27	4,927	22	2,326	.....	88
.....	.....	.....	1,200	41	.....	60	6,497	77	2,852	.....	89
207	444	.....	3,500	814	.....	564	24,299	2,138	396	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	1,000	28	.....	190	12,875	223	99	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,929	674	691	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	3,661	567	2,803	.....	93
.....	.....	.....	250	3	.....	.....	1,657	20	1,187	.....	94
38	.....	.....	400	43	.....	82	3,443	297	1,155	.....	95
197	.....	467	.....	1,774	.....	†19,252	26,491	1,481	1,856	.....	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3,040	2,890	856	.....	97
33	.....	.....	4,026	283	.....	50	13,605	113	5,561	398	98

* Includes $1,933 paid to other municipalities.
† Includes $13,780 for water-works construction and $3,954 for water-works maintenance.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
50 Blenheim	.....	1,170	9,196	14,573
51 Blezard	.....	.....	.....	4,169
52 Bonfield	.....	1,578	747	4,909
53 Bosanquet	.....	1,160	3,722	7,328
54 Brant	5,102	.....	.....	6,938
55 Brantford	68,742	.....	10,728	85,814
56 Brighton	.....	1,100	.....	3,529
57 Brock	.....	11,500	609	13,538
58 Bromley	.....	665	1,825	4,737
59 Brooke	.....	.....	2,835	19,417
60 Brougham	.....	.....	.....	254
61 Bruce	.....	1,525	1,786	7,789
62 Brudenell and Lyndoch	.....	650	.....	1,508
63 Brunel	.....	900	1,000	4,169
64 Bucke	.....	927	1,930	11,983
65 Burford	.....	790	3,599	10,726
66 Burgess N.	.....	600	.....	1,055
67 Burleigh and Anstruther	.....	2,100	350	4,483
68 Burpee	.....	104	.....	1,620
69 Caistor	.....	1,000	.....	1,448
70 Caldwell	.....	542	602	6,436
71 Caledon	442	2,000	150	4,621
72 Caledonia	.....	1,200	657	6,753
73 Calvin	.....	.....	677	2,537
74 Cambridge	.....	1,150	1,157	12,753
75 Camden	.....	2,500	10,810	23,364
76 Camden E.	.....	4,650	1,659	9,243
77 Cameron	.....	.....	.....	309
78 Canborough	.....	624	.....	770
79 Caradoc	.....	2,800	3,449	16,875
80 Carden	.....	.....	117	996
81 Cardiff	.....	.....	554	3,008
82 Cardwell	.....	.....	.....	2,691
83 Carling	.....	320	.....	1,392
84 Carlow	.....	60	956	2,427
85 Carnarvon	.....	205	186	3,682
86 Carrick	.....	2,800	149	6,636
87 Cartwright	.....	3,700	.....	4,299
88 Casey	.....	.....	.....	2,348
89 Casimir, Jenniugs and Appleby	.....	.....	1,000	3,929
90 Cavan	.....	5,700	1,433	9,667
91 Cayuga, N.	.....	22	78	422
92 Cayuga, S.	.....	1,200	.....	2,565
93 Chaffey	.....	.....	34	3,404
94 Chamberlain	.....	215	.....	1,422
95 Chandos	.....	.....	529	1,981
96 Chapleau	.....	2,240	*36,058	41,635
97 Chapman	.....	90	167	4,003
98 Chapple	.....	525	1,381	7,978

* Includes $33,000 on water-works.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	8,845	3,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,371	50
.....	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	1,897	51
.....	1,166	.....	747	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	2,172	52
.....	42	.....	.....	3,650	.....	.....	.....	1,266	4,958	53
.....	.....	.....	3,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3,649	54
.....	.....	.....	10,728	523	.....	.....	.....	3,488	14,739	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233	.....	.....	1,233	56
.....	163	.....	.....	.....	3,878	.....	.....	225	4,266	57
.....	.....	.....	1,825	14,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,680	58
.....	.....	.....	640	19,494	1,908	8,037	.....	.....	30,079	59
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	60
.....	31	.....	2,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	2,914	61
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	62
.....	1,226	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,226	63
.....	1,315	.....	1,930	.....	.....	3,372	.....	.....	6,617	64
.....	.....	.....	3,349	2,596	.....	.....	.....	887	6,832	65
.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	411	66
217	1,178	.....	350	.....	400	100	.....	.....	2,245	67
.....	670	.....	.....	.....	409	.....	.....	.....	1,079	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	2,692	.....	407	.....	.....	2,040	.....	385	5,524	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
1,971	2,571	.....	657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,199	72
.....	409	.....	677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086	73
4,772	3,178	.....	720	1,612	.....	.....	.....	20	10,302	74
400	1,506	.....	7,805	13,856	768	3,000	.....	2,160	29,495	75
1,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021	.....	65	2,426	76
.....	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
.....	23	.....	2,000	6,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,143	79
.....	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	165	.....	49	654	80
406	769	.....	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,732	81
.....	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	896	82
.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	83
.....	688	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	1,625	84
.....	1,394	.....	186	.....	.....	1,400	.....	124	3,104	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	86
.....	.....	2,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,984	87
.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,075	.....	1,453	3,328	88
.....	1,639	.....	1,000	.....	.....	800	.....	95	3,534	89
.....	15	.....	1,316	12,494	.....	.....	.....	327	14,152	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200	91
75	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	113	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
.....	1,092	.....	529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,621	95
.....	1,920	.....	3,058	.....	30,533	2,036	.....	2,846	40,393	96
.....	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	1,729	97
.....	2,440	.....	1,678	.....	.....	96	.....	394	4,608	98

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910. Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
99	Charlottenburg, Glengarry	.....	27,302	.....	1	.....	.....	4,121
100	Charlotteville, Norfolk	.....	14,346	70	54	399	930	.....
101	Chatham, Kent	.....	53,266	.....	.....	545	.....	.....
102	Chinguacousy, Peel	.....	29,537	.....	2	1,296	15,997	.....
103	Christie, Parry Sound	640	1,588	135	.....	44	.....	.....
104	Clarence, Russell	2,495	19,464	312	5	.....	.....	4,000
105	Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac..	446	2,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Clarke, Durham	8	20,718	.....	104	.....	.....	680
107	Clinton, Lincoln	498	20,144	10	.....	36	.....	.....
108	Cockburn Island, Manitoulin	772	1,445	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
109	Colborne, Huron	670	10,701	.....	.....	10	.....	1,100
110	Colchester, N. Essex	1,206	20,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,673
111	Colchester, S. Essex	2,192	24,849	125	62	95	.....	1,300
112	Coleman, Nipissing	3,250	66,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,500
113	Collingwood, Grey	1,070	20,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,235
114	Cornwall, Stormont	6,771	36,149	303	.....	102	.....	3,900
115	Cramahe, Northumberland	.....	16,064	.....	10	.....	.....	8,066
116	Crosby, N. Leeds	445	7,159	1	6	.....	.....	.....
117	Crosby, S. Leeds	1,175	9,417	92	22	209	.....	.....
118	Crowland, Welland	1,949	7,679	75	467	5	.....	.....
119	Culross, Bruce	2,325	14,615	51	10	29	.....	.....
120	Cumberland, Russell	346	34,355	156	.....	.....	.....	2,967
121	Dack, Nipissing	424	2,976	203	20	.....	.....	2,359
122	Dalhousie, Sherbrooke, N. Lanark.	302	6,747	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
123	Dalton, Victoria	117	2,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Darling, Lanark	132	1,757	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
125	Darlington, Durham	3,114	23,147	.....	5	28	.....	2,745
126	Dawn, Lambton	3,284	29,678	.....	25	196	.....	.....
127	Day and Bright Addl., Algoma	1,167	1,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Delaware, Middlesex	239	15,228	49	3	17	431	5,800
129	Denbigh, Ab. & Ash., Len. & Add'n.	228	1,872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Derby, Grey	1,074	11,284	.....	.....	9	.....	3,172
131	Dereham, Oxford	.....	43,214	.....	822	34	.....	18,985
132	Dilke, Rainy River	3	1,903	177	.....	.....	.....	1,600
133	Dorchester, N. Middlesex	4,695	27,702	.....	.....	441	.....	.....
134	Dorchester, S. Elgin	.....	19,330	.....	.....	19	.....	652
135	Douro, Peterborough	367	10,473	.....	.....	2	.....	5,345
136	Dover, Kent	.....	32,747	339	1	23	.....	4,094
137	Downie, Perth	.....	21,158	.....	53	.....	663	9,170
138	Draper, Muskoka	274	3,637	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Drummond, Lanark	2,541	12,344	102	.....	.....	362	1,000
140	Drury, D. & G., Sudbury	762	6,001	266	177	1	.....	1,211
141	Dumfries, N. Waterloo	188	15,478	22	1	33	.....	2,950
142	Dumfries, S. Brant	2,266	19,052	.....	290	7	.....	4,000
143	Dummer, Peterborough	821	8,676	.....	26	20	.....	200
144	Dungannon, Hastings	491	3,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Dunn, Haldimand	196	4,797	75	3	.....	.....	.....
146	Dunwich, Elgin	7,483	29,849	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
147	Dymond, Nipissing	.....	5,425	.....	.....	10	.....	3,000

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	31,857	1,349	57	391	4,981	.....	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	15,882	827	51	118	2,313	.....	100
.....	54,775	.....	49	472	*7,810	116,917	2,090	15	1,029	3,295	.....	101
.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	402	72,234	1,133	56	302	5,627	24,427	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	2,530	265	6	50	466	.....	103
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	538	27,014	942	170	146	2,735	.....	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	115	85	3,277	190	.....	78	39	.....	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	21,874	775	.....	431	4,902	.....	106
.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	572	24,060	925	221	195	5,533	.....	107
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	2,453	241	.....	44	438	15	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	12,690	555	295	155	2,155	.....	109
.....	12,671	2,520	.....	.....	1,924	41,194	702	40	639	3,540	3,795	110
.....	3,709	.....	.....	.....	330	32,662	1,175	1,440	945	2,336	.....	111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†10,745	115,357	2,549	498	414	33,109	25	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661	32,079	1,114	.....	363	4,898	.....	113
.....	60,277	.....	933	.....	195	108,630	994	1,222	762	8,801	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	24,298	727	24	267	5,302	.....	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	7,938	414	10	88	354	.....	116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	11,078	470	8	106	741	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	10,220	331	35	150	1,871	.....	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	471	145	17,646	707	.....	96	2,053	.....	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	38,339	1,153	280	339	10,931	187	120
3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	9,532	442	.....	165	1,690	150	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	7,156	382	38	145	721	.....	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	2,535	286	.....	32	178	.....	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1,976	205	.....	92	306	.....	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	29,153	891	906	286	4,160	.....	125
500	8,579	.....	32	.....	1,952	44,246	1,071	329	388	1,737	.....	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,623	155	.....	82	165	.....	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	22,078	519	40	238	2,557	.....	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	2,265	363	5	56	215	.....	129
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	16,110	645	71	232	3,991	.....	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,454	1,155	65,664	1,625	152	414	8,545	.....	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,752	5,435	373	.....	97	1, 15	30	132
.....	2,035	.....	.....	.....	‡3,014	37,887	1,078	141	510	4,156	.....	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	878	20,900	824	2	255	4,323	.....	134
1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	18,968	539	20	123	2,572	.....	135
4,200	16,460	1,276	69	300	528	60,037	1,756	562	585	2,728	1,434	136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,135	33,179	903	292	511	9,358	.....	137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	4,154	402	47	3	626	.....	138
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	16,666	495	.....	228	1,063	.....	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,198	9,616	892	133	250	3,360	.....	140
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	18,753	883	.....	403	5,271	250	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	284	25,935	1,115	26	461	3,017	.....	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	10,087	542	27	188	1,284	.....	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	28	4,190	651	.....	38	851	.....	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	5,088	239	.....	56	354	.....	145
.....	2,650	.....	.....	.....	279	40,270	1,265	12	442	6,605	.....	146
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990	10,425	528	20	165	3,152	.....	147

* Including $7,322 from other municipalities.
† Including $10,635 from Government for roads.
‡ Including $2,792 from other municipalities.
§ Including $1,487 Government grant for roads.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
99 Charlottenburg	37	209	3,530	11,615	76	.....	3,134
100 Charlotteville	6	160	3,141	a 6,763	293	.....	930
101 Chatham	124	668	10,707	13,647	17,785	.....	.....
102 Chinguacousy	168	50	11,342	9,971	.....	.....	16,392
103 Christie	.....	10	.....	825	.....	.....	.....
104 Clarence	166	214	4,973	10,169	607	.....	.....
105 Clarendon and Miller	.....	50	822	1,474	.....	.....	.....
106 Clarke	148	23	4,122	10,259	.....	.....	.....
107 Clinton	19	22	4,778	8,460	2,795	.....	.....
108 Cockburn Island	.....	.....	.....	571	.....	.....	.....
109 Colborne	16	103	2,283	4,878	.....	.....	.....
110 Colchester, N.	4	278	1,559	4,892	14,496	.....	.....
111 Colchester, S.	49	272	2,708	7,631	1,673	.....	.....
112 Coleman	1,530	700	.....	17,371	.....	.....	.....
113 Collingwood	134	23	3,000	10,336	.....	.....	113
114 Cornwall	627	382	3,621	11,131	17,699	.....	.....
115 Cramahe	36	152	2,707	7,235	.....	.....	.....
116 Crosby, N.	6	.....	1,466	3,603	.....	.....	.....
117 Crosby, S.	.....	.....	1,685	4,762	.....	.....	241
118 Crowland	18	15	1,469	3,445	57	.....	.....
119 Culross	63	15	4,689	7,293	20	.....	.....
120 Cumberland	33	204	2,558	12,978	1,857	.....	.....
121 Dack	260	.....	.....	4,181	.....	.....	.....
122 Dalhousie, Sherbrooke N.	6	35	1,350	3,640	.....	.....	.....
123 Dalton	.....	.....	257	1,186	.....	99	.....
124 Darling	8	14	259	1,040	.....	.....	.....
125 Darlington	43	132	6,146	10,882	.....	.....	.....
126 Dawn	164	406	3,226	9,625	9,424	.....	.....
127 Day and Bright Addl.	10	.....	.....	835	.....	.....	.....
128 Delaware	75	110	3,195	4,269	1,064	.....	.....
129 Denbigh, Ab. and Ash.	149	28	267	1,118	.....	.....	.....
130 Derby	124	50	1,845	3,856	.....	.....	24
131 Dereham	318	76	10,484	9,836	10,345	.....	.....
132 Dilke	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	.....	.....
133 Dorchester, N.	167	6	8,401	8,504	6,027	.....	.....
134 Dorchester, S.	17	86	3,537	5,375	2,356	.....	.....
135 Douro	109	20	2,791	6,301	.....	.....	.....
136 Dover	327	617	4,181	12,340	10,774	.....	20
137 Downie	275	200	3,497	5,746	779	.....	.....
138 Draper	72	93	.....	1,498	.....	.....	.....
139 Drummond	27	5	4,310	4,779	358	.....	56
140 Drury, Denison and Graham	563	37	.....	3,140	.....	.....	.....
141 Dumfries, N.	155	10	3,238	5,835	.....	.....	.....
142 Dumfries, S.	165	612	3,393	8,481	12	.....	.....
143 Dummer	16	54	2,206	4,254	.....	.....	.....
144 Dungannon	.....	10	260	1,837	.....	.....	.....
145 Dunn	3	39	1,659	2,350	.....	.....	.....
146 Dunwich	30	55	6,463	8,145	2,839	.....	.....
147 Dymond	66	73	.....	1,786	.....	.....	521

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
370	.....	832	3,706	679	.....	891	31,857	.....	8,677	.....	99
.....	.....	.....	956	63	.....	32	15,653	229	625	.....	100
673	10,995	905	22,756	3,165	.....	1,085	88,939	27,978	49,335	.....	101
807	.....	.....	242	280	.....	211	71,008	1,226	482	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1,679	851	.....	.....	103
309	96	.....	5,500	533	.....	345	26,899	115	15,381	.....	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,668	609	759	.....	105
209	.....	.....	680	99	.....	222	21,870	4	3,352	.....	106
117	94	94	.....	350	.....	191	23,794	266	729	.....	107
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	1,407	1,046	1,051	.....	108
.....	.....	.....	1,100	74	.....	23	11,637	1,053	312	.....	109
90	5,528	283	.....	2,589	.....	1,553	39,988	1,206	22,988	.....	110
185	5,425	235	1,795	1,682	.....	228	27,779	4,883	17,913	.....	111
.....	.....	.....	34,500	652	.....	1,564	92,912	22,445	3,163	.....	112
173	.....	132	10,235	335	.....	177	31,033	1,046	226	.....	113
122	4,192	.....	43,610	4,481	.....	776	98,420	10,210	7,136	.....	114
200	.....	.....	7,072	179	.....	397	24,298	.....	6,056	.....	115
132	.....	471	.....	183	.....	37	6,764	1,174	1,613	.....	116
180	.....	.....	134	73	.....	185	8,585	2,493	.....	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	1,100	45	.....	50	8,586	1,634	556	.....	118
111	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	15,066	2,580	2	.....	119
308	1,213	124	3,967	724	.....	112	36,968	1,371	14,689	.....	120
206	.....	.....	1,659	192	.....	188	9,133	399	3,499	.....	121
.....	.....	211	.....	36	.....	40	6,604	552	482	.....	122
.....	.....	.....	121	130	.....	34	2,323	212	391	198	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,926	50	.....	.....	124
181	.....	.....	2,745	300	.....	408	27,080	2,073	807	.....	125
465	7,003	134	.....	1,549	.....	800	36,321	7,925	26,347	.....	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247	1,376	751	.....	127
.....	.....	.....	5,978	57	.....	97	18,199	3,879	1,148	.....	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,208	57	1,117	.....	129
83	540	.....	3,172	330	.....	184	15,147	963	2	.....	130
.....	2,896	.....	16,494	1,494	.....	*2,985	65,664	.....	1,460	.....	131
.....	.....	.....	2,100	200	.....	21	5,081	354	1,034	.....	132
633	1,194	.....	.....	654	.....	883	32,354	5,533	837	.....	133
634	.....	.....	2,855	497	.....	139	20,900	.....	1,160	.....	134
60	274	.....	5,345	397	.....	257	18,808	160	236	.....	135
473	7,863	.....	7,017	3,435	.....	†5,925	60,037	.....	21,130	.....	136
.....	581	.....	10,588	384	.....	65	33,179	.....	151	.....	137
100	.....	.....	513	22	.....	64	3,440	714	2,848	.....	138
.....	553	.....	1,000	657	.....	2	13,533	3,133	.....	.....	139
.....	.....	.....	973	31	.....	237	9,616	.....	3,658	.....	140
.....	.....	.....	2,350	64	.....	198	18,657	96	1,092	.....	141
672	.....	.....	4,220	416	.....	1,069	23,659	2,276	12	.....	142
.....	.....	.....	200	3	.....	329	9,103	984	617	.....	143
357	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	16	4,068	122	2,899	.....	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4,730	358	43	.....	145
655	1,580	.....	.....	582	.....	1,205	29,878	10,392	1,804	.....	146
335	.....	.....	3,363	194	.....	198	10,401	24	3,666	.....	147

* Including $2,879 paid to other municipalities.
† Including $5,628 paid to other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
99 Charlottenburg	3,134	1,040	3,043	15,894
100 Charlotteville	8,765	1,215	.....	10,834
101 Chatham	.....	2,500	37,133	116,946
102 Chinguacousy	33,086	25,527	5,002	65,323
103 Christie	.....	560	.....	1,411
104 Clarence	.....	2,485	7,348	25,329
105 Clarendon and Miller	.....	.....	.....	1,368
106 Clarke	.....	6,350	1,491	11,197
107 Clinton	.....	1,300	2,915	5,210
108 Cockburn Island	.....	775	105	2,977
109 Colborne	.....	975	.....	2,340
110 Colchester, N.	.....	5,385	9,075	38,654
111 Colchester, S.	.....	3,275	3,676	29,747
112 Coleman	.....	5,963	105	31,676
113 Collingwood	113	1,500	373	3,258
114 Cornwall	.....	7,100	16,889	41,335
115 Cramahe	.....	4,700	1,200	11,956
116 Crosby, N.	.....	500	4,018	7,305
117 Crosby, S.	4,457	1,400	1,286	9,636
118 Crowland	.....	700	.....	2,890
119 Culross	.....	225	561	3,368
120 Cumberland	158	4,750	1,206	22,174
121 Dack	.....	73	2,794	6,765
122 Dalhousie, Sherbrooke N.	.....	800	.....	1,834
123 Dalton	.....	.....	1,902	2,703
124 Darling	200	50	.....	300
125 Darlington	.....	815	5,257	8,952
126 Dawn	.....	1,550	30,135	65,957
127 Day and Bright Addl.	.....	.....	.....	2,127
128 Delaware	.....	2,080	.....	7,107
129 Denbigh, Ab. and Ash.	.....	.....	.....	1,174
130 Derby	162	2,460	4,838	8,425
131 Dereham	.....	1,500	28,194	31,154
132 Dilke	.....	30	.....	1,418
133 Dorchester, N.	.....	.....	4,842	11,212
134 Dorchester, S.	.....	1,100	4,894	7,154
135 Douro	.....	655	3,250	4,301
136 Dover	671	2,000	15,781	39,582
137 Downie	230	3,050	1,250	4,681
138 Draper	.....	446	367	4,375
139 Drummond	56	800	.....	3,989
140 Drury, Denison and Graham	.....	1,647	.....	5,305
141 Dumfries, N.	.....	2,000	.....	3,188
142 Dumfries, S.	.....	1,985	6,526	10,799
143 Dummer	.....	1,500	.....	3,101
144 Dungannon	.....	400	2,957	6,378
145 Dunn	.....	975	.....	1,376
146 Dunwich	.....	250	3,970	16,416
147 Dymond	521	150	364	4,725

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.

County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,969	3,816	.....	1,632	.....	1,791	4,121	.....	2,568	17,897	99
.....	803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803	100
.....	1,899	.....	2,588	98,093	2,998	.....	.....	39,673	145,251	101
.....	300	.....	5,002	.....	25,000	.....	.....	11	30,313	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
1,932	9,790	.....	6,663	642	.....	3,350	.....	69	22,446	104
184	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446	105
1,097	.....	.....	1,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,588	106
.....	.....	.....	1,893	2,706	646	.....	.....	.....	5,245	107
.....	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	579	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	60	1,260	109
1,511	4,132	.....	1,190	47,621	3,233	8,305	.....	978	66,970	110
227	7,448	.....	816	30,466	777	5,540	.....	4,626	49,900	111
.....	14,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,946	21,082	112
.....	113	.....	373	.....	597	.....	.....	150	1,233	113
.....	115	.....	.....	136,453	.....	29,740	.....	350	166,658	114
.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	3,671	.....	.....	4,871	115
.....	1,030	.....	3,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	5,109	116
.....	.....	.....	1,286	.....	.....	3,048	.....	240	4,574	117
.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	2,150	118
.....	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	367	119
4,963	5,149	.....	1,206	9,650	1,369	.....	.....	820	23,157	120
.....	1,397	.....	2,794	.....	.....	700	.....	16	4,907	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	684	.....	.....	.....	684	122
.....	90	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	2,465	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	124
.....	.....	.....	5,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	5,169	125
.....	8,500	.....	2,311	33,080	.....	.....	.....	6,615	50,506	126
.....	935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	935	127
3,456	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,550	.....	.....	8,433	128
.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	129
.....	.....	.....	124	4,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,787	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,081	.....	18,985	.....	669	26,735	131
.....	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	883	132
364	.....	.....	2,867	3,557	.....	.....	.....	1,506	8,294	133
4,715	.....	.....	1,366	.....	.....	652	.....	195	6,928	134
768	.....	.....	3,076	2,400	.....	.....	.....	256	6,500	135
5,495	2,785	.....	4,961	69,951	1,276	4,624	.....	7,879	96,971	136
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,355	.....	1,070	.....	68	4,493	137
.....	1,006	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	1,425	138
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,896	.....	1,021	.....	.....	12,417	139
.....	2,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	27	2,315	140
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	110	1,310	141
.....	.....	.....	6,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,426	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
.....	673	.....	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	3,412	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
8,616	.....	.....	3,918	7,794	.....	.....	.....	1,860	22,188	146
.....	1,505	.....	192	.....	.....	753	.....	13	2,463	147

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910						
		Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
148	Dysart, Guilford, &c., Haliburton	209	19,441	40	103	20	.....	1,000
149	Easthope, N. Perth	10,387	17,688	110	.....	294	.....	13,152
150	Easthope, S. Perth	4,055	11,293	144	1	204	.....	.....
151	Eastnor, Bruce	1,239	8,723	.....	50	.....	.....	3,600
152	Edwardsburg, Grenville	.....	25,252	.....	22	644	132	2,983
153	Egremont, Grey	1,103	17,252	.....	1	12	.....	6,000
154	Ekfrid, Middlesex	3,210	23,275	66	24	.....	.....	12,300
155	Elderslie, Bruce	3,266	15,996	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
156	Eldon, Victoria	858	18,645	15	.....	.....	.....	8,583
157	Elizabethtown, Leeds	.....	23,232	69	61	8	.....	5,351
158	Ellice, Perth	5,382	28,722	220	2	94	.....	4,000
159	Elma, Perth	22,351	36,666	185	85	715	.....	.....
160	Elmsley, N. Lanark	648	5,868	.....	.....	2	.....	300
161	Elmsley, S. Leeds	11	4,973	54	.....	.....	.....	1,445
162	Elzevir & Grimsthorpe, Hastings	.....	6,734	42	.....	.....	.....	1,153
163	Emily, Victoria	261	13,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200
164	Emo, Rainy River	2,192	6,949	138	13	.....	.....	2,000
165	Enniskillen, Lambton	2,906	44,497	.....	3	718	.....	.....
166	Ennismore, Peterborough	329	4,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
167	Eramosa, Wellington	6,663	16,071	.....	5	15	103	.....
168	Erin, Wellington	44	18,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011
169	Ernestown, Lennox & Addington	1,165	24,599	.....	70	1,111	300	3,000
170	Escott Front, Leeds	118	6,816	40	2	.....	36	1,400
171	Esquesing, Halton	468	22,260	144	.....	1,498	374	2,660
172	Essa, Simcoe	9,872	23,156	.....	5	.....	.....	2,350
173	Etobicoke, York	16	41,721	190	17	900	11,650	5,069
174	Euphemia, Lambton	1,821	18,096	.....	20	52	.....	4,000
175	Euphrasia, Grey	2,847	16,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
176	Evanturel, Nipissing	211	2,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,411
177	Faraday, Hastings	467	4,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	Fenelon, Victoria	220	16,155	.....	.....	59	.....	1,000
179	Ferris, Nipissing	9	2,613	107	2	11	619	41
180	Finch, Stormont	.....	26,493	113	4	.....	.....	11,200
181	Fitzroy, Carleton	2,120	19,885	36	2	26	.....	.....
182	Flamboro E., Wentworth	8,171	17,188	61	74	.....	.....	371
183	Flamboro W., Wentworth	1,582	16,454	87	73	581	334	1,200
184	Flos, Simcoe	4,317	25,561	390	13	28	.....	4,000
185	Foley, Parry Sound	453	2,058	82	.....	.....	.....	200
186	Fredericksburg N., Lennox & Addn.	2,464	9,954	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
187	Fredericksburg S., Lennox & Addn.	498	10,272	.....	.....	.....	1,381	.....
188	Fullarton, Perth	1,194	19,810	.....	26	.....	.....	4,108
189	Gainsborough, Lincoln	17	10,838	.....	15	25	.....	5,400
190	Galway and Cavendish, Peterboro'	459	1,594	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
191	Garafraxa E., Dufferin	1,895	10,145	.....	10	24	.....	2,500
192	Garafraxa W., Wellington	.....	17,019	.....	12	1	.....	3,600
193	Georgina, York	244	8,111	45	2	.....	.....	900
194	Glamorgan, Haliburton	.....	2,090	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	Glanford, Wentworth	895	8,020	.....	37	241	2,700	907
196	Glenelg, Grey	2,263	11,874	45	.....	38	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910,					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,872	22,685	672	2	325	3,430	.....	148
.....	1,255	.....	.....	761	233	43,880	746	4	289	3,178	11,381	149
.....	1,248	.....	.....	.....	1,017	17,962	501	.....	243	4,496	.....	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	14,912	479	20	272	2,256	.....	151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	29,858	847	5	333	3,491	.....	152
2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	677	27,045	762	19	267	3,644	.....	153
.....	1,007	.....	.....	363	531	40,776	804	113	234	5,472	.....	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591	19,938	692	2	221	2,962	.....	155
1,500	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,318	32,919	896	140	260	3,092	.....	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	28,870	1,121	17	375	4,606	148	157
2,700	5,963	.....	.....	.....	848	47,931	950	238	394	3,347	.....	158
.....	12,507	.....	.....	1,552	*2,516	76,577	1,117	270	410	6,063	.....	159
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	96	6,952	300	.....	161	428	.....	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	6,520	235	.....	108	203	.....	161
.....	.....	.....	.....	300	691	8,920	461	.....	135	1,134	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	173	18,376	819	40	226	2,311	.....	163
4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168	16,460	556	.....	210	4,107	.....	164
.....	4,568	.....	.....	.....	†2,168	54,860	1,885	1,604	597	8,559	.....	165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,623	7,199	200	105	101	1,067	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	.....	75	199	23,131	783	10	258	3,500	.....	167
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	20,494	799	.....	145	2,890	.....	168
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	30,480	751	72	327	4,017	.....	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	8,728	451	8	197	2,193	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	.....	216	57	27,677	1,230	.....	357	2,984	.....	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	35,723	1,112	34	455	8,836	.....	172
700	10,500	17,014	1,579	1,000	2,107	92,463	2,216	283	1,003	21,746	98	173
3,000	.....	.....	4	.....	468	27,461	822	366	218	3,412	.....	174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	24,333	814	11	229	2,898	.....	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294	5,293	669	26	28	2,780	.....	176
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	270	5,105	342	.....	151	597	47	177
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	17,620	493	9	145	1,887	.....	178
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	3,538	718	279	88	331	.....	179
.....	4,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,507	1,051	1,909	737	2,790	.....	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	22,507	703	153	157	3,178	.....	181
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	26,173	1,070	43	203	4,215	.....	182
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	20,928	1,194	303	385	2,488	.....	183
.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,035	35,377	1,000	.....	774	3,498	.....	184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,801	276	.....	56	259	.....	185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	12,680	405	6	55	1,010	.....	186
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	12,226	283	17	54	504	.....	187
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,088	26,226	728	6	291	5,438	.....	188
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	16,580	699	144	268	4,298	.....	189
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	2,182	152	.....	73	51	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	205	402	15,181	584	.....	133	3,441	.....	191
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	20,990	758	31	257	4,174	.....	192
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	9,352	480	30	117	1,733	.....	193
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2,169	508	56	105	23	.....	194
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	13,074	523	133	183	1,037	.....	195
.....	.....	.....	.....	123	189	14,532	745	3	338	3,368	.....	196

* Including $750 Government grant for Bennet Drain and $1,222 from other municipalities.
† Including $1,000 Government grant in aid of drainage and $555 from other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*

	Township Municipalities.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
148	Dysart, Guilford, &c.	119	27	2,838	1,960	.....	.....	.....
149	Easthope, N.	72	40	4,658	5,191	4,916	.....	250
150	Easthope, S.	41	509	3,006	3,641	2,801	.....	.....
151	Eastnor	80	104	820	3,978	89	.....	.....
152	Edwardsburg	23	135	4,279	11,984	670	.....	.....
153	Egremont	1	36	3,150	10,010	65	.....	.....
154	Ekfrid	4	92	14,373	6,044	1,233	.....	.....
155	Elderslie	70	.....	4,494	7,550	.....	.....	.....
156	Eldon	82	255	7,518	6,362	5,659	.....	590
157	Elizabethtown	10	194	4,796	11,662	.....	.....	.....
158	Ellice	55	129	5,091	9,217	5,369	.....	.....
159	Elma	99	79	6,550	8,461	15,790	259	.....
160	Elmsley, N.	10	5	2,181	2,088	.....	.....	.....
161	Elmsley, S.	.....	.....	1,185	2,621	.....	.....	.....
162	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	1,052	25	1,168	2,952	.....	.....	.....
163	Emily	117	32	3,802	6,067	.....	.....	.....
164	Emo	63	15	.....	5,548	.....	.....	.....
165	Enniskillen	86	291	4,713	13,436	6,863	.....	.....
166	Ennismore	4	60	1,735	1,995	194	.....	.....
167	Eramosa	133	75	9,833	5,985	.....	.....	12
168	Erin	83	10	5,994	8,818	.....	.....	.....
169	Ernestown	60	334	12,797	8,210	.....	.....	351
170	Escott Front	14	65	952	3,301	.....	.....	.....
171	Esquesing	144	542	4,695	10,152	.....	.....	236
172	Essa	122	364	12,098	8,810	.....	.....	.....
173	Etobicoke	277	178	4,914	26,355	13,467	333	1,632
174	Euphemia	10	122	2,448	8,391	4,604	.....	.....
175	Euphrasia	175	213	2,700	10,506	65	.....	.....
176	Evanturel	.....	5	.....	455	.....	.....	.....
177	Faraday	78	10	253	2,048	.....	.....	.....
178	Fenelon	32	5	2,971	9,308	.....	.....	.....
179	Ferris	37	10	.....	1,462	.....	.....	.....
180	Finch	38	137	2,573	7,522	4,935	.....	731
181	Fitzroy	37	166	3,838	6,912	.....	.....	.....
182	Flamboro E.	218	434	12,741	6,960	.....	.....	.....
183	Flamboro W.	336	737	5,890	6,592	8	.....	131
184	Flos	27	337	6,826	12,756	132	.....	.....
185	Foley	.....	160	.....	827	.....	.....	.....
186	Fredericksburg N.	32	178	6,109	3,572	.....	.....	.....
187	Fredericksburg S.	.....	32	5,750	3,302	.....	.....	.....
188	Fullarton	46	115	4,527	4,688	3,379	.....	.....
189	Gainsborough	253	23	1,000	6,024	.....	.....	.....
190	Galway and Cavendish	.....	.....	316	1,002	.....	.....	.....
191	Garafraxa E.	22	5	2,204	5,596	98	.....	.....
192	Garafraxa W.	94	1	4,895	5,861	161	.....	.....
193	Georgina	37	27	1,877	3,764	.....	.....	.....
194	Glamorgan	35	.....	100	896	.....	.....	.....
195	Glanford	44	138	4,475	3,566	.....	.....	2,700
196	Glenelg	41	5	1,650	5,769	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 30, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
69	.....	.....	5,200	58	.....	118	14,818	7,867	1,763	.....	148
.....	1,963	.....	1,352	1,069	.....	270	35,379	8,501	21	.....	149
.....	1,841	.....	.....	601	.....	6	14,686	3,276	1,170	.....	150
70	994	266	3,600	751	.....	453	14,232	680	1,999	.....	151
.....	.....	.....	7,481	442	.....	168	29,858	.....	8,843	.....	152
700	359	97	6,000	832	.....	39	25,981	1,064	.....	.....	153
146	3,766	.....	6,400	486	.....	183	39,350	1,426	10,665	.....	154
466	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	54	16,712	3,226	.....	.....	155
386	.....	.....	7,000	395	.....	261	32,896	23	2,397	.....	156
.....	.....	.....	5,830	62	.....	49	28,870	.....	6,890	.....	157
689	5,267	.....	4,000	2,291	151	19	37,207	10,724	866	.....	158
771	8,449	600	.....	3,686	94	501	53,199	23,378	527	1,445	159
.....	.....	.....	500	61	.....	70	5,804	1,148	164	487	160
.....	.....	.....	2,110	56	.....	2	6,520	.....	323	.....	161
276	.....	.....	1,655	62	.....	.....	8,920	.....	1,912	.....	162
.....	.....	237	4,200	119	.....	17	17,987	389	4	.....	163
265	.....	.....	900	122	30	297	12,113	4,347	3,537	.....	164
437	7,567	.....	.....	1,449	.....	342	47,829	7,031	40,418	.....	165
.....	.....	.....	1,200	45	.....	1	6,707	492	1,083	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	29	20,711	2,420	2,479	.....	167
.....	.....	.....	1,566	16	.....	57	20,378	116	4,264	.....	168
.....	.....	.....	3,000	67	.....	189	30,175	305	1,132	.....	169
.....	.....	.....	1,400	32	.....	75	8,689	39	122	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	1,817	21	.....	105	22,283	5,394	531	.....	171
190	.....	.....	2,350	39	.....	55	34,465	1,258	936	.....	172
1,162	.....	1,143	14,145	3,096	.....	265	92,313	150	7,998	1,119	173
.....	2,563	1,465	.....	991	.....	1,496	26,908	553	8,035	.....	174
170	.....	.....	4,000	83	.....	163	22,027	2,306	1,094	.....	175
.....	.....	.....	1,300	30	.....	.....	5,293	.....	1,255	.....	176
18	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	3,642	1,463	1,941	.....	177
260	.....	.....	1,000	62	.....	40	16,212	1,408	1,501	.....	178
225	.....	.....	169	144	.....	45	3,508	30	4,590	.....	179
98	4,463	1,439	11,480	1,868	.....	518	42,289	218	2,863	.....	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	15,207	7,300	2,619	.....	181
.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	140	26,173	.....	3,215	.....	182
.....	423	.....	1,200	97	.....	71	19,855	1,073	.....	.....	183
371	557	1,785	4,000	887	.....	68	33,018	2,359	2,288	.....	184
.....	.....	.....	200	4	.....	39	1,821	980	364	.....	185
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	11,373	1,307	767	.....	186
159	.....	.....	1,381	137	.....	20	11,639	587	.....	.....	187
.....	.....	.....	3,949	64	.....	21	23,252	2,974	111	.....	188
200	.....	.....	2,500	80	.....	93	15,582	998	4,236	.....	189
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,630	552	241	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	2,500	44	.....	121	14,748	433	1,685	.....	191
.....	73	.....	3,891	116	.....	86	20,398	592	1,870	.....	192
.....	.....	.....	900	17	.....	59	9,041	311	74	.....	193
34	.....	.....	47	37	.....	46	1,887	282	1,403	.....	194
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	175	13,074	.....	2,098	.....	195
53	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	16	12,056	2,476	.....	.....	196

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 30, 1910.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
148 Dysart, Guilford, &c.	.....	2,500	422	12,552
149 Easthope, N.	250	11,881	1,401	22,054
150 Easthope, S.	.....	110	.....	4,556
151 Eastnor	100	2,389	215	5,383
152 Edwardsburg	11,897	.....	.....	20,740
153 Egremont	.....	785	9,624	11,473
154 Ekfrid	.....	800	2,077	14,968
155 Elderslie	.....	1,500	3,710	8,436
156 Eldon	590	1,100	6,819	10,929
157 Elizabethtown	.....	2,325	25	9,240
158 Ellice	.....	600	44,437	56,627
159 Elma	.....	.....	89,656	115,006
160 Elmsley, N.	.....	500	.....	2,299
161 Elmsley, S.	.....	660	.....	983
162 Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	.....	825	342	3,079
163 Emily	.....	450	.....	843
164 Emo	.....	1,533	4,874	14,291
165 Enniskillen	.....	3,700	25,750	76,899
166 Ennismore	.....	1,200	.....	2,775
167 Eramosa	12	.....	53	4,964
168 Erin	.....	.....	27	4,407
169 Ernestown	23,110	2,650	521	27,718
170 Escott Front	.....	625	.....	786
171 Esquesing	39,224	250	326	45,725
172 Essa	.....	.....	204	2,398
173 Etobicoke	14,836	4,500	4,288	32,891
174 Euphemia	.....	800	3,738	13,126
175 Euphrasia	.....	1,000	1,744	6,144
176 Evanturel	.....	500	.....	1,755
177 Faraday	.....	47	404	3,855
178 Fenelon	.....	.....	852	3,761
179 Ferris	.....	495	1,502	6,617
180 Finch	731	2,755	5,248	11,815
181 Fitzroy	.....	1,500	.....	11,419
182 Flamboro E.	.....	1,900	.....	5,115
183 Flamboro W.	15,450	4,500	250	21,273
184 Flos	.....	815	4,911	10,373
185 Foley	.....	75	186	1,605
186 Fredericksburg N.	3,500	400	82	6,056
187 Fredericksburg S.	.....	800	1,841	3,228
188 Fullarton	.....	800	.....	3,885
189 Gainsborough	.....	400	400	6,034
190 Galway and Cavendish	.....	.....	.....	793
191 Garafraxa E.	.....	.....	.....	2,118
192 Garafraxa W.	.....	1,000	628	4,090
193 Georgina	.....	115	.....	500
194 Glamorgan	.....	249	348	2,282
195 Glanford	7,300	3,885	.....	13,283
196 Glenelg	.....	1,900	1,304	5,680

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 30, 1910.

County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	4,486	.....	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	4,867	148
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,776	.....	11,800	.....	.....	31,576	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,914	.....	.....	.....	1,130	14,044	150
.....	.....	.....	210	9,842	1,871	.....	.....	388	12,311	151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,688	.....	255	7,943	152
.....	.....	.....	9,609	3,093	555	.....	.....	.....	13,257	153
.....	42	.....	1,309	3,227	.....	7,500	.....	2,314	14,392	154
.....	.....	.....	3,711	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3,731	155
.....	61	.....	3,305	2,000	.....	1,583	.....	1,712	8,661	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,495	.....	.....	2,495	157
.....	.....	.....	5,578	47,233	.....	.....	.....	2,848	55,659	158
.....	43	7,100	1,823	80,201	.....	.....	.....	9,502	98,669	159
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	235	161
.....	10	.....	342	.....	.....	1,153	.....	.....	1,505	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
.....	3,814	.....	4,874	.....	.....	2,000	.....	225	10,913	164
.....	2,492	.....	1,934	31,717	.....	.....	.....	4,466	40,609	165
674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	674	166
.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	3,675	167
.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011	.....	.....	2,088	168
.....	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	681	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
4,200	558	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	5,758	171
.....	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	912	1,116	172
.....	.....	.....	29,428	10,500	26,204	5,069	.....	600	71,801	173
1,991	202	.....	3,000	13,691	1,679	4,060	.....	2,450	27,073	174
.....	424	.....	1,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	2,201	175
.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	47	597	176
271	1,400	.....	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	2,100	177
.....	1,165	.....	852	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	2,837	178
.....	1,873	.....	1,502	.....	.....	641	.....	211	4,227	179
.....	119	.....	628	27,077	7,181	1,556	.....	3,575	40,136	180
2,913	1,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,128	181
.....	2,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	.....	2,911	182
.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	938	.....	.....	992	183
.....	1,799	6,544	4,911	5,740	1,963	.....	.....	1,655	22,612	184
.....	638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	638	185
.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	186
.....	185	.....	1,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,026	187
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	159	188
1,472	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	2,900	.....	110	4,882	189
313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
.....	.....	.....	628	735	.....	800	.....	546	2,709	192
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	193
301	842	.....	303	.....	.....	204	.....	109	1,759	194
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,407	.....	.....	1,407	195
.....	.....	.....	1,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	1,872	196

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.						
	Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
197 Gloucester, Carleton	72	32,527	246	143	.....	.....	13,000
198 Goderich, Huron	200	13,099	.....	2	.....	.....	1,800
199 Gordon, Manitoulin	404	2,477	3	.....	.....	50	800
200 Gosfield N., Essex	.....	23,244	.....	10	53	.....	4,198
201 Gosfield S., Essex	215	19,366	.....	.....	52	.....	5,500
202 Goulbouru, Carleton	2,018	14,134	.....	.....	278	.....	5,804
203 **Gower, N., Carleton**	481	12,247	54	13	20	1,082	1,000
204 Gower S., Grenville	.....	4,723	10	6	.....	.....	.....
205 Grantham, Lincoln	183	14,456	54	70	209	900	1,000
206 Grattan, Renfrew	270	4,445	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
207 Greenock, Bruce	991	17,580	190	6	18	146	1,050
208 Grey, Huron	23,032	28,898	.....	8	811	.....	.....
209 Griffith & Matawatchan, Renfrew	140	1,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
210 Grimsby N., Lincoln	1,889	13,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,711
211 Grimsby S., Lincoln	441	9,224	.....	49	10	.....	900
212 Guelph, Wellington	.....	17,298	49	1	642	300	12,157
213 Gwillimbury E., York	1,342	21,658	.....	199	521	201	.....
214 Gwillimbury N., York	207	8,287	90	.....	8	.....	300
215 Gwillimbury W., Simcoe	268	14,379	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
216 Hagar, Sudbury	84	1,172	68	.....	20	184	50
217 Hagarty, Jones, &c., Renfrew	1,604	6,608	85	15	100	.....	.....
218 **Hagerman, Parry Sound**	149	1,851	63	14	.....	.....	.....
219 Haldimand, Northumberland	745	19,433	.....	108	24	.....	8,500
220 Hallam, Sudbury	131	1,284	.....	.....	4	.....	250
221 Hallowell, Prince Edward	1,618	16,223	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
222 Hamilton, Northumberland	930	19,302	.....	18	26	.....	5,000
223 Hanmer, Sudbury	2	2,152	47	12	.....	.....	1,150
224 Harley, Nipissing	.....	2,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700
225 Harvey, Peterborough	364	4,330	54	1	7	.....	1,176
226 Harwich, Kent	10,259	45,731	88	93	134	.....	4,956
227 Hawkesbury E., Prescott	323	18,460	314	.....	.....	.....	2,945
228 Hawkesbury W., Prescott	.....	10,092	.....	54	.....	.....	1,584
229 Hay, Huron	300	20,898	126	4	4	.....	2,100
230 Head, Clara and Maria, Renfrew	256	998	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
231 Hibbert, Perth	4,666	19,174	96	13	127	.....	6,221
232 Hilliard, Nipissing	.....	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
233 Hillier, Prince Edward	134	10,107	.....	6	11	.....	3,455
234 Hilton, Algoma	171	2,884	75	30	25	.....	1,100
235 Himsworth N., Parry Sound	173	4,526	122	10	.....	.....	6,500
236 Himsworth S., Parry Sound	131	5,188	96	12	.....	.....	500
237 Hinchinbrooke, Frontenac	898	5,726	84	1	.....	.....	.....
238 Holland, Grey	1,670	10,600	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
239 Hope, Durham	3,899	17,593	.....	15	1,593	.....	1,200
240 Horton, Renfrew	104	5,400	.....	7	24	170	.....
241 Houghton, Norfolk	278	10,396	.....	67	10	.....	1,900
242 Howard, Kent	2,562	29,917	44	5	29	.....	.....
243 Howe Island, Frontenac	533	2,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
244 Howick, Huron	1,453	25,264	25	170	457	2,695	5,000
245 Howland, Bid. & Sheg., Manitoulin	306	3,315	47	5	.....	.....	100

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803	46,791	2,164	.....	478	5,236	350	197
.....	.....	1,550	.....	.....	143	16,794	620	9	288	2,155	1,550	198
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094	4,828	252	5	122	1,360	.....	199
.....	7,582	630	.....	.....	1,943	37,660	1,596	5	463	4,134	459	200
.....	4,164	.....	15	.....	790	30,102	852	60	516	5,586	.....	201
.....	1,881	.....	.....	.....	267	24,382	1,125	.....	250	1,740	.....	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	42	680	15,619	800	29	224	1,446	.....	203
.....	.....	.....	.....	330	373	5,442	282	340	64	721	.....	204
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	16,966	709	104	216	1,600	.....	205
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	4,901	382	39	93	236	.....	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	426	209	20,616	778	148	141	3,765	.....	207
.....	4,759	.....	.....	.....	818	58,326	1,102	799	314	3,062	728	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1,279	228	.....	26	49	.....	209
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	18,583	854	407	160	3,771	.....	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10,653	451	.....	162	1,736	125	211
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689	31,136	862	11	337	5,379	.....	212
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	24,110	1,119	500	288	3,038	32	213
3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	12,139	513	.....	102	1,106	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	350	208	15,221	752	.....	300	1,398	.....	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,587	223	.....	101	362	.....	216
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	8,647	553	.....	240	555	.....	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	2,238	272	.....	79	151	222	218
2,000	.....	.....	38	.....	125	30,973	1,109	36	377	4,020	.....	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,685	259	14	98	369	.....	220
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	18,224	408	8	181	1,211	.....	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	172	25,458	1,185	116	419	5,833	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	3,397	640	100	94	342	.....	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,901	8,074	389	.....	113	2,082	.....	224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447	6,379	455	.....	59	743	.....	225
.....	16,252	.....	75	775	1,305	79,668	2,177	125	740	14,384	789	226
.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,975	24,517	612	.....	108	6,295	.....	227
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976	12,706	453	17	129	3,343	627	228
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	23,743	750	139	559	5,100	.....	229
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1,459	297	3	16	.....	.....	230
.....	6,525	.....	121	790	369	38,102	872	.....	354	2,223	.....	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1,574	209	.....	77	5	250	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	240	218	14,171	571	12	107	1,231	.....	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	4,724	460	.....	123	1,044	.....	234
7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	18,948	441	.....	90	707	.....	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	6,307	471	28	215	678	.....	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	423	168	7,300	362	.....	62	811	.....	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677	12,965	886	.....	222	1,538	163	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	559	24,859	936	26	258	4,042	.....	239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	6,004	282	10	115	313	.....	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	326	12,991	614	1,241	204	1,863	.....	241
.....	8,424	.....	254	224	1,697	43,156	1,432	35	798	5,583	.....	242
.....	.....	.....	.....	303	17	2,916	121	7	33	451	.....	243
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,252	36,316	1,032	.....	946	7,898	.....	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	3,883	282	59	105	223	10	245

* Including $2,829 Government Road Grant.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
197 Gloucester	316	103	7,499	14,797	90	.....	4,403
198 Goderich	10	82	3,313	5,453	.....	.....	.....
199 Gordon	5	37	.....	1,175	.....	.....	.....
200 Gosfield N.	37	118	2,054	5,625	4,103	.....	.....
201 Gosfield, S.	45	1	2,698	6,240	5,150	.....	.....
202 Goulbourn	44	119	3,108	6,678	4,006	.....	.....
203 Gower N.	109	28	2,233	5,608	145	.....	999
204 Gower S.	14	.....	1,990	1,327	5	.....	.....
205 Grantham	25	10	4,165	4,969	.....	1,886	900
206 Grattan	161	50	.....	2,598	.....	.....	.....
207 Greenock	664	29	4,242	6,496	.....	.....	.....
208 Grey	51	111	4,286	7,636	8,544	.....	.....
209 Griffith and Matawatchan	.....	37	72	636	.....	.....	.....
210 Grimsby N.	46	183	3,765	3,858	920	.....	2,500
211 Grimsby S.	34	11	1,484	4,600	.....	.....	.....
212 Guelph	133	109	4,550	6,235	195	.....	308
213 Gwillimbury E.	92	59	4,037	12,190	.....	.....	.....
214 Gwillimbury N.	20	68	2,288	6,641	170	.....	.....
215 Gwillimbury W.	6	258	5,046	7,331	25	.....	.....
216 Hagar	.....	.....	.....	391	.....	.....	.....
217 Hagarty, Jones, &c.	97	.....	728	4,074	.....	100	.....
218 Hagerman	10	5	.....	1,241	.....	.....	.....
219 Haldimand	99	113	4,047	11,347	.....	.....	.....
220 Hallam	.....	31	.....	452	.....	.....	.....
221 Hallowell	331	52	5,567	6,965	.....	.....	.....
222 Hamilton	85	43	432	9,217	.....	.....	.....
223 Hanmer	5	.....	.....	702	936	.....	.....
224 Harley	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....	.....
225 Harvey	7	.....	1,492	2,654	.....	.....	.....
226 Harwich	141	462	6,825	12,962	13,048	.....	.....
227 Hawkesbury E.	143	128	3,817	10,108	.....	.....	.....
228 Hawkesbury W.	9	85	1,782	3,850	111	.....	.....
229 Hay	96	36	4,214	9,017	56	.....	.....
230 Head, Clara and Maria	.....	10	.....	914	.....	.....	.....
231 Hibbert	58	.....	4,535	5,034	2,186	.....	.....
232 Hilliard	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....
233 Hillier	85	42	3,786	5,151	.....	.....	.....
234 Hilton	.....	15	.....	1,282	.....	67	.....
235 Himsworth N.	81	58	.....	7,980	.....	.....	.....
236 Himsworth S.	65	16	.....	3,355	.....	.....	.....
237 Hinchinbrooke	10	29	911	2,672	.....	.....	.....
238 Holland	88	265	2,040	7,066	.....	.....	.....
239 Hope	101	10	4,858	8,873	.....	.....	.....
240 Horton	.....	106	1,086	3,339	.....	.....	.....
241 Houghton	62	116	485	5,462	73	.....	.....
242 Howard	20	404	3,971	9,203	5,635	.....	.....
243 Howe Island	.....	.....	1,287	960	.....	.....	.....
244 Howick	140	105	5,073	9,691	622	2,679	.....
245 Howland, Bldwell & Sheguindah	20	5	.....	2,655	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
333	1,162	491	8,000	963	.....	269	46,654	137	39,898	.....	197
.....	.....	281	1,800	116	.....	61	15,738	1,056	270	.....	198
105	.....	.....	900	120	.....	41	4,122	706	893	.....	199
539	6,467	536	7,434	1,996	305	1,789	37,660	.....	16,621	.....	200
359	3,657	.....	3,700	1,071	.....	166	30,101	1	13,457	.....	201
.....	.....	.....	5,804	158	.....	217	23,249	1,133	5,253	.....	202
.....	924	.....	1,000	344	.....	59	13,939	1,680	326	.....	203
.....	118	.....	19	44	.....	65	4,989	453	952	.....	204
.....	.....	.....	1,000	930	.....	150	16,664	302	559	6,356	205
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,560	1,341	488	.....	206
.....	.....	567	1,050	561	.....	630	19,071	1,545	629	.....	207
.....	4,384	1,440	.....	4,194	.....	40	36,691	21,635	132	.....	208
.....	.....	110	.....	16	.....	.....	1,174	105	14	.....	209
478	414	.....	.....	1,018	.....	209	18,583	.....	2,934	.....	210
109	.....	367	900	74	.....	156	10,209	444	120	.....	211
.....	.....	.....	12,769	183	.....	65	31,136	.....	12,932	.....	212
294	.....	55	623	389	.....	732	23,448	662	2,025	.....	213
300	.....	.....	300	7	.....	221	11,736	403	87	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	15,209	12	1,821	.....	215
160	.....	.....	50	45	.....	.....	1,332	255	151	.....	216
.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	567	7,038	1,609	669	1,500	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2,014	224	719	.....	218
93	.....	.....	8,500	296	.....	475	30,512	461	344	.....	219
.....	.....	.....	250	4	.....	45	1,522	163	626	.....	220
225	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	39	15,176	3,048	14	.....	221
.....	.....	.....	5,000	68	.....	361	22,759	2,699	2,722	.....	222
115	.....	.....	289	98	.....	69	3,390	7	4,332	.....	223
53	.....	.....	3,940	99	.....	1	7,402	672	2,851	.....	224
.....	.....	76	591	106	.....	196	6,379	.....	1,766	.....	225
1,128	7,735	.....	4,956	1,607	.....	1,686	68,765	10,903	5,288	.....	226
61	.....	.....	2,945	72	.....	43	24,332	185	1,137	.....	227
361	90	1,214	332	119	.....	184	12,706	.....	.....	.....	228
.....	94	.....	2,100	110	.....	238	22,509	1,234	506	.....	229
30	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	23	1,303	156	1,146	.....	230
723	3,453	175	4,254	947	.....	*6,620	31,434	6,668	54	.....	231
.....	.....	.....	100	4	.....	126	1,471	103	1,619	.....	232
.....	.....	.....	3,108	46	.....	32	14,171	.....	1,083	.....	233
88	.....	.....	1,100	255	.....	15	4,449	275	1,602	899	234
.....	.....	.....	3,500	35	.....	73	12,965	5,983	1,335	.....	235
172	.....	.....	518	138	.....	447	6,103	204	1,309	.....	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	5,068	2,232	589	.....	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	12,306	659	2,986	.....	238
.....	.....	.....	2,700	14	.....	695	22,513	2,346	3,453	.....	239
.....	.....	.....	500	91	.....	24	5,866	138	1,408	.....	240
.....	.....	191	.....	96	.....	295	10,702	2,289	2,280	.....	241
407	4,518	666	.....	957	.....	303	33,932	9,224	1,645	.....	242
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,859	57	537	.....	243
597	.....	156	5,660	750	.....	253	35,602	714	638	7,978	244
.....	.....	.....	100	2	.....	12	3,473	410	428	.....	245

* Including $6,561 paid to other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
197 Gloucester	4,403	8,200	3,894	56,552
198 Goderich	.....	.....	.....	1,326
199 Gordon	300	.....	365	2,264
200 Gosfield N.	.....	18,105	7,659	42,385
201 Gosfield, S.	.....	1,100	2,600	17,158
202 Goulbourn	7,691	200	255	14,552
203 Gower N.	999	1,500	200	4,705
204 Gower S.	.....	.....	.....	1,405
205 Grantham	900	.....	69	8,186
206 Grattan	.....	450	.....	2,279
207 Greenock	.....	.....	2,238	4,412
208 Grey	.....	1,172	464	23,403
209 Griffith & Matawatchan	.....	.....	.....	119
210 Grimsby N.	2,500	1,250	14,550	21,234
211 Grimsby S.	.....	300	773	1,637
212 Guelph	14,642	100	274	27,948
213 Gwillimbury E.	12,974	350	5,884	21,895
214 Gwillimbury N.	.....	.....	2,700	3,190
215 Gwillimbury W.	.....	.....	.....	1,833
216 Hagar	.....	1,000	566	1,972
217 Hagarty, Jones, &c.	1,000	92	.....	4,870
218 Hagerman	.....	1,375	75	2,393
219 Haldimand	.....	3,850	.....	4,655
220 Hallam	.....	268	.....	1,057
221 Hallowell	.....	1,100	4,319	8,481
222 Hamilton	.....	2,400	216	8,037
223 Hanmer	.....	300	.....	4,639
224 Harley	.....	910	667	5,100
225 Harvey	.....	.....	.....	1,766
226 Harwich	.....	3,300	6,480	25,971
227 Hawkesbury E.	.....	1,100	281	2,703
228 Hawkesbury W.	.....	3,280	95	3,375
229 Hay	.....	1,825	.....	3,565
230 Head, Clara and Maria	.....	.....	141	1,443
231 Hibbert	.....	940	.....	7,662
232 Hilliard	.....	250	82	2,054
233 Hillier	.....	2,100	.....	3,183
234 Hilton	.....	1,263	1,886	5,925
235 Himsworth N.	.....	1,675	7,646	16,639
236 Himsworth S.	.....	.....	2,353	3,866
237 Hinchinbrooke	.....	1,000	.....	3,821
238 Holland	.....	940	.....	4,585
239 Hope	30,840	350	.....	36,989
240 Horton	330	1,350	.....	3,226
241 Houghton	.....	2,200	2,995	9,764
242 Howard	.....	5,500	5,558	21,927
243 Howe Island	.....	.....	.....	594
244 Howick	.....	2,630	4,935	16,895
245 Howland, Bidwell and Sheguindah	.....	280	.....	1,118

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1910										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
500	10,812	.....	3,507	2,583	3,508	13,000	.....	1,201	35,111	197
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,269	.....	.....	50	1,319	198
.....	360	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	199
2,070	52	.....	1,159	32,811	6,279	4,798	.....	4,168	51,337	200
2,719	985	.....	772	19,707	.....	5,500	.....	1,792	30,775	201
3,107	387	.....	.....	1,881	.....	2,195	.....	.....	7,570	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,827	203
.....	.....	.....	.....	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	762	204
.....	474	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	540	21,014	205
645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,853	.....	.....	1,822	14,675	207
.....	.....	4,086	.....	68,595	25,684	.....	.....	3,841	102,206	208
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	301	209
3,765	.....	.....	14,522	2,850	.....	2,711	.....	209	24,057	210
.....	.....	.....	773	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	808	211
.....	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,157	.....	182	12,671	212
.....	.....	.....	5,884	.....	697	1,851	.....	.....	8,432	213
.....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
.....	.....	.....	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539	216
407	495	2,000	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	47	3,549	217
.....	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	908	218
.....	.....	.....	1,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2,007	219
.....	556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	868	220
.....	.....	.....	4,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,274	221
4,413	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	4,562	222
.....	1,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,922	.....	759	3,750	223
.....	.....	.....	407	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	1,007	224
.....	.....	2,358	.....	.....	.....	585	.....	300	3,243	225
235	80	.....	4,131	35,207	.....	.....	.....	9,311	48,964	226
.....	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	877	1,158	227
.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	1,584	.....	.....	1,679	228
.....	.....	.....	.....	661	.....	.....	.....	49	710	229
139	510	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,474	1,499	1,967	.....	.....	24,940	231
.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	1,075	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	.....	.....	347	233
.....	317	.....	2,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,989	234
.....	2,500	.....	7,500	.....	.....	3,066	.....	20	13,086	235
.....	777	.....	2,127	.....	.....	500	.....	1,250	4,654	236
1,600	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,733	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	92	1,092	240
1,440	935	809	2,490	.....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	7,574	241
156	21	.....	1,838	9,617	2,201	.....	.....	6,499	20,332	242
270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	327	243
.....	.....	6,500	2,935	.....	878	.....	.....	100	10,413	244
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	68	245

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.						
		Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
246	Hudson, Nipissing	2,596	2,871	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
247	Hullett, Huron	175	17,390	.....	.....	18	683	2,000
248	Humberstone, Welland	632	14,910	469	62	5	.....	.....
249	Humphrey, Parry Sound	906	4,437	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	Hungerford, Hastings	1,404	18,434	103	62	.....	.....	.....
251	Huntingdon, Hastings	.....	14,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
252	Huntley, Carleton	487	13,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	774
253	Huron, Bruce	2,752	20,578	.....	147	50	147	.....
254	Ignace, Kenora	36	1,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
255	Innisfil, Simcoe	3,940	21,537	.....	2	83	1,178	.....
256	Jaffray & Melick, Kenora	497	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
257	James, Nipissing	276	8,107	400	1,087	.....	.....	5,200
258	Jocelyn, Algoma	668	2,104	.....	2	.....	.....	300
259	Johnson, Tarbutt, &c., Algoma	718	5,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,050
260	Joly, Parry Sound	330	883	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	Kaladar & Anglesea, Len. & Addn.	41	3,436	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
262	Kennebec, Frontenac	1,198	3,135	1	26	.....	.....	.....
263	Kenyon, Glengarry	3,418	20,890	200	8	35	.....	8,343
264	Keppel, Grey	3,348	17,973	.....	6	189	450	.....
265	Kerns, Nipissing	245	4,050	.....	21	.....	.....	2,800
266	Kincardine, Bruce	390	19,415	27	.....	.....	.....	4,475
267	King, York	72	32,440	256	.....	1,800	9,033	2,000
268	Kingston, Frontenac	5,724	25,914	.....	214	34	400	.....
269	Kinloss, Bruce	3,202	12,139	51	1	61	.....	430
270	Kitley, Leeds	.....	11,615	59	22	32	.....	800
271	Korah, Algoma	4,441	5,420	2	15	10	.....	2,800
272	Laird, Algoma	620	2,092	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
273	Lanark, Lanark	117	8,167	.....	15	8	.....	200
274	Lancaster, Glengarry	1,366	18,461	100	9	96	.....	699
275	Lavallee, Rainy River	.....	6,011	158	.....	.....	.....	4,000
276	Lavant, Lanark	670	2,262	42	.....	7	.....	.....
277	Laxton, Digby & Long'd., Victoria	1,928	3,212	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
278	Leeds & LansdowneFront, Leeds	473	21,411	15	110	.....	.....	4,700
279	Leeds & Lansdowne Rear, Leeds	2,200	14,426	10	19	.....	.....	3,693
280	Limerick, Hastings	447	1,169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
281	Lindsay, Brucê	334	4,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100
282	Lobo, Middlesex	10,232	23,769	.....	15	80	.....	.....
283	Lochiel, Glengarry	2,230	20,291	120	.....	51	.....	.....
284	Logan, Perth	12,111	26,239	48	4	260	.....	.....
285	London, Middlesex	15,209	56,141	174	70	39	.....	8,000
286	Longueuil, Prescott	.....	3,804	52	.....	.....	.....	18
287	Loughborough, Frontenac	122	12,162	62	.....	.....	.....	400
288	Louth, Lincoln	576	13,901	54	7	9	.....	5,500
289	Luther E., Dufferin	.....	13,999	.....	17	13	.....	5,759
290	Luther, W. Wellington	1,284	15,189	.....	47	8	.....	2,800
291	Lutterworth, Haliburton	68	1,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	McDougall, Parry Sound	1,134	2,505	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
293	McGillivray, Middlesex	227	23,231	.....	22	53	.....	3,152
294	McIrvine, Rainy River	210	2,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,300	10,830	239	5	110	3,118	146	246
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	20,519	806	6	127	3,010	.....	247
.....	645	.....	27	.....	128	16,878	852	125	395	1,361	.....	248
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	5,539	331	21	175	960	124	249
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	20,793	794	35	133	1,183	.....	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	185	14,823	556	.....	58	475	.....	251
.....	14,232	.....	.....	.....	1,831	30,707	813	291	230	1,549	.....	252
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240	24,914	833	2	627	4,232	56	253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730	143	.....	14	535	.....	254
800	.....	.....	1	.....	239	27,780	1,226	73	508	2,997	.....	255
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,833	448	.....	107	1,417	.....	256
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15,086	1,899	238	4,651	2,242	730	257
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	3,415	298	6	39	748	40	258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	964	10,290	453	30	133	2,989	210	259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,265	183	2	58	126	.....	260
.....	.....	.....	.....	54	78	3,675	490	.....	120	434	.....	261
.....	.....	.....	.....	114	28	4,502	322	.....	100	434	184	262
2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	35,909	812	2	412	2,605	.....	263
2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	394	24,860	1,024	.....	301	3,125	.....	264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†2,042	9,158	481	27	134	3,099	.....	265
3,000	.....	.....	.....	500	303	28,110	751	11	253	3,216	809	266
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614	46,215	1,671	300	417	6,344	.....	267
.....	.....	3,700	.....	.....	157	36,143	733	38	412	6,713	411	268
.....	.....	.....	.....	53	711	16,648	715	2	175	2,123	.....	269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	12,657	442	.....	144	730	.....	270
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡2,142	14,830	857	.....	176	6,405	315	271
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710	3,490	264	.....	462	253	.....	272
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	8,613	457	6	104	526	.....	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	20,902	735	.....	419	1,076	.....	274
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,963	13,132	606	3	126	4,817	.....	275
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,159	304	.....	62	811	.....	276
1,300	.....	.....	9	.....	208	6,679	378	3	98	742	70	277
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	26,948	881	72	369	6,355	.....	278
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	20,549	738	.....	245	5,507	.....	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	288	428	2,332	268	.....	95	673	.....	280
.....	.....	.....	.....	225	104	7,065	546	3	170	1,951	.....	281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	34,142	863	17	307	4,666	.....	282
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,585	24,277	906	295	286	4,242	.....	283
2,700	1,083	.....	27	.....	1,116	43,588	1,139	6	259	7,878	.....	284
7,500	1,627	.....	45	.....	937	89,742	2,364	1,102	1,221	18,262	151	285
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	3,969	237	.....	61	158	.....	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	12,856	436	1	204	1,163	.....	287
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	20,335	760	125	199	3,456	.....	288
.....	1,438	.....	150	.....	168	21,544	495	428	245	3,230	.....	289
.....	314	.....	10	.....	828	20,480	720	60	300	2,571	32	290
400	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	2,330	169	.....	51	51	.....	291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	3,776	278	3	110	590	.....	292
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	26,934	804	92	265	4,340	.....	293
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,451	5,319	747	1,047	217	156	.....	294

* Including $1,500, Government grant for roads.
† Including $1,901, Government grant for roads.
‡ Including $2,000, Government grant for roads.
‖ Including $2,916, Government grant for roads.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
246 Hudson	30	5	.....	3,822	.....	.....	.....
247 Hullett	29	10	4,850	6,932	.....	.....	1,325
248 Humberstone	58	62	2,599	7,075	988	.....	.....
249 Humphrey	29	10	.....	1,914	.....	.....	.....
250 Hungerford	56	1	6,130	10,234	640	.....	.....
251 Huntingdon	52	40	4,470	5,601	.....	.....	.....
252 Huntley	5	233	.....	5,964	1,347	.....	.....
253 Huron	36	15	5,506	8,929	.....	.....	15
254 Ignace	.....	.....	.....	692	.....	.....	.....
255 Innisfil	163	275	7,116	8,614	33	.....	1,000
256 Jaffray and Melick	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....
257 James	144	119	.....	1,385	.....	.....	.....
258 Jocelyn	.....	50	.....	990	.....	.....	.....
259 Johnson, Tarbutt, &c.	21	41	.....	1,847	.....	.....	.....
260 Joly	.....	5	.....	442	.....	.....	.....
261 Kaladar and Anglesea	18	158	382	1,868	.....	.....	.....
262 Kennebec	23	146	879	2,305	.....	.....	.....
263 Kenyon	167	125	2,585	12,109	146	.....	1,600
264 Keppel	145	285	1,875	11,899	29	759	.....
265 Kerns	108	.....	.....	1,142	.....	.....	.....
266 Kincardine	54	5	4,851	11,060	.....	.....	.....
267 King	273	660	7,145	13,690	.....	.....	8,726
268 Kingston	146	347	19,555	6,036	66	.....	.....
269 Kinloss	22	49	3,645	5,361	.....	.....	.....
270 Kitley	7	2	2,693	6,260	8	.....	.....
271 Korah	8	144	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
272 Laird	.....	5	.....	1,151	.....	.....	536
273 Lanark	.....	3	2,337	4,197	.....	.....	.....
274 Lancaster	2	213	3,058	8,563	82	.....	.....
275 Lavellee	.....	31	.....	2,387	.....	.....	.....
276 Lavant	8	26	335	1,207	.....	.....	.....
277 Laxton, Digby and Longford	16	41	391	2,495	.....	.....	1,145
278 Leeds and Lansdowne Front	79	177	3,609	9,292	.....	.....	.....
279 Leeds and Lansdowne Rear	15	31	2,544	7,012	.....	.....	.....
280 Limerick	12	8	188	504	.....	.....	.....
281 Lindsay	3	17	188	1,447	.....	.....	.....
282 Lobo	37	10	15,748	5,504	10	.....	.....
283 Lochiel	100	79	2,880	11,057	1,420	.....	.....
284 Logan	40	152	3,530	9,581	2,702	274	647
285 London	258	654	17,591	27,462	.....	.....	.....
286 Longueuil	.....	.....	833	2,529	77	.....	.....
287 Loughborough	.....	2	4,650	5,075	.....	.....	.....
288 Louth	45	10	1,691	5,828	.....	.....	.....
289 Luther E.	40	65	1,796	5,526	1,073	.....	.....
290 Luther, W.	51	8	3,692	5,743	1,819	.....	.....
291 Lutterworth	4	5	161	1,731	.....	.....	.....
292 McDougall	.....	5	.....	1,325	.....	.....	.....
293 McGillivray	12	11	7,899	8,075	59	.....	.....
294 McIrvine	.....	5	.....	907	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
173	.....	159	.....	519	179	97	8,602	2,228	2,627	.....	246
223	.....	158	2,000	385	.....	557	20,418	101	.....	.....	247
290	1,317	.....	.....	322	.....	104	15,548	1,330	495	.....	248
263	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	4,018	1,521	2,703	.....	249
435	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	24	19,787	1,006	9,619	.....	250
100	.....	.....	3,234	101	.....	8	14,695	128	5,943	.....	251
162	.....	.....	1,774	341	.....	*13,686	26,395	4,312	3,017	.....	252
211	.....	633	.....	200	.....	129	21,424	3,490	593	.....	253
.....	.....	.....	300	12	.....	34	1,730	.....	85	.....	254
181	853	.....	.....	219	.....	21	23,279	4,501	1,713	.....	255
68	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	27	2,363	1,470	2,876	.....	256
.....	.....	.....	1,723	44	.....	1,528	14,703	383	14,030	.....	257
211	.....	.....	300	33	.....	27	2,742	673	775	.....	258
177	.....	.....	2,550	176	.....	53	8,680	1,610	1,779	.....	259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	864	401	634	.....	260
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	158	3,630	45	2,467	.....	261
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	4,474	28	3,500	.....	262
381	598	.....	8,898	404	.....	†5,064	35,908	1	10,634	.....	263
185	407	69	.....	450	.....	157	20,710	4,150	3,106	3,115	264
282	.....	200	2,800	115	.....	97	8,485	673	2,360	.....	265
861	.....	.....	4,475	382	70	166	26,964	1,146	394	.....	266
.....	.....	.....	2,400	119	.....	1,087	42,832	3,383	836	.....	267
.....	.....	112	.....	201	.....	323	35,093	1,050	7,608	.....	268
150	.....	.....	430	36	.....	38	12,746	3,902	.....	.....	269
.....	.....	.....	1,680	33	.....	8	12,007	650	159	.....	270
.....	.....	.....	2,800	47	.....	81	12,333	2,497	5,188	.....	271
60	.....	177	.....	133	.....	16	3,057	433	227	.....	272
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	34	7,864	749	1,053	.....	273
561	94	.....	4,874	347	.....	.....	20,024	878	6,487	.....	274
77	.....	.....	4,246	206	.....	90	12,589	543	4,455	.....	275
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,768	391	134	.....	276
132	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	71	5,715	964	579	.....	277
.....	.....	.....	5,700	136	.....	176	26,846	102	414	.....	278
.....	.....	.....	3,693	26	.....	143	19,954	595	681	.....	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,781	551	1,159	.....	280
.....	.....	.....	1,600	33	.....	154	6,112	953	2,968	.....	281
187	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	112	27,514	6,628	1,949	.....	282
.....	266	.....	.....	148	.....	596	22,275	2,002	4,430	.....	283
143	3,835	.....	.....	1,760	.....	67	32,013	11,575	466	1,693	284
809	873	798	8,000	1,218	.....	1,020	81,783	7,959	19,621	.....	285
.....	.....	.....	21	18	.....	35	3,969	.....	2,921	.....	286
.....	.....	.....	1,000	55	.....	132	12,718	138	5,606	.....	287
.....	.....	197	5,687	77	.....	107	18,182	2,153	1,756	.....	288
561	1,005	.....	5,943	545	55	537	21,544	.....	680	.....	289
308	574	.....	1,150	576	.....	299	17,903	2,577	352	.....	290
30	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	39	2,281	49	1,129	.....	291
56	.....	.....	.....	35	21	40	2,463	1,313	1,029	.....	292
286	405	.....	3,152	149	.....	61	25,610	1,324	17	.....	293
138	.....	.....	1,000	211	.....	151	4,579	740	5,340	.....	294

* Including $12,889 paid to township of March, as part of cost of Carp River drainage.
† Including $4,481, outstanding cheques.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
246 Hudson	.....	450	5,348	10,653
247 Hullett	1,325	.....	1,489	2,915
248 Humberstone	.....	2,800	9,098	13,723
249 Humphrey	.....	1,267	3,321	8,812
250 Hungerford	.....	4,000	2,264	16,889
251 Huntingdon	.....	1,000	556	7,627
252 Huntley	.....	1,200	7,255	15,784
253 Huron	75,015	5,700	221	85,019
254 Ignace	.....	.....	.....	85
255 Innisfil	.....	.....	2,542	8,756
256 Jaffray and Melick	.....	25	1,368	5,739
257 James	.....	4,542	.....	18,955
258 Jocelyn	.....	2,094	224	3,766
259 Johnson, Tarbutt, &c.	.....	53	1,629	5,071
260 Joly	.....	30	.....	1,065
261 Kaiadar and Anglesea	.....	350	10	2,872
262 Kennebec	.....	800	.....	4,328
263 Kenyon	1,600	1,500	2,777	16,512
264 Keppel	1,723	170	6,154	18,418
265 Kerns	.....	1,100	.....	4,133
266 Kincardine	.....	1,300	9,518	12,358
267 King	38,188	1,975	.....	44,382
268 Kingston	.....	2,500	57	11,215
269 Kinloss	.....	600	750	5,252
270 Kitley	.....	2,000	.....	2,809
271 Korah	.....	3,695	17	11,397
272 Laird	536	2,259	120	3,575
273 Lanark	.....	2,215	.....	4,017
274 Lancaster	.....	.....	1,615	8,980
275 Laveliee	.....	442	1,363	6,803
276 Lavant	.....	.....	.....	525
277 Laxton, Digby and Longford	1,145	788	2,525	6,001
278 Leeds and Lansdowne Front	.....	5,000	1,673	7,189
279 Leeds and Lansdowne Rear	.....	.....	.....	1,276
280 Limerick	.....	250	46	2,006
281 Lindsay	.....	.....	243	4,164
282 Lobo	.....	1,690	1,379	11,646
283 Lochiel	.....	1,200	70	7,702
284 Logan	647	.....	5,187	19,568
285 London	.....	3,000	25,037	55,617
286 Longueuil	.....	.....	.....	2,921
287 Loughborough	.....	.....	278	6,022
288 Louth	.....	400	.....	4,309
289 Luther E.	.....	667	2,608	3,955
290 Luther W.	.....	800	5,136	8,865
291 Lutterworth	.....	.....	1,307	2,485
292 McDougall1	.....	112	644	3,098
293 McGillivray	.....	1,000	275	2,616
294 McIrvine	.....	160	2,349	8,589

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1910.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,000	.....	5,348	.....	4,690	.....	.....	.....	11,038	246
.....	.....	3,272	1,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,761	247
.....	.....	.....	2,480	2,346	.....	.....	.....	69	4,895	248
.....	1,720	.....	3,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	5,391	249
7,508	.....	.....	2,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	10,172	250
3,565	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,065	251
2,291	.....	.....	7,255	14,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,778	252
.....	.....	75,000	221	.....	2,867	.....	.....	.....	78,088	253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	137	254
.....	.....	.....	1,619	2,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,143	255
.....	66	.....	1,368	.....	.....	1,828	.....	.....	3,262	256
.....	2,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,005	10,153	257
.....	445	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	725	258
.....	1,599	.....	1,540	.....	.....	508	.....	66	3,713	259
.....	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	444	260
281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	1,821	261
500	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947	4,047	262
.....	.....	.....	2,519	570	.....	8,343	.....	.....	11,432	263
.....	287	3,000	5,794	3,258	309	.....	.....	1,044	13,692	264
.....	1,383	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	.....	25	1,843	265
.....	.....	.....	9,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,158	266
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	649	267
4,373	1,182	.....	.....	.....	3,588	.....	.....	2,471	11,614	268
.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	269
.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	270
.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	1,041	271
.....	.....	.....	120	.....	1,854	.....	.....	20	1,994	272
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	203	273
3,338	174	.....	1,315	667	.....	699	.....	990	7,183	274
.....	1,962	.....	683	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	4,645	275
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
.....	.....	.....	2,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,525	277
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	115	278
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	279
.....	723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	876	280
.....	966	.....	.....	.....	.....	722	.....	.....	1,688	281
.....	.....	.....	1,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064	282
.....	52	.....	.....	3,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,066	283
.....	.....	6,500	3,002	28,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,238	284
19,029	79	.....	23,274	1,880	1,718	.....	.....	.....	45,980	285
952	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	2,158	286
3,287	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	813	.....	549	5,424	287
3,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,369	.....	.....	169	4,888	288
.....	.....	.....	1,420	4,658	.....	1,259	.....	642	7,979	289
.....	20	.....	4,509	7,721	.....	1,686	.....	149	14,085	290
.....	485	.....	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,528	291
.....	.....	.....	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	751	292
.....	.....	.....	275	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135	293
.....	450	.....	2,349	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	4,299	294

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.						
		Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
295	McKellar, Parry Sound	19	2,273	17	45	.....	.....	.....
296	McKillop, Huron	1,827	23,825	53	.....	448	361	4,000
297	McKim, Sudbury	1,866	1,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196
298	McLean and Ridout, Muskoka	45	4,138	8	15	.....	.....	600
299	McMurrich, Parry Sound	76	2,566	56	.....	13	.....	.....
300	McNab, Renfrew	4,904	16,412	.....	1	98	.....	.....
301	Macaulay, Muskoka	521	3,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
302	Macdonald & Meredith, Algoma	646	3,782	.....	.....	1	.....	1,439
303	Machar, Parry Sound	378	2,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	642
304	Machin, Kenora	183	1,180	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	Madoc, Hastings	755	14,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520
306	Maidstone, Essex	5,936	25,458	116	.....	91	.....	.....
307	Malahide, Elgin	.....	31,504	.....	.....	56	.....	6,000
308	Malden, Essex	.....	13,063	23	.....	.....	33	5,416
309	Manvers, Durham	3,438	15,175	.....	94	13	.....	5,000
310	Mara, Ontario	1,129	16,437	137	15	.....	.....	8,288
311	March, Carleton	412	6,905	.....	7	21	.....	.....
312	Mariposa, Victoria	67	30,283	.....	5	.....	.....	10,500
313	Markham, York	7,602	38,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	Marlborough, Carleton	198	8,283	24	20	89	.....	1,446
315	Marmora and Lake, Hastings	1,028	8,344	42	1	43	.....	.....
316	Martland, Sudbury	71	1,239	71	.....	.....	.....	1,156
317	Maryborough, Wellington	153	23,188	.....	63	30	.....	2,000
318	Marysburgh N., Prince Edward	218	6,182	.....	.....	243	619	2,127
319	Marysburgh, S., Prince Edward	347	5,657	.....	9	434	.....	.....
320	Matchedash, Simcoe	566	2,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
321	Matilda, Dundas	.....	26,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,739
322	Mattawan, Nipissing	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
323	Mayo, Hastings	763	3,847	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
324	Medonte, Simcoe	4,493	17,327	.....	54	47	.....	.....
325	Medora and Wood, Muskoka	904	10,479	161	112	5	100	1,500
326	Melancthon, Dufferin	790	17,186	.....	1	.....	.....	4,300
327	Mersea, Essex	526	39,995	.....	15	570	.....	.....
328	Metcalfe, Middlesex	631	14,690	.....	10	165	.....	.....
329	Middleton, Norfolk	3,654	14,961	45	259	171	.....	.....
330	Minden, Haliburton	304	3,339	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	Minto, Wellington	1,045	21,606	.....	51	64	709	1,300
332	Monaghan N., Peterborough	.....	7,776	.....	.....	16	.....	2,772
333	Monaghan S., Northumberland	143	5,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	Monck, Muskoka	1,515	6,367	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	Monmouth, Haliburton	501	2,525	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
336	Mono, Dufferin	1,555	20,860	.....	3	14	.....	.....
337	Montague, Lanark	.....	10,540	8	135	.....	.....	1,200
338	Monteagle & Herschel, Hastings	242	4,075	84	.....	.....	.....	537
339	Moore, Lambton	2,010	44,966	.....	20	.....	.....	7,500
340	Morley and Patullo, Rainy River	730	4,938	42	.....	.....	.....	4,000
341	Mornington, Perth	4,898	26,882	439	30	267	.....	2,200
342	Morris, Huron	6,489	21,199	82	.....	190	.....	1,850
343	Morrison, Muskoka	1,062	1,989	.....	.....	18	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1909.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	2,441	329	1	73	351	.....	295
.....	10,480	5,850	344	.....	1,044	48,232	829	16	234	6,820	6,000	296
1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108	6,661	344	3	122	1,511	.....	297
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	4,911	451	11	103	1,025	.....	298
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	2,948	332	.....	69	555	.....	299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	21,784	847	480	391	1,380	.....	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	4,050	301	13	37	267	.....	301
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	843	6,711	288	21	125	2,023	.....	302
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	3,501	317	2	60	263	.....	303
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1,862	326	50	97	.....	.....	304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	756	17,378	539	2	130	1,261	.....	305
.....	18,427	6,255	123	.....	359	56,765	1,248	245	607	6,442	4,650	306
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	37,934	1,570	708	411	6,089	.....	307
1,700	4,352	.....	84	.....	457	25,128	683	59	247	2,934	.....	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	23,909	985	.....	286	2,667	.....	309
.....	879	.....	.....	.....	115	27,000	1,021	45	284	7,157	.....	310
.....	11,126	.....	.....	42	*17,027	35,540	502	.....	123	860	.....	311
.....	4,850	450	.....	.....	415	46,570	1,397	196	307	5,937	515	312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	47,058	1,477	1,334	502	13,301	.....	313
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	10,220	721	17	190	704	.....	314
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	9,857	486	.....	72	859	.....	315
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667	3,204	101	.....	17	910	.....	316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	25,563	1,021	.....	396	3,137	.....	317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	9,535	350	.....	278	1,049	.....	318
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	6,554	319	.....	80	265	.....	319
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	670	3,958	210	6	49	1,390	.....	320
.....	2,104	.....	.....	.....	214	67,978	586	.....	342	4,063	.....	321
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	498	171	.....	18	10	.....	322
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	42	4,929	400	.....	43	340	.....	323
.....	3,240	.....	.....	.....	741	25,902	997	5	261	2,466	.....	324
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826	14,087	920	35	399	3,074	47	325
.....	.....	.....	.....	303	131	22,711	825	10	311	4,756	.....	326
1,300	39,037	.....	212	.....	448	82,103	1,599	161	1,841	4,607	504	327
1,700	2,359	.....	15	.....	126	19,696	615	41	147	2,598	.....	328
.....	.....	.....	.....	75	309	19,474	815	.....	211	2,396	.....	329
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	4,178	323	.....	78	160	.....	330
.....	4,876	.....	.....	.....	1,445	31,096	1,113	13	429	4,474	45	331
.....	.....	1,451	.....	7	341	12,363	413	8	146	3,174	.....	332
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	5,696	305	.....	54	1,045	.....	333
2,000	.....	.....	25	.....	43	10,061	444	3	92	1,678	.....	334
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	3,112	293	186	68	38	.....	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	250	347	23,029	900	9	471	5,669	.....	336
.....	.....	.....	.....	58	196	12,137	500	.....	175	1,255	.....	337
300	.....	.....	.....	325	125	5,688	371	10	123	510	6	338
.....	6,356	.....	82	.....	1,279	62,213	1,214	95	462	8,043	.....	339
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	†2,091	12,301	670	.....	203	4,234	.....	340
.....	10,869	.....	.....	1,146	334	47,065	1,191	24	391	6,142	14	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡2,367	32,177	649	26	233	5,307	816	342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	3,135	252	.....	97	421	.....	343

* Including $4.006 from Goulbourn township re Carp River drainage, and $12.885 from Huntley township *re* Carp River drainage.
† Including $2,000 Government Road Grant.
‡ Including $2,066 from other municipalities as share of drainage.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Paymenton account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
295 McKellar	.....	35	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....
296 McKillop	102	61	4,018	6,191	6,651	.....	4,903
297 McKim	.....	5	.....	2,080	.....	.....	.....
298 McLean and Ridout	84	206	.....	1,614	.....	.....	.....
299 McMurrich	41	24	.....	1,197	.....	.....	183
300 McNab	167	52	2,444	7,405	.....	.....	.....
301 Macaulay	17	76	.....	1,312	.....	.....	.....
302 Macdonald and Meredith	16	10	.....	1,240	.....	.....	517
303 Machar	10	12	.....	1,843	.....	.....	.....
304 Machin	.....	.....	.....	327	.....	.....	.....
305 Madoc	220	15	4,840	7,709	.....	.....	.....
306 Maidstone	59	389	3,266	7,599	19,784	.....	.....
307 Malahide	14	104	8,445	10,402	395	.....	.....
308 Malden	85	9	1,783	5,753	5,489	.....	6
309 Manvers	37	5	.....	3,221	7,451	.....	.....
310 Mara	37	65	2,516	5,553	353	.....	.....
311 March	.....	.....	1,980	2,487	14,989	.....	.....
312 Mariposa	234	60	7,751	11,328	1,690	.....	131
313 Markham	39	43	9,321	15,349	.....	.....	.....
314 Marlborough	34	30	1,482	4,476	1,454	.....	.....
315 Marmora and Lake	48	5	2,533	4,798	.....	.....	.....
316 Martland	31	.....	.....	1,380	.....	.....	.....
317 Maryborough	114	32	6,286	9,715	829	.....	.....
318 Marysburgh N.	2	.....	2,305	3,441	.....	.....	576
319 Marysburgh S.	64	16	2,195	3,100	.....	.....	19
320 Matchedash	4	5	1,022	877	.....	.....	.....
321 Matilda	.....	332	3,678	10,317	5,031	.....	.....
322 Mattawan	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....
323 Mayo	15	.....	176	2,111	.....	.....	.....
324 Medonte	143	433	4,055	8,019	3,008	.....	.....
325 Medora and Wood	430	544	.....	3,860	.....	20	.....
326 Melancthon	46	5	3,468	9,540	44	.....	.....
327 Mersea	49	558	5,359	13,070	21,372	.....	.....
328 Metcalfe	34	5	4,544	5,792	2,996	.....	.....
329 Middleton	76	32	2,584	5,661	641	.....	.....
330 Minden	151	5	253	2,336	.....	.....	.....
331 Minto	127	127	5,698	7,615	1,388	.....	738
332 Monaghan N.	32	8	2,165	2,384	.....	.....	.....
333 Monaghan S.	91	24	1,711	2,237	.....	.....	.....
334 Monck	4	70	.....	4,704	.....	.....	.....
335 Monmouth	31	164	212	1,799	.....	.....	.....
336 Mono	91	66	2,952	9,361	1,363	.....	.....
337 Montague	12	24	2,824	6,296	.....	.....	.....
338 Monteagle and Herschel	598	14	485	3,130	.....	.....	.....
339 Moore	.....	98	9,926	13,612	7,650	.....	.....
340 Morley and Patullo	36	10	.....	2,080	.....	.....	.....
341 Mornington	110	33	5,214	7,104	9,269	.....	.....
342 Morris	26	103	3,775	6,279	3,617	.....	.....
343 Morrison	2	34	.....	784	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	75	2,291	150	1,078	.....	295
352	1,960	1,160	4,000	1,937	.....	1,165	46,399	1,833	412	.....	296
382	.....	.....	1,916	240	.....	58	6,661	.....	2,595	.....	297
.....	.....	99	921	116	.....	159	4,789	122	2,003	.....	298
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2,413	535	1,358	.....	299
408	.....	638	.....	930	.....	14	15,156	6,628	.....	.....	300
91	.....	.....	1,243	26	.....	54	3,437	613	870	.....	301
457	.....	.....	1,439	207	.....	124	6,467	244	3,196	.....	302
319	.....	.....	400	75	.....	54	3,355	146	2,450	.....	303
.....	.....	.....	425	7	.....	12	1,244	618	566	.....	304
231	.....	1,596	.....	690	.....	145	17,378	.....	10,185	.....	305
106	5,530	161	.....	2,245	21	*3,755	56,107	658	27,983	.....	306
.....	1,169	237	6,146	349	.....	231	36,270	1,664	1,245	.....	307
107	1,446	.....	5,537	879	.....	111	25,128	.....	8,272	.....	308
658	.....	.....	5,000	389	.....	668	21,367	2,542	214	.....	309
309	.....	.....	8,770	619	.....	25	26,754	246	161	.....	310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20,942	14,598	2,375	.....	311
242	939	82	10,630	704	108	136	42,387	4,183	44	.....	312
210	.....	.....	.....	514	.....	437	42,527	4,531	4,188	.....	313
.....	461	.....	.....	498	.....	153	10,220	.....	3,797	.....	314
61	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	139	9,063	794	4,322	.....	315
.....	.....	.....	681	45	.....	11	3,176	28	1,743	.....	316
.....	120	152	2,000	116	.....	6	23,924	1,639	1,034	.....	317
.....	.....	.....	1,500	4	.....	30	9,535	.....	1,150	.....	318
.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	74	6,225	329	359	.....	319
100	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	3,705	253	1,340	.....	320
.....	3,312	.....	37,250	2,155	.....	912	67,978	.....	2,522	.....	321
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	491	7	480	.....	322
93	.....	.....	708	33	.....	.....	3,919	1,010	1,520	.....	323
241	276	179	.....	372	.....	191	20,646	5,256	1,477	.....	324
100	.....	.....	1,500	18	.....	191	11,138	2,949	5,906	.....	325
.....	.....	.....	3,300	74	.....	18	22,397	314	3,071	.....	326
470	8,516	277	5,062	3,722	.....	169	67,336	14,767	36,257	.....	327
.....	1,548	.....	.....	277	.....	228	18,825	871	5,332	.....	328
783	1,100	.....	.....	537	.....	133	14,969	4,505	1,690	.....	329
93	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	66	3,508	670	2,402	.....	330
340	406	.....	1,300	356	147	294	24,610	6,486	132	.....	331
156	.....	.....	1,943	143	.....	340	10,912	1,451	1,007	.....	332
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	27	5,508	188	447	.....	333
310	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	328	7,729	2,332	915	.....	334
50	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	2,859	253	2,000	.....	335
133	135	.....	.....	192	.....	120	21,462	1,567	12	.....	336
.....	.....	.....	699	20	.....	67	11,872	265	1,000	.....	337
315	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	5,688	.....	6,313	.....	338
426	8,139	.....	7,500	2,289	.....	329	59,783	2,430	6,134	.....	339
132	.....	.....	4,000	127	28	47	11,567	734	2,047	.....	340
297	3,708	.....	2,200	1,520	941	189	38,347	8,718	.....	.....	341
320	1,371	143	.....	1,084	.....	96	23,845	8,332	3,422	.....	342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,575	1,560	850	.....	343

* Including $3,409 to other municipalities as share of drainage.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
295 McKellar	.....	455	872	2,555
296 McKillop	16,671	275	3,642	22,833
297 McKim	.....	165	3,825	6,585
298 McLean and Ridout	.....	1,637	.....	3,762
299 McMurrich	183	1,007	257	3,340
300 McNab	.....	1,000	207	7,835
301 Macaulay	.....	1,210	200	2,893
302 Macdonald and Meredith	517	175	1,772	5,904
303 Machar	.....	862	829	4,287
304 Machin	.....	.....	.....	1,184
305 Madoc	.....	1,000	134	11,319
306 Maidstone	.....	8,388	3,295	40,324
307 Malahide	.....	200	311	3,420
308 Malden	243	1,900	3,031	13,446
309 Manvers	.....	.....	3,197	5,953
310 Mara	.....	2,500	6,151	9,058
311 March	400	2,600	.....	19,973
312 Mariposa	131	5,000	3,645	13,003
313 Markham	.....	750	5,655	15,124
314 Marlborough	.....	260	975	5,032
315 Marmora and Lake	.....	1,000	1,139	7,255
316 Martland	.....	90	.....	1,861
317 Maryborough	.....	4,430	22	7,125
318 Marysburgh N.	6,925	1,000	.....	9,075
319 Marysburgh S.	10,474	850	.....	12,012
320 Matchedash	.....	.....	100	1,693
321 Matilda	.....	.....	12,667	15,189
322 Mattawan	.....	.....	.....	487
323 Mayo	.....	25	342	2,897
324 Medonte	.....	1,200	4,987	12,920
325 Medora and Wood	.....	2,120	218	11,193
326 Melancthon	.....	1,438	202	5,025
327 Mersea	.....	5,000	10,584	66,608
328 Metcalfe	.....	1,300	1,789	9,292
329 Middleton	.....	1,350	2,697	10,242
330 Minden	.....	.....	1,093	4,165
331 Minto	1,148	1,050	1,483	10,299
332 Monaghan N.	.....	1,150	1,622	5,230
333 Monaghan S.	.....	.....	361	996
334 Monck	.....	.....	3,530	6,777
335 Monmouth	.....	100	250	2,603
336 Mono	.....	.....	540	2,119
337 Montague	.....	3,000	.....	4,265
338 Monteagle and Herschel	.....	.....	1,798	8,111
339 Moore	.....	5,000	52,328	65,892
340 Morley and Patullo	.....	610	1,141	4,532
341 Mornington	.....	.....	2,918	11,636
342 Morris	.....	1,350	1,898	15,002
343 Morrison	.....	150	.....	2,560

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

	Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.									
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	618	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,142	295
.....	.....	4,408	3,390	21,178	9,586	.....	.....	4,904	43,466	296
.....	301	.....	3,824	.....	.....	1,209	.....	50	5,384	297
.....	430	.....	.....	.....	1,965	.....	.....	.....	2,395	298
.....	1,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,386	299
.....	.....	.....	207	.....	19,362	.....	.....	220	19,789	300
.....	640	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	301
.....	875	.....	1,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,647	302
.....	1,310	.....	829	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	2,381	303
.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	.....	.....	544	304
.....	.....	17,129	134	.....	.....	1,520	.....	.....	18,783	305
5,216	7,705	.....	353	53,804	6,094	.....	.....	5,333	78,505	306
.....	.....	1,393	.....	2,251	.....	.....	.....	794	4,438	307
.....	1,723	.....	1,593	16,843	.....	5,416	.....	679	26,254	308
.....	.....	.....	3,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	3,619	309
.....	.....	.....	6,151	879	.....	288	.....	.....	7,318	310
.....	334	.....	.....	11,126	.....	.....	.....	100	11,560	311
.....	.....	.....	651	12,453	368	.....	.....	.....	13,472	312
8,104	761	.....	5,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	14,883	313
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,597	.....	3,005	.....	.....	12,602	314
2,711	756	.....	1,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	5,369	315
.....	949	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	175	1,904	316
.....	.....	.....	.....	836	671	.....	.....	930	2,437	317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	.....	.....	627	318
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,185	.....	.....	1,185	319
.....	1,172	.....	100	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	1,772	320
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,116	.....	14,869	.....	1,181	37,166	321
.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	201	322
188	1,364	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	2,226	323
.....	.....	.....	4,987	5,346	607	.....	.....	.....	10,940	324
.....	1,757	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,112	7,069	325
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022	.....	155	1,177	326
5,876	1,332	.....	5,050	95,898	3,194	.....	.....	29,075	140,425	327
.....	.....	.....	1,700	3,278	.....	.....	.....	2,590	7,568	328
.....	1,079	.....	2,522	6,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,962	329
.....	1,995	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625	330
.....	.....	.....	1,470	10,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,049	331
.....	.....	.....	1,357	.....	1,451	2,772	.....	60	5,640	332
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
.....	34	.....	3,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	3,688	334
.....	456	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	830	335
.....	.....	.....	440	1,333	.....	.....	.....	1,035	2,808	336
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1,200	337
500	2,680	.....	1,798	.....	.....	537	.....	465	5,980	338
.....	1,700	.....	1,874	39,126	.....	.....	.....	3,571	46,271	339
.....	1,286	.....	1,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2,415	340
.....	.....	14,133	2,918	35,327	.....	.....	.....	595	52,973	341
.....	56	2,720	1,520	17,122	.....	1,875	.....	2,094	25,387	342
.....	1,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,388	343

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910. Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$		$	$	$	$
344	Mosa, Middlesex	2,042	17,102	.....	.....	130	.....	1,600
345	Moulton, Haldimand	.....	9,626	.....	.....	36	.....	2,200
346	Mountain, Dundas	.....	27.282	.....	4	16	.....	3,500
347	Mulmur, Dufferin	1,554	16,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,514
348	Murray, Northumberland	761	14,547	.....	2	4	.....	2,060
349	Muskoka, Muskoka	1,090	2,363	5	2	13	.....	.....
350	Nairn and Lorne, Sudbury	202	1,162	136	41	.....	.....	300
351	Nassagaweya, Halton	.....	10,589	.....	.....	529	8	3,998
352	Neebing, Thunder Bay	67	10,290	.....	.....	226	.....	10,500
353	Neelon and Garson, Sudbury	18	1,213	25	.....	100	.....	4,300
354	Nelson, Halton	1,917	18,735	.....	.....	1,175	4,642	5,000
355	Nepean, Carleton	140	28,210	.....	14	563	.....	176
356	Nepigon, Thunder Bay	197	2,413	368	562	88	.....	.....
357	Niagara, Lincoln	256	15,566	.....	125	56	.....	5,000
358	Nichol, Wellington	.....	9,789	51	.....	47	.....	723
359	Nipissing, Parry Sound	411	1,814	52	21	.....	.....	.....
360	Nissouri E., Oxford	1,668	23,289	.....	412	20	.....	.....
361	Nissouri W., Middlesex	11,430	22,718	.....	62	111	.....	2,500
362	Normanby, Grey	1,908	16,994	345	17	33	.....	600
363	Norwich N., Oxford	4,507	22,438	.....	7	198	.....	5,000
364	Norwich S., Oxford	160	16,423	.....	6	23	22	3,450
365	Nottawasaga, Simcoe	4,393	29,918	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
366	Oakland, Brant	509	4,426	.....	13	129	150	748
367	Oakley, Muskoka	266	1,719	14	.....	.....	104	83
368	O'Connor, Thunder Bay	33	3,159	.....	.....	1	.....	6
369	Olden, Frontenac	876	5,231	7	14	.....	.....	.....
370	Oliver, Thunder Bay	195	6,259	6	84	35	.....	5,360
371	Oneida, Haldimand	1,172	9,822	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
372	Onondaga, Brant	386	7,658	.....	5	13	.....	1,300
373	Ops, Victoria	173	19,678	.....	.....	297	.....	4,400
374	Orford, Kent	5,760	25,601	.....	26	55	.....	8,003
375	Orillia, Simcoe	2,642	19,444	.....	1	.....	.....	6,000
376	Oro, Simcoe	1	18,521	.....	7	139	.....	.....
377	Osgoode, Carleton	.....	31,210	.....	157	65	5,322	8,607
378	Osnabruck, Stormont	8,304	31,873	.....	28	.....	.....	6,797
379	Oso, Frontenac	.....	4,588	86	9	.....	.....	850
380	Osprey, Grey	2,408	15,668	.....	5	.....	.....	4,500
381	Otonabee, Peterborough	2,194	20,566	.....	12	19	.....	.....
382	Oxford-on-Rideau, Grenville	327	13,167	15	7	20	.....	3,500
383	Oxford E., Oxford	589	20,539	.....	6	28	.....	2,402
384	Oxford N., Oxford	827	9,637	.....	416	8	.....	.....
385	Oxford W., Oxford	.....	16,261	.....	967	.....	.....	1,471
386	Paipoonge, Thunder Bay	.....	10,203	95	99	141	3,012	5,000
387	Pakenham, Lanark	1,893	10,723	16	.....	15	.....	.....
388	Palmerston & Canonto, Frontenac.	376	2,856	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
389	Papineau, Nipissing	38	945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
390	Peel, Wellington	3,126	26,368	.....	30	.....	.....	500
391	Pelee Island, Essex	1,238	13,895	55	35	682	1,028	4,500
392	Pelham, Welland	736	15,420	.....	12	869	2,690	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1916.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	308	.....	3	.....	183	21,368	793	22	304	2,157	.....	344
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	12,496	920	1,150	256	894	5	345
.....	13,548	.....	.....	.....	220	44,570	1,623	70	203	3,866	.....	346
.....	.....	.....	.....	265	427	22,561	928	107	374	3,830	.....	347
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	17,734	772	.....	124	1,648	.....	348
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	3,595	330	4	61	876	.....	349
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	2,603	336	38	255	234	.....	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	872	420	16,416	689	50	253	1,583	14	351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,334	26,417	1,504	296	359	6,601	.....	352
.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	678	11,334	536	15	162	2,269	.....	353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	32,029	1,278	1,820	277	4,163	.....	354
22,750	.....	.....	948	.....	633	53,434	1,850	315	680	8,439	12	355
.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	798	7,426	1,331	98	794	2,314	42	356
4,600	.....	.....	130	.....	348	25,481	669	70	320	6,441	.....	357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	16,653	702	.....	253	1,063	.....	358
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,328	443	.....	107	220	.....	359
.....	.....	.....	.....	526	376	26,291	587	5	377	5,307	150	360
.....	289	.....	.....	28	290	37,428	847	53	172	5,032	44	361
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	26,517	778	338	216	1,744	.....	362
.....	3,337	.....	.....	360	785	36,632	788	43	194	7,829	.....	363
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	20,255	604	11	272	4,611	.....	364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	34,750	1,538	60	198	4,681	.....	365
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	6,166	334	.....	192	1,098	.....	366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	2,293	217	5	13	298	.....	367
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	329	.....	105	278	.....	368
.....	.....	.....	.....	406	666	7,140	386	5	103	1,590	.....	369
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	12,076	485	72	192	366	527	370
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	11,113	438	.....	172	733	.....	371
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	9,444	508	271	113	2,392	.....	372
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	391	25,039	722	75	286	4,245	53	373
.....	4,973	.....	.....	200	789	45,407	1,421	149	759	3,564	304	374
1,200	.....	.....	45	.....	612	29,944	1,226	164	673	4,620	.....	375
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	19,007	1,034	17	238	1,265	.....	376
1,036	14,450	.....	.....	90	313	61,250	1,655	409	344	4,297	.....	377
.....	25,516	2,546	12	.....	*4,517	79,587	968	84	787	2,489	250	378
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	5,721	251	.....	56	254	.....	379
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	22,589	960	435	287	4,187	.....	380
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	23,234	670	72	212	4,292	.....	381
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	17,299	675	38	284	1,262	.....	382
.....	417	.....	.....	41	182	24,264	599	23	241	5,794	13	383
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	386	11,354	622	329	154	2,657	222	384
.....	460	.....	.....	72	834	20,065	607	4	224	2,909	.....	385
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†4,375	22,925	668	228	632	4,547	2,905	386
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	12,711	495	13	259	1,723	9	387
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,274	250	30	82	338	.....	388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1,043	198	.....	5	7	.....	389
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	30,180	894	.....	467	3,468	.....	390
.....	25,271	1,681	52	.....	‡2,075	50,512	721	61	329	335	.....	391
17,000	.....	.....	790	.....	339	37,856	839	.....	296	4,118	.....	382

* Including $3,153, Government grant to drainage scheme, and $650 from other municipalities.
† Including $2,000, Government grant to road, $1,844 land tax redemption, and $500 damages from C. P. R.
‡ Including $2,000, Government grant in aid of drainage.
‖ Construction Telephone system.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements. 1910—*Continued.*

	Township Municipalities.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
344	Mosa	38	65	4,940	5,401	3,254	.....	.....
345	Moulton	77	22	1,864	3,646	2,640	.....	.....
346	Mountain	32	288	2,826	10,362	10,291	.....	.....
347	Mulmur	51	5	3,472	9,108	.....	.....	.....
348	Murray	1,123	58	3,662	7,088	.....	.....	.....
349	Muskoka	.....	76	.....	1,434	.....	.....	.....
350	Nairn and Lorne	40	3	.....	525	.....	.....	.....
351	Nassagaweya	118	214	4,167	4,980	.....	.....	16
352	Neebing	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	2,886
353	Neelon and Garson	.....	.....	.....	2,110	.....	.....	.....
354	Nelson	48	231	6,336	7,659	.....	.....	4,114
355	Nepean	699	215	4,201	32,852	.....	.....	.....
356	Nepigon	.....	.....	.....	838	29	.....	.....
357	Niagara	43	14	3,689	8,329	.....	.....	.....
358	Nichol	59	5	3,351	3,690	.....	.....	.....
359	Nipissing	.....	5	.....	1,168	.....	.....	.....
360	Nissouri E.	401	22	7,430	6,647	793	.....	.....
361	Nissouri W.	124	44	8,440	8,251	165	.....	.....
362	Normanby	212	337	3,751	9,300	.....	.....	.....
363	Norwich N.	106	43	5,397	6,801	4,900	.....	.....
364	Norwich S.	.....	132	4,243	6,253	2	.....	.....
365	Nottawasaga	74	178	8,665	13,956	.....	.....	.....
366	Oakland	14	138	683	2,193	.....	.....	150
367	Oakley	.....	5	.....	497	.....	.....	.....
368	O'Connor	2	.....	.....	866	.....	41	.....
369	Olden	26	104	1,383	2,522	.....	.....	.....
370	Oliver	.....	30	.....	1,314	.....	110	.....
371	Oneida	33	94	2,987	4,477	.....	.....	.....
372	Onondaga	12	137	1,331	3,155	.....	.....	.....
373	Ops	58	56	4,947	6,690	1,029	.....	.....
374	Orford	78	287	2,952	7,134	4,692	.....	.....
375	Orillia	288	313	3,843	6,770	.....	.....	.....
376	Oro	69	19	5,828	9,280	15	.....	.....
377	Osgoode	71	.....	.....	13,741	8,877	100	7,623
378	Osnabruck	29	375	3,997	10,434	7,204	.....	.....
379	Oso	38	33	822	2,261	.....	.....	.....
380	Osprey	99	5	2,400	7,533	.....	.....	.....
381	Otonabee	67	315	7,555	7,776	.....	.....	.....
382	Oxford-on-Rideau	104	6	3,630	7,119	202	31	.....
383	Oxford E.	46	5	5,634	6,350	2,416	.....	.....
384	Oxford N.	58	13	3,371	3,150	174	.....	.....
385	Oxford W.	52	197	4,203	4,837	3,369	.....	.....
386	Palpoonge	10	203	.....	1,350	.....	1,354	6
387	Pakenham	7	45	2,620	4,238	.....	.....	.....
388	Palmerston and Canonto	.....	15	677	1,520	.....	.....	.....
389	Papineau	.....	30	.....	653	.....	.....	.....
390	Peel	164	35	8,249	11,930	170	.....	.....
391	Pelee Island	8	8	.....	2,984	11,569	.....	2,040
392	Pelham	128	30	2,846	25,462	.....	.....	2,541

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	2,497	.....	.....	522	.....	255	20,248	1,120	13,084	.....	344
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	80	11,578	918	3,561	.....	345
79	4,202	.....	4,654	3,044	164	242	41,346	3,224	2,641	.....	346
415	.....	.....	3,514	179	.....	16	21,999	562	157	.....	347
150	.....	.....	2,060	149	.....	442	17,276	458	2,947	.....	348
46	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	50	2,890	705	912	.....	349
.....	.....	.....	300	44	.....	29	1,804	199	1,334	.....	350
.....	.....	.....	4,271	.....	.....	61	16,416	.....	4,042	.....	351
.....	.....	.....	10,880	1,179	.....	993	25,688	729	2,877	8,366	352
.....	.....	.....	5,912	.....	75	220	11,299	35	1,355	.....	353
.....	.....	162	5,000	94	.....	536	31,718	311	651	.....	354
526	559	934	654	945	.....	455	53,336	98	29,960	.....	355
.....	.....	228	.....	220	.....	1,243	7,137	289	1,487	.....	356
.....	.....	.....	5,000	130	.....	168	24,873	608	540	.....	357
180	.....	.....	1,240	16	.....	114	10,653	.....	4,588	.....	358
80	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	26	2,060	268	2,502	.....	359
258	518	727	.....	487	.....	174	23,883	2,408	203	.....	360
.....	221	.....	4,000	191	.....	113	27,697	9,731	8,693	.....	361
.....	.....	.....	600	7	.....	149	17,452	3,085	74	.....	362
580	3,391	83	5,000	696	.....	236	36,087	545	1,476	.....	363
.....	22	.....	3,479	79	.....	139	19,847	408	49	.....	364
194	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	365	29,631	5,119	719	.....	365
.....	.....	.....	848	6	.....	132	5,788	372	9	.....	366
126	.....	.....	874	140	.....	39	2,214	79	1,159	.....	367
.....	.....	.....	700	69	.....	190	2,580	619	2,731	81	368
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	6,198	942	1,407	.....	369
63	.....	.....	6,960	275	.....	4	10,398	1,678	3,572	1,415	370
600	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	62	9,668	1,445	.....	.....	371
.....	.....	550	500	31	.....	86	9,086	358	167	.....	372
.....	367	746	4,400	617	.....	625	24,916	123	903	.....	373
.....	4,489	486	8,000	706	.....	187	35,208	10,199	1,370	.....	374
640	354	.....	6,000	796	.....	5	25,692	4,252	4,051	.....	375
422	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	40	18,416	591	3,174	.....	376
491	5,525	1,337	11,310	4,992	.....	478	61,250	.....	27,538	494	377
286	2,030	802	7,000	3,761	.....	636	41,132	38,455	3,478	.....	378
.....	.....	.....	1,738	33	.....	112	5,598	123	1,732	.....	379
547	178	.....	4,500	469	.....	159	21,759	830	528	.....	380
95	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	107	21,226	2,008	700	.....	381
.....	124	.....	3,500	206	.....	90	17,271	28	1,997	670	382
.....	1,781	.....	.....	492	.....	810	24,204	.....	2,186	.....	383
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	257	10,419	935	37	.....	384
.....	1,482	.....	1,541	574	.....	66	20,065	.....	302	.....	385
.....	.....	250	6,343	749	.....	*2,444	21,689	1,236	6,055	5,410	386
.....	.....	758	.....	463	.....	106	10,736	1,975	243	.....	387
.....	.....	100	.....	30	.....	69	3,111	163	591	.....	388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	893	150	937	.....	389
116	.....	.....	500	43	.....	80	26,056	4,124	46	.....	390
.....	3,337	1,153	7,804	1,445	.....	.....	31,794	18,718	9,416	.....	391
.....	.....	.....	1,050	68	.....	218	37,596	260	1,266	.....	392

* Including $1,481, land-tax redemption refund.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Continued.*

	Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
		$	$	$	$
344	Mosa	.....	.....	.....	14,204
345	Moulton	4,642	1,040	4,217	14,378
346	Mountain	.....	1,000	936	7,801
347	Mulmur	.....	900	1,390	3,009
348	Murray	.....	2,000	1,300	6,705
349	Muskoka	.....	.....	207	1,824
350	Nairn and Lorne	.....	1,250	.....	5,783
351	Nassagaweya	9,057	2,100	4	15,203
352	Neebing	2,886	449	434	15,741
353	Neelon and Garson	.....	225	.....	1,615
354	Nelson	26,367	2,225	620	30,174
355	Nepean	9,500	5,000	29,412	73,970
356	Neplgon	.....	12	3,106	4,894
357	Niagara	.....	200	4,397	5,745
358	Nichol	.....	.....	280	4,868
359	Nipissing	.....	150	85	3,005
360	Nissouri E.	20,000	150	5,021	27,782
361	Nissouri W.	.....	.....	.....	18,424
362	Normanby	.....	2,150	109	5,418
363	Norwich N.	.....	175	2,867	5,063
364	Norwich S.	67	2,310	116	2,950
365	Nottawasaga	.....	765	6,606	13,209
366	Oakland	4,544	2,500	22	7,447
367	Oakley	.....	250	1,852	3,340
368	O'Connor	.....	55	719	4,205
369	Olden	.....	1,000	20	3,369
370	Oliver	1,250	2,300	933	11,148
371	Oneida	.....	550	900	2,895
372	Onondaga	.....	3,400	.....	3,925
373	Ops	.....	1,000	478	2,504
374	Orford	.....	6,640	1,163	19,372
375	Orillia	.....	850	14,036	23,189
376	Oro	.....	1,826	.....	5,591
377	Osgoode	22,376	5,800	6,720	62,928
378	Osnabruck	.....	1,500	3,507	46,940
379	Oso	.....	375	12	2,242
380	Osprey	.....	300	4,728	6,386
381	Otonabee	.....	3,000	380	6,088
382	Oxford-on-Rideau	.....	6,200	1,728	10,623
383	Oxford E.	.....	600	9,542	12,328
384	Oxford N.	.....	320	121	1,413
385	Oxford W.	.....	1,185	5,845	7,332
386	Paipoonge	6	4,375	2,991	20,073
387	Pakenham	.....	500	.....	2,718
388	Palmerston and Canonto	.....	200	.....	954
389	Papineau	.....	.....	.....	1,087
390	Peel	.....	.....	729	4,899
391	Pelee Island	3,188	400	52,140	83,862
392	Pelham	17,617	5,300	18,368	42,811

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1910.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
5,343	.....	.....	.....	8,930	.....	1,600	.....	107	15,980	341
1,974	1,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,864	.....	959	9,070	345
.....	.....	.....	921	60,418	.....	3,846	.....	1,285	66,470	346
.....	136	.....	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	1,687	347
2,246	.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,296	348
.....	17	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	309	349
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	20	307	351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,506	2,500	.....	1,039	22,039	352
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	5,000	3,000	.....	.....	8,150	353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	.....	353	354
4,201	15,720	.....	29,412	1,036	9,295	176	.....	2,097	61,937	355
.....	62	.....	.....	.....	2,772	.....	.....	.....	2,834	556
.....	2,100	.....	4,000	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	6,900	557
.....	89	.....	180	.....	.....	723	.....	234	1,226	558
.....	93	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	359
.....	.....	17,903	3,408	3,552	.....	.....	.....	1,095	25,958	360
9,133	51	.....	.....	1,873	.....	2,580	.....	.....	13,637	361
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362
.....	775	.....	1,920	6,714	837	.....	.....	400	10,646	363
.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	69	136	364
.....	470	.....	6,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	7,351	365
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	2	602	366
.....	401	.....	1,814	.....	.....	95	.....	84	2,394	367
.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	806	368
.....	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	369
.....	610	.....	933	.....	2,000	.....	.....	1,080	4,623	370
.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	371
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	.....	.....	827	372
.....	35	8,206	.....	3,947	.....	.....	.....	269	12,457	373
3,208	1,673	464	.....	10,187	.....	3	.....	3,116	18,651	374
3,837	8,756	.....	4,523	8,801	.....	.....	.....	195	26,112	375
.....	.....	.....	3,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	3,874	376
4,493	.....	.....	4,847	59,378	7,024	19,576	.....	75	95,393	377
.....	.....	.....	805	75,452	6,168	34,307	.....	4,385	121,117	378
1,023	963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	2,106	379
.....	279	.....	4,728	1,450	.....	.....	.....	120	6,577	380
.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	588	968	381
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,445	.....	.....	.....	85	2,530	382
.....	25	.....	.....	6,802	.....	2,402	.....	939	10,168	383
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	384
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,535	.....	1,471	.....	222	6,228	385
.....	1,750	.....	7,500	.....	9,511	.....	.....	2,523	21,284	386
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,637	.....	.....	.....	10,637	387
.....	26	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	36	562	388
.....	578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	604	389
.....	.....	.....	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	679	390
907	1,673	.....	.....	33,935	1,681	1,017	.....	1,530	40,743	391
.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	754	17,754	392

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities and Counties in which Located.	Receipts, 1910.						
		Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
393	Pembroke, Renfrew	262	2,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
394	Percy, Northumberland	425	14,684	68	39	.....	.....	3,200
395	Perry, Parry Sound	899	2,943	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
396	Petewawa & McKay, Renfrew	543	1,240	83	14	.....	.....	.....
397	Pickering, Ontario	2,312	30,198	.....	40	.....	.....	4,000
398	Pilkington, Wellington	558	10,875	44	.....	13	.....	1,500
399	Pittsburgh, Frontenac	4,711	22,845	8	18	41	.....	2,000
400	Plantagenet N., Prescott	237	16,092	388	8	.....	.....	2,575
401	Plantagenet S., Prescott	731	12,414	295	.....	42	.....	.....
402	Plummer Addl., Algoma	960	2,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,511
403	Plympton, Lambton	9,609	27,589	56	.....	152	.....	.....
404	Portland, Frontenac	6,913	15,826	8	25	10	.....	3,500
405	Prince, Algoma	707	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
406	Proton, Grey	2,275	22,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,435
407	Puslinch, Wellington	148	16,862	98	17	509	1,965	.....
408	Radcliffe, Renfrew	227	957	80	26	.....	.....	.....
409	Raglan, Renfrew	175	2,182	.....	15	1	.....	.....
410	Rainham, Haldimand	653	8,726	200	3	147	3,846	.....
411	Raleigh, Kent	7,169	46,527	.....	263	137	750	3,813
412	Rama, Ontario	717	5,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
413	Ramsay, Lanark	402	11,875	20	10	271	333	325
414	Ratter and Dunnett, Sudbury	1,450	3,834	133	55	.....	.....	.....
415	Rawdon, Hastings	4,379	18,873	.....	24	37	.....	.....
416	Rayside, Sudbury	32	3,547	45	.....	2	.....	4,775
417	Reach, Ontario	206	18,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,589
418	Richmond, Lennox and Addington	102	14,439	.....	.....	637	4,618	.....
419	Rochester, Essex	2,278	20,340	185	1	189	.....	16,000
420	Rolph and Renfrew	898	2,068	55	5	39	.....	.....
421	Romney, Kent	179	31,222	.....	455	104	.....	374
422	Ross, Renfrew	683	11,804	.....	25	.....	.....	2,175
423	Roxborough, Stormont	3,494	37,583	250	.....	178	.....	29,833
424	Russell, Russell	6,829	26,099	390	.....	251	.....	.....
425	Ryde, Muskoka	100	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	Ryerson, Parry Sound	468	2,596	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
427	St. Edmunds, Bruce	744	1,979	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
428	St. Joseph, Algoma	1,733	3,829	5	17	49	1,040	683
429	St. Vincent, Grey	1,770	19,947	.....	6	14	.....	11,900
430	Salter, May and Harrow, Sudbury	908	3,460	.....	.....	226	.....	.....
431	Saltfleet, Wentworth	1,573	28,847	.....	11	386	.....	4,000
432	Sandfield, Manitoulin	96	1,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
433	Sandwich E., Essex	1	21,816	558	8	127	.....	2,500
434	Sandwich S., Essex	.....	13,480	.....	.....	160	.....	20,489
435	Sandwich W., Essex	521	19,217	734	4	6	.....	7,147
436	Sarawak, Grey	74	4,265	.....	.....	242	1,132	351
437	Sarnia, Lambton	.....	20,433	.....	1	.....	.....	5,000
438	Saugeen, Bruce	1,567	10,105	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
439	Scarborough, York	142	31,091	163	.....	708	.....	434
440	Schreiber, Thunder Bay	2,733	5,295	65	65	.....	.....	1,000
441	Scott, Ontario	1,424	13,561	.....	.....	160	.....	2,300

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, b idges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	2,805	192	.....	51	98	.....	393
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,434	19,850	862	494	300	3,640	.....	394
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	5,003	281	.....	90	450	.....	395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	1,978	236	.....	67	250	.....	396
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359	36,909	1,654	36	484	9,520	.....	397
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	13,175	588	1	190	2,123	.....	398
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	29,921	696	41	266	2,244	.....	399
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	19,586	695	22	187	2,799	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	13,637	718	.....	55	2,708	.....	401
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	5,769	339	.....	46	1,350	.....	402
.....	690	.....	10	.....	310	38,416	941	172	470	5,476	.....	403
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796	27,078	575	.....	218	3,291	132	404
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	619	3,256	407	121	71	1,372	.....	405
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	29,753	927	9	293	4,497	.....	406
4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	24,083	868	5	285	2,857	52	407
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1,333	202	.....	38	120	.....	408
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	2,470	155	.....	55	99	16	409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	13,828	387	.....	118	946	.....	410
.....	3,142	.....	.....	350	991	63,142	1,521	2,752	786	3,622	239	411
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	111	6,655	567	12	296	451	.....	412
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	13,379	722	15	371	1,276	.....	413
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,130	6,602	598	30	164	1,884	.....	414
.....	.....	.....	.....	170	980	24,463	675	24	208	1,399	238	415
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	8,853	390	.....	145	1,208	.....	416
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	25,265	1,060	17	192	3,463	.....	417
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	20,059	612	56	204	1,336	.....	418
.....	17,978	8,419	137	.....	*2,056	67,583	1,174	853	531	5,579	2,046	419
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	3,137	216	.....	30	100	.....	420
.....	6,302	.....	24	200	593	39,453	1,180	39	244	1,492	.....	421
3,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071	19,701	347	.....	190	2,972	.....	422
.....	10,617	.....	132	.....	1,704	83,791	614	824	415	3,564	.....	423
3,500	2,181	.....	.....	.....	553	39,803	1,051	60	267	2,843	.....	424
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	1,519	228	.....	16	185	25	425
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	3,153	350	51	97	343	.....	426
.....	.....	.....	.....	225	754	3,714	588	39	81	1,040	.....	427
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727	8,083	370	.....	118	2,088	222	428
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	33,921	910	200	466	5,708	.....	429
1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	5,780	372	29	141	222	.....	430
7,000	9,000	.....	937	.....	1,158	52,912	1,080	714	353	7,681	.....	431
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,289	132	.....	45	47	.....	432
.....	10,888	963	.....	.....	†3,221	40,082	1,335	750	420	12,674	.....	433
.....	7,947	4,000	230	.....	‡2,999	49,305	758	10	303	3,254	11,236	434
.....	1,246	3,000	.....	191	179	32,245	710	172	315	6,348	.....	435
2,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,194	9,708	347	67	127	688	.....	436
.....	801	.....	35	2,300	997	29,567	970	717	264	7,354	.....	437
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	261	12,244	536	16	176	1,317	.....	438
16,000	.....	.....	.....	800	849	50,187	1,616	223	455	13,232	.....	439
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9,165	666	16	162	1,793	.....	440
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	17,789	855	.....	224	2,881	.....	441

* Including $800, Government grant for roads, $399 from other municipalities, and $621 for Telephone.
† Including $2,000, Government grant for roads, and $1,000 from other municipalities.
‡ Including $2,102 from other municipalities on drainage accounts.
‖ Including $2,000 for damages for loss of engine through bridge.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
393 Pembroke	286	12	581	701	.....	.....	.....
394 Percy	66	90	2,742	6,771	.....	.....	.....
395 Perry	48	51	.....	2,984	.....	.....	.....
396 Petewawa and McKay	12	37	171	952	.....	.....	.....
397 Pickering	109	234	7,100	12,608	.....	.....	.....
398 Pilkington	43	35	3,271	4,553	.....	.....	.....
399 Pittsburgh	5	143	17,833	6,620	15	.....	.....
400 Plantagenet N.	131	203	2,000	11,123	.....	.....	.....
401 Plantagenet S.	114	70	2,128	7,270	296	99	.....
402 Plummer Add.	.....	20	.....	1,367	.....	.....	.....
403 Plympton	50	152	4,507	10,457	1,909	.....	.....
404 Portland	25	353	6,003	5,987	.....	.....	.....
405 Prince	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
406 Proton	21	22	2,806	8,724	334	.....	.....
407 Puslinch	101	92	4,597	12,159	18	.....	1,940
408 Radcliffe	34	5	85	698	.....	.....	.....
409 Raglan	64	.....	111	1,863	.....	.....	32
410 Rainham	5	.....	2,877	4,299	.....	.....	3,854
411 Raleigh	256	1,023	6,350	11,728	16,461	.....	.....
412 Rama	8	13	718	2,690	.....	.....	.....
413 Ramsay	25	117	3,800	5,747	.....	.....	325
414 Ratter and Dunnett	43	30	.....	3,408	.....	.....	.....
415 Rawdon	70	108	9,504	9,976	.....	.....	.....
416 Rayside	.....	50	.....	2,217	122	.....	.....
417 Reach	44	46	4,388	8,685	.....	.....	.....
418 Richmond	63	288	4,637	6,124	.....	.....	5,061
419 Rochester	40	273	2,410	6,147	15,079	.....	.....
420 Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	.....	.....	405	2,037	.....	139	.....
421 Romney	98	309	1,355	4,460	9,870	.....	.....
522 Ross	8	138	2,093	9,496	.....	.....	.....
423 Roxborough	198	56	5,847	9,647	45,500	.....	1,850
424 Russell	113	32	2,586	11,060	5,198	537	.....
425 Ryde	3	38	.....	710	.....	.....	.....
426 Ryerson	32	10	.....	1,484	.....	.....	.....
427 St. Edmunds	.....	.....	90	911	.....	.....	.....
428 St. Joseph	27	41	.....	2,035	.....	119	.....
429 St. Vincent	63	50	3,000	9,898	.....	.....	.....
430 Salter, May and Harrow	15	.....	.....	3,089	.....	288	.....
431 Saltfleet	264	377	6,620	16,710	5,422	604	.....
432 Sandfield	.....	98	.....	583	.....	.....	.....
433 Sandwich E.	63	426	2,370	5,138	10,670	.....	.....
434 Sandwich S.	24	176	1,480	3,316	9,392	.....	.....
435 Sandwich W.	54	197	2,239	6,185	5,982	.....	.....
436 Sarawak	60	30	423	2,597	.....	920	.....
437 Sarnia	127	403	2,228	5,060	2,537	.....	.....
438 Saugeen	17	15	2,619	3,445	.....	.....	.....
439 Scarborough	146	10	5,455	25,298	.....	.....	.....
440 Schrelber	.....	.....	.....	2,575	.....	.....	.....
441 Scott	68	125	2,720	6,623	135	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,923	882	1,853	.....	393
265	.....	.....	3,200	324	.....	624	19,378	472	374	.....	394
235	.....	.....	311	44	.....	186	4,680	323	3,948	.....	395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1,774	204	419	.....	396
.....	.....	.....	4,000	55	.....	225	36,025	884	2,363	.....	397
243	.....	.....	1,500	73	.....	135	12,755	420	999	.....	398
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	27,876	2,045	495	.....	399
102	.....	.....	1,349	182	.....	205	18,998	588	9,657	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	66	13,630	7	8,514	511	401
363	.....	188	1,511	260	.....	28	5,472	297	764	.....	402
279	5,066	.....	.....	701	.....	124	30,304	8,112	2,355	.....	403
.....	.....	.....	3,900	103	.....	306	20,893	6,185	2,025	.....	404
.....	.....	.....	675	15	.....	74	3,035	221	2,968	.....	405
836	1,232	.....	4,435	622	.....	1,190	25,948	3,805	2,473	106	406
387	.....	100	8	213	.....	67	23,749	334	1,706	.....	407
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,192	141	1,769	.....	408
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2,397	73	2,953	.....	409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	12,777	1,051	125	.....	410
650	11,250	913	2	3,433	.....	*2,051	63,037	105	16,752	.....	411
.....	.....	.....	1,600	95	.....	122	6,572	83	2,374	.....	412
.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	26	12,531	848	97	.....	413
160	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	41	6,461	141	2,823	.....	414
440	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	91	22,844	1,619	7,575	.....	415
218	.....	.....	4,185	115	.....	57	8,707	146	3,331	.....	416
.....	.....	.....	6,822	173	.....	200	25,090	175	286	.....	417
.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	122	19,503	556	4,326	.....	418
106	2,951	1,833	16,000	1,479	.....	166	56,667	10,916	2,444	.....	419
.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	6	2,989	148	3,048	1,289	420
488	4,423	580	5,248	2,338	.....	331	32,455	6,998	6,237	.....	421
494	.....	194	1,900	484	.....	62	18,378	1,323	4,808	.....	422
.....	8,029	.....	2,753	3,394	.....	1,100	83,791	.....	21,526	.....	423
463	3,651	.....	.....	2,476	.....	780	31,117	8,686	9,018	5,977	424
108	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	12	1,346	173	1,314	.....	425
48	.....	.....	307	6	.....	9	2,737	416	2,337	.....	426
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	2,676	1,038	2,052	.....	427
148	.....	1,054	683	203	.....	80	7,188	895	2,802	376	428
613	.....	.....	11,900	387	.....	44	33,239	682	297	.....	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	30	4,262	1,518	1,514	1,377	430
.....	.....	.....	4,000	935	.....	759	45,519	7,393	500	4,123	431
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	926	363	282	.....	432
.....	2,716	1,011	.....	2,009	.....	497	40,079	3	22,634	.....	433
.....	3,909	.....	14,354	1,044	.....	49	49,305	.....	11,560	.....	434
.....	4,106	1,358	1,313	1,533	.....	615	31,127	1,118	19,698	.....	435
117	.....	1,082	701	486	.....	195	7,840	1,868	295	6,668	436
829	3,776	.....	2,500	1,091	.....	530	28,386	1,181	2,308	.....	437
.....	64	.....	.....	31	.....	213	8,449	3,795	31	.....	438
610	.....	.....	2,101	532	.....	418	50,096	91	1,620	.....	439
155	.....	.....	1,850	353	.....	131	7,701	1,464	1,425	.....	440
.....	.....	.....	2,300	58	.....	248	16,237	1,552	7	.....	441

* Including $1,782 paid to other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
		All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
		$	$	$	$
393	Pembroke	.....	180	.....	2,915
394	Percy	.....	8,000	5,635	14,481
395	Perry	.....	135	1,456	5,862
396	Petewawa and McKay	.....	.....	.....	623
397	Pickering	.....	3,800	734	7,781
398	Pilkington	.....	.....	547	1,966
399	Pittsburgh	.....	2,400	90	5,030
400	Plantagenet N.	.....	2,600	1,944	14,789
401	Plantagenet S.	.....	800	139	9,971
402	Plummer Add.	.....	.....	3,173	4,234
403	Plympton	.....	1,350	1,052	12,869
404	Portland	1,750	2,000	.....	11,960
405	Prince	.....	200	.....	3,389
406	Proton	.....	.....	4,235	10,619
407	Puslinch	10,050	2,500	6,307	20,897
408	Radcliffe	.....	.....	.....	1,910
409	Raglan	32	800	.....	3,858
410	Rainham	4,654	1,525	.....	7,355
411	Raleigh	.....	3,200	28,107	48,164
412	Rama	.....	1,180	591	4,228
413	Ramsay	8,746	500	.....	10,191
414	Ratter and Dunnett	.....	.....	1,860	4,824
415	Rawdon	12	1,200	1,637	12,043
416	Rayside	.....	400	.....	3,877
417	Reach	.....	2,025	487	2,973
418	Richmond	18,294	3,150	.....	26,326
419	Rochester	.....	8,219	2,074	23,653
420	Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	.....	100	153	4,738
421	Romney	.....	2,025	5,891	21,151
422	Ross	.....	400	7,916	14,447
423	Roxborough	6,454	500	46,085	74,565
424	Russell	.....	1,000	10,988	35,669
425	Ryde	.....	2,100	237	3,824
426	Ryerson	.....	200	51	3,004
427	St. Edmunds	.....	.....	.....	3,090
428	St. Joseph	.....	2,120	1,096	7,289
429	St. Vincent	600	.....	4,516	6,095
430	Salter, May and Harrow	.....	190	1,123	5,722
431	Saltfleet	6,000	2,000	18,377	38,393
432	Sandfield	.....	.....	.....	645
433	Sandwich E.	.....	950	12,294	35,881
434	Sandwich S.	.....	1,500	5,595	18,655
435	Sandwich W.	.....	1,100	1,608	23,524
436	Sarawak	100	1,154	3,110	13,195
437	Sarnia	.....	1,000	3,344	7,833
438	Saugeen	.....	.....	2	3,828
439	Scarborough	13,129	660	19,606	35,106
440	Schreiber	.....	1,600	5,782	10,271
441	Scott	4,761	980	.....	7,300

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1910.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
557	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	393
.....	.....	.....	5,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5,244	394
.....	2,270	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	3,736	395
158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	165	396
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	190	397
.....	958	.....	521	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	1,644	398
.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,231	.....	120	4,417	399
2,773	6,017	.....	1,944	.....	.....	1,226	.....	334	12,294	400
2,511	5,806	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	9,199	401
.....	400	.....	3,173	.....	635	.....	.....	.....	4,208	402
.....	263	.....	1,052	7,638	.....	.....	.....	190	9,143	403
7,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	7,860	404
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
.....	.....	.....	4,031	5,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,492	406
.....	138	.....	6,245	.....	500	.....	.....	115	6,998	407
208	1,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279	408
100	1,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	2,630	409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
4,782	.....	5,022	7,276	47,330	357	3,813	.....	11,477	80,057	411
.....	.....	.....	591	.....	.....	647	.....	.....	1,238	412
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	325	413
.....	1,479	.....	1,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,139	414
6,034	.....	.....	1,572	.....	1,400	.....	.....	54	9,060	415
.....	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490	.....	.....	2,815	416
.....	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	205	690	417
2,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150	.....	912	6,171	418
.....	2,643	.....	353	25,893	18,345	.....	.....	3,203	50,437	419
.....	1,041	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	2,721	420
1,473	535	6,111	3,734	33,952	3,714	374	.....	168	50,061	421
2,242	.....	.....	7,916	.....	1,109	1,175	.....	.....	12,442	422
.....	744	.....	.....	72,649	.....	50,510	.....	4,500	128,403	423
2,954	4,795	10,000	10,699	31,708	.....	.....	.....	3,778	63,934	424
.....	708	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1,068	425
.....	1,576	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,677	426
.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	811	427
.....	.....	.....	1,472	.....	800	.....	.....	1,701	3,973	428
.....	58	.....	4,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,513	429
.....	1,519	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,019	430
.....	.....	.....	22,500	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,500	431
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	432
2,236	5,800	.....	.....	31,421	13,731	2,500	.....	.....	55,688	433
1,491	3,006	.....	.....	24,665	4,000	12,989	.....	1,230	47,381	434
2,236	6,454	.....	.....	18,375	7,726	7,147	.....	1,296	43,234	435
.....	.....	7,500	3,110	.....	2,218	.....	.....	20	12,848	436
.....	.....	.....	1,324	20,087	.....	3,049	.....	766	25,226	437
.....	.....	.....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	23	653	438
.....	.....	.....	19,606	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	20,040	439
.....	.....	.....	5,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,082	440
.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	100	285	441

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.						
		Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
442	Scugog, Ontario	155	3,028	.....	2	.....	.....	250
443	Sebastopol, Renfrew	197	1,395	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
444	Seneca, Haldimand	1,237	12,030	.....	1	22	.....	.....
445	Seymour, Northumberland	423	15,918	.....	239	104	.....	5,200
446	Sheffield, Lennox and Addington	1,387	9,081	210	33	.....	.....	.....
447	Sherborne, McC., &c., Haliburton	440	1,719	40	24	3	.....	.....
448	Sherbrooke, Haldimand	171	3,261	63	2	51	.....	.....
449	Sherbrooke, S., Lanark	116	2,179	.....	17	.....	50	.....
450	Sherwood, Jones & Burns, Renfrew	.....	2,683	143	5	.....	.....	.....
451	Shuniah, Thunder Bay	.....	9,641	.....	.....	197	319	18,636
452	Sidney, Hastings	1,002	28,386	.....	17	148	.....	2,300
453	Smith, Peterborough	2,006	16,378	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
454	Snowdon, Haliburton	519	2,561	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
455	Sombra, Lambton	877	33,596	306	56	.....	.....	2,500
456	Somerville, Victoria	665	7,341	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
457	Sophiasburg, Prince Edward	28	11,914	.....	37	113	.....	578
458	Southwold, Elgin	712	36,169	.....	36	58	.....	8,500
459	Springer, Nipissing	762	3,905	98	.....	.....	.....	2,100
460	Stafford, Renfrew	633	4,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
461	Stamford, Welland	.....	23,220	166	133	.....	.....	22,541
462	Stanhope, Haliburton	278	1,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
463	Stanley, Huron	57	16,228	8	18	.....	.....	3,450
464	Stephen, Huron	2,422	24,712	252	296	40	652	5,800
465	Stephenson, Muskoka	111	4,117	60	37	.....	.....	940
466	Stisted, Muskoka	186	2,950	.....	.....	.....	32	1,300
467	Storrington, Frontenac	553	14,004	.....	24	99	.....	.....
468	Strong, Parry Sound	496	2,365	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
469	Sullivan, Grey	4,995	14,372	20	12	62	.....	1,600
470	Sunnidale, Simcoe	556	15,335	.....	22	.....	.....	6,490
471	Sydenham, Grey	1,541	20,495	.....	1	.....	.....	4,185
472	Tarentorus & Rankin, Algoma	2,473	7,772	.....	.....	19	.....	2,000
473	Tay, Simcoe	673	31,219	82	42	.....	.....	7,000
474	Tecumseth, Simcoe	3,261	24,039	.....	.....	26	.....	3,000
475	Tehkummah, Manitoulin	710	1,506	.....	12	.....	.....	196
476	Thessalon, Algoma	192	2,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	760
477	Thompson, Algoma	310	758	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
478	Thorah, Ontario	1,355	8,670	.....	13	1,502	.....	1,000
479	Thorold, Welland	907	12,194	221	67	62	.....	2,650
480	Thurlow, Hastings	2,145	22,541	.....	10	355	.....	5,434
481	Tilbury E., Kent	97	45,037	.....	426	7	.....	33,799
482	Tilbury N., Essex	187	14,665	154	1	45	.....	.....
483	Tilbury W., Essex	1,537	16,208	.....	122	136	.....	2,558
484	Tiny, Simcoe	864	19,080	48	.....	.....	.....	5,400
485	Torbolton, Carleton	182	5,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
486	Toronto, Peel	3,272	37,782	124	51	1,292	8,960	5,284
487	Toronto Gore, Peel	1,184	8,061	23	.....	185	18	1,710
488	Tossorontio, Simcoe	1,199	8,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
489	Townsend, Norfolk	891	22,154	.....	50	15	.....	1,000
490	Trafalgar, Halton	.....	28,025	.....	15	2,456	.....	12,010

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,435	199	.....	35	339	187	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1,659	174	2	50	178	.....	443
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	13,452	546	63	211	1,757	81	444
.....	.....	.....	.....	106	172	22,162	1,122	100	268	4,075	.....	445
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	10,742	744	.....	203	446	.....	446
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	2,626	234	70	73	364	.....	447
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3,571	105	23	26	86	.....	448
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	2,395	245	.....	77	168	.....	449
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	3,289	158	.....	53	167	.....	450
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4,772	33,565	1,131	288	408	22,782	.....	451
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694	32,547	772	31	277	4,914	369	452
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	18,501	952	.....	245	3,657	32	453
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	3,635	369	.....	53	347	.....	454
600	10,183	.....	30	.....	464	48,612	1,214	203	583	4,616	25	455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	8,426	566	.....	112	1,521	.....	456
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	12,707	496	1	275	423	.....	457
.....	3,847	.....	.....	.....	548	49,870	1,529	113	466	12,077	.....	458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,618	8,483	703	5	152	3,293	.....	459
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	5,428	261	.....	62	719	.....	460
12,000	.....	8,700	541	.....	193	67,494	1,232	47	627	7,655	35	461
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	2,082	228	48	68	129	336	462
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	106	19,887	668	20	173	4,025	.....	463
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	34,825	740	35	651	7,441	188	464
400	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	5,851	385	17	205	1,719	125	465
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612	5,080	288	.....	94	2,013	.....	466
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	14,760	445	.....	146	1,677	.....	467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	2,972	291	1	67	483	.....	468
.....	.....	.....	.....	175	333	21,569	646	4	232	2,426	.....	469
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	985	23,440	1,098	232	307	3,627	.....	470
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	26,416	1,262	29	399	4,736	.....	471
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†2,432	14,696	870	51	1,542	4,562	158	472
12,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	52,038	1,749	241	366	3,003	3,329	473
.....	.....	6,099	.....	.....	143	36,568	861	7	139	11,244	.....	474
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	2,969	176	.....	52	1,037	.....	475
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	3,860	402	42	101	858	.....	476
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	159	.....	12	83	.....	477
.....	.....	5,000	20	.....	298	17,858	743	57	255	1,717	5,464	478
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	16,308	916	105	400	2,887	386	479
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	31,092	947	.....	787	1,718	.....	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	239	‡3,133	82,738	1,488	407	336	6,822	453	481
.....	1,497	.....	.....	435	317	17,301	925	86	323	2,351	.....	482
.....	2,832	1,345	.....	.....	281	25,019	1,151	98	2,002	2,194	1,392	483
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	25,811	1,097	.....	318	2,934	.....	484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	5,739	395	.....	115	354	.....	485
.....	.....	.....	.....	439	‖2,057	59,261	1,884	18	662	13,876	.....	486
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	11,454	551	.....	130	2,950	.....	487
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	9,841	550	.....	209	680	.....	488
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	24,585	1,016	34	250	3,095	.....	489
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105	43,611	1,410	32	439	8,154	.....	490

* Including $3,700, Government grants for roads.
† Including $1,499, Government grant for roads.
‡ Including $1,656 from other municipalities.
‖ Including $1,621 for sale of land.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
442 Scugog	.....	15	676	1,650	.....	.....	.....
443 Sebastopol	6	5	236	871	.....	.....	.....
444 Seneca	51	41	3,634	5,575	.....	.....	.....
445 Seymour	135	34	3,648	6,643	.....	.....	.....
446 Sheffield	7	57	2,823	4,174	.....	.....	.....
447 Sherborne, McClintock, &c.	16	5	57	500	.....	.....	.....
448 Sherbrooke	.....	5	514	810	189	.....	4
449 Sherbrooke S.	3	13	429	1,233	.....	.....	50
450 Sherwood, Joues & Burns	137	17	.....	1,975	.....	.....	.....
451 Shuniah	.....	.....	.....	4,650	.....	398	.....
252 Sidney	754	65	10,974	11,089	.....	.....	.....
453 Smith	206	87	5,721	6,483	.....	.....	.....
454 Snowdon	.....	.....	223	2,071	.....	.....	.....
455 Sombra	75	757	3,979	11,679	14,068	.....	.....
456 Somerville	58	64	668	4,027	.....	.....	.....
457 Sophiasburg	29	12	5,227	5,649	.....	.....	.....
458 Southwold	75	37	11,253	9,776	2,673	.....	.....
459 Springer	8	20	.....	1,510	103	.....	.....
460 Stafford	29	.....	1,899	2,407	.....	.....	.....
461 Stamford	178	1,263	2,480	19,304	.....	.....	.....
462 Stanhope	.....	18	108	694	.....	.....	.....
463 Stanley	56	99	4,158	5,828	40	.....	.....
464 Stephen	34	5	4,108	9,077	231	.....	397
465 Stephenson	8	24	.....	2,503	.....	123	.....
466 Stisted	2	.....	.....	1,374	.....	.....	.....
467 Storrington	21	237	6,404	4,457	.....	.....	.....
468 Strong	5	5	.....	1,253	.....	.....	.....
469 Sullivan	62	104	3,020	8,754	70	.....	.....
470 Sunnidale	30	15	3,881	5,273	.....	.....	.....
471 Sydenham	150	583	3,071	9,135	.....	.....	.....
472 Tarentorus and Rankin	20	38	.....	1,568	.....	.....	.....
473 Tay	92	256	8,109	25,504	.....	.....	.....
474 Tecumseth	16	364	9,614	8,353	.....	.....	.....
475 Tehkummah	6	5	.....	986	.....	.....	.....
476 Thessalon	19	15	.....	990	.....	.....	700
477 Thompson	.....	17	.....	550	.....	.....	.....
478 Thorah	33	25	1,696	3,277	.....	.....	.....
479 Thorold	42	12	2,031	6,067	.....	.....	.....
480 Thurlow	1,028	127	9,652	8,326	.....	.....	.....
481 Tilbury E.	673	231	2,372	6,906	26,355	.....	.....
482 Tilbury N.	23	10	.....	4,191	862	.....	.....
483 Tilbury W.	135	64	1,867	10,778	1,601	.....	.....
484 Tiny	32	286	4,449	7,562	.....	.....	.....
485 Torbolton	5	5	797	3,058	.....	.....	.....
486 Toronto	333	177	8,825	13,775	.....	.....	8,921
487 Toronto Gore	46	74	2,565	2,499	.....	.....	24
488 Tossorontio	30	40	2,314	4,043	.....	.....	.....
489 Townsend	484	77	6,413	8,230	47	.....	.....
490 Trafalgar	107	369	9,665	10,692	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	250	6	.....	4	3,361	74	.....	.....	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,523	136	162	.....	443
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	11,996	1,456	222	.....	444
.....	.....	.....	5,200	112	.....	258	21,595	567	2,563	.....	445
.....	.....	423	.....	208	.....	65	9,150	1,592	864	.....	446
70	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	12	1,436	1,190	272	.....	447
.....	.....	.....	600	30	.....	5	2,397	1,174	342	.....	448
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	2,328	67	806	.....	449
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,511	778	498	.....	450
.....	.....	.....	1,596	1,546	.....	132	32,931	634	4,046	6,641	451
.....	.....	.....	2,300	42	.....	453	32,040	507	14,775	.....	452
133	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	172	17,745	756	1,815	.....	453
36	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	19	3,153	482	1,502	.....	454
243	6,224	.....	.....	2,930	.....	470	47,066	1,546	34,127	.....	455
492	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	16	7,584	842	6,001	.....	456
.....	.....	.....	563	7	.....	25	12,707	.....	442	.....	457
295	1,943	.....	8,500	515	.....	542	49,794	76	5,339	.....	458
.....	.....	269	1,700	292	.....	212	8,267	216	6,725	.....	459
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	5,401	27	978	.....	460
1,690	.....	1,189	29,824	1,707	.....	265	67,494	.....	1,500	.....	461
226	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	3	1,919	163	800	.....	462
.....	550	.....	3,450	116	.....	34	19,217	670	38	.....	463
630	1,247	181	6,035	898	.....	232	32,130	2,695	1,229	.....	464
83	.....	.....	400	97	.....	138	5,827	24	3,386	507	465
32	.....	.....	1,000	35	.....	35	4,873	207	1,101	.....	466
.....	.....	.....	400	42	.....	97	13,926	834	4,607	.....	467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2,170	802	1,385	.....	468
50	.....	.....	1,600	21	.....	32	17,021	4,548	70	.....	469
101	397	.....	6,490	431	.....	129	22,011	1,429	78	.....	470
73	.....	.....	4,185	156	.....	121	23,900	2,516	81	.....	471
.....	.....	.....	2,000	35	.....	100	10,944	3,752	3,126	.....	472
706	.....	.....	5,000	550	.....	188	49,093	2,945	8,934	.....	473
.....	464	.....	3,000	311	.....	160	34,533	2,035	432	.....	474
.....	.....	.....	196	5	.....	22	2,485	484	1,383	.....	475
.....	.....	116	.....	140	.....	49	3,432	428	2,311	.....	476
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	821	279	998	.....	477
.....	.....	.....	1,000	22	.....	452	14,741	3,117	993	.....	478
.....	.....	.....	2,000	51	.....	188	15,085	1,223	3,298	.....	479
1,182	.....	.....	6,350	642	.....	333	31,092	.....	16,159	.....	480
.....	12,074	1,011	16,742	6,000	.....	737	82,607	131	46,483	.....	481
.....	3,103	.....	1,496	1,037	.....	775	15,182	2,119	10,877	.....	482
.....	1,825	893	.....	367	.....	652	25,019	.....	12,843	.....	483
348	223	900	5,450	1,807	.....	21	25,427	384	10,069	.....	484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4,752	987	2,188	.....	485
203	.....	.....	5,284	267	.....	795	55,020	4,241	3,669	.....	486
.....	.....	285	1,710	60	.....	213	11,107	347	.....	.....	487
.....	.....	.....	500	7	.....	179	8,552	1,289	117	.....	488
.....	.....	.....	1,000	22	.....	87	20,755	3,830	553	.....	489
200	.....	.....	12,027	309	.....	207	43,611	.....	2,012	.....	490

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
442 Scugog	.....	1,470	.....	1,544
443 Sebastopol	.....	.....	.....	298
444 Seneca	.....	2,500	.....	4,178
445 Seymour	.....	.....	.....	3,130
446 Sheffield	.....	2,000	62	4,518
447 Sherborne, McClintock, &c.	.....	1,020	632	3,114
448 Sherbrooke	904	820	.....	3,240
449 Sherbrooke S.	.....	.....	.....	873
450 Sherwood, Jones and Burns	.....	.....	.....	1,276
451 Shunlah	.....	.....	.....	11,321
452 Sidney	.....	1,000	.....	16,282
453 Smith	.....	.....	993	3,564
454 Snowdon	.....	.....	556	2,540
455 Sombra	.....	1,800	67,010	104,483
456 Somerville	.....	.....	533	7,376
457 Sophiasburg	3,418	3,500	.....	7,360
458 Southwold	.....	1,425	1,209	8,049
459 Springer	.....	.....	706	7,647
460 Stafford	.....	500	3	1,508
461 Stamford	.....	5,400	34,067	46,967
462 Stanhope	.....	336	911	2,210
463 Stanley	.....	1,511	144	2,363
464 Stephen	397	1,735	8,033	14,089
465 Stephenson	.....	1,350	1,690	6,957
466 Stisted	.....	1,085	.....	2,393
467 Storrington	.....	1,000	.....	6,441
468 Strong	.....	520	.....	2,707
469 Sullivan	.....	1,850	.....	6,468
470 Sunnidale	.....	600	1,062	3,169
471 Sydenham	.....	500	1,666	4,763
472 Tarentorus and Rankin	.....	775	378	8,031
473 Tay	.....	3,739	13,354	28,972
474 Tecumseth	.....	.....	5,113	7,580
475 Tehkummah	.....	.....	.....	1,867
476 Thessalon	700	565	.....	4,004
477 Thompson	.....	267	.....	1,544
478 Thorah	50,000	8,475	.....	62,585
479 Thorold	.....	2,300	5,181	12,002
480 Thurlow	.....	2,500	8,185	26,844
481 Tilbury E.	.....	1,750	34,419	82,783
482 Tilbury N.	.....	.....	358	13,354
483 Tilbury W.	.....	4,500	4,023	21,366
484 Tiny	.....	.....	721	11,174
485 Torbolton	.....	.....	.....	3,175
486 Toronto	28,791	2,050	143	38,894
487 Toronto Gore	3,524	1,058	98	5,027
488 Tossorontio	.....	300	.....	1,706
489 Townsend	.....	5,000	.....	9,383
490 Trafalgar	45,173	2,506	2,697	52,388

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	445
.....	745	.....	.....	.....	4,650	.....	.....	483	5,878	446
.....	354	.....	632	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1,066	447
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	185	449
266	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	578	450
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500	19,336	.....	140	36,976	451
11,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,740	452
.....	.....	.....	934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	934	453
154	1,010	.....	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,628	454
4,259	10,820	.....	3,672	65,488	.....	2,500	.....	626	87,365	455
.....	2,871	.....	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	3,684	456
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	133	148	457
.....	.....	.....	304	8,401	.....	.....	.....	5,913	14,618	458
.....	2,624	.....	.....	.....	4,786	400	.....	359	8,169	459
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	77	460
.....	.....	.....	22,058	.....	14,793	1,541	.....	313	38,705	461
103	460	.....	829	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,437	462
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579	579	463
.....	.....	.....	7,110	1,309	3,719	.....	.....	.....	12,138	464
.....	1,569	.....	2,037	.....	.....	923	130	670	5,329	465
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	600	466
3,137	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,275	467
.....	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015	468
.....	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	219	469
.....	904	.....	575	4,616	.....	.....	.....	100	6,195	470
.....	.....	.....	1,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,674	471
.....	1,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	1,760	472
.....	7,192	.....	13,354	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	25,546	473
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,113	6,099	.....	.....	8	11,220	474
.....	948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	970	475
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,383	700	.....	.....	3,083	476
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	20	52	477
.....	534	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,534	478
.....	3,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,316	.....	512	7,848	479
10,378	2,058	.....	8,185	.....	.....	1,084	.....	.....	21,705	480
2,578	4,820	2,512	.....	101,024	2,019	33,799	.....	12,442	159,194	481
1,951	1,811	.....	.....	18,318	.....	.....	.....	610	22,690	482
1,940	910	.....	.....	13,866	3,548	2,558	.....	217	23,039	483
.....	3,300	37,188	721	983	.....	5,400	.....	.....	47,592	484
816	1,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	2,410	485
.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	6,143	486
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	296	487
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	39	488
.....	1,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	489
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,010	.....	1,310	2,520	490

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910. Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
491 Tuckersmith, Huron	5,025	17,191	.....	60	803	1,200	10,000
492 Tudor and Cashel, Hastings	.....	3,612	.....	6	.....	.....	1,000
493 Turnberry, Huron	1,701	12,469	41	10	40	.....	.....
494 Tyendinaga, Hastings	1,776	21,444	252	.....	.....	.....	.....
495 Usborne, Huron	8,381	26,043	.....	.....	255	.....	.....
496 Uxbridge, Ontario	98	11,555	.....	51	.....	.....	1,300
497 Van Horne, Kenora	243	989	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
498 Vaughan, York	5,821	37,448	.....	48	1,496	15,462	.....
499 Verulam, Victoria	2,746	12,932	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
500 Vespra, Simcoe	1,255	14,611	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
501 Wainfleet, Welland	162	15,823	.....	400	892	.....	.....
502 Wallace, Perth	893	18,308	55	9	570	1,146	625
503 Walpole, Haldimand	1,165	34,728	.....	.....	64	.....	10,000
504 Walsingham N., Norfolk	126	13,282	.....	22	.....	.....	1,300
505 Walsingham S., Norfolk	.....	11,168	40	62	1	.....	2,016
506 Warwick, Lambton	3,772	22,651	.....	.....	58	.....	12,000
507 Waterloo, Waterloo	6,908	40,061	434	20	1,962	4,485	.....
508 Waters, Sudbury	98	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
509 Watt, Muskoka	387	4,318	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
510 Wawanosh, E. Huron	1,674	12,203	.....	.....	25	.....	1,600
511 Wawanosh, W. Huron	537	10,243	.....	.....	11	.....	1,400
512 Wellesley, Waterloo	6,531	33,392	810	6	633	5,771	179
513 Westmeath, Renfrew	.....	20,506	.....	15	10	.....	.....
514 Westminster, Middlesex	5,717	40,705	.....	68	27	.....	8,000
515 Whitby, Ontario	752	16,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500
516 Whitby, E. Ontario	144	17,055	135	23	144	.....	6,700
517 Whitchurch, York	14	18,205	.....	.....	390	502	2,250
518 Widdifield, Nipissing	3	10,074	90	16	.....	.....	9,542
519 Wilberforce & Algona, Renfrew	355	7,366	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
520 Williams, E. Middlesex	2,674	14,956	.....	.....	82	.....	2,208
521 Williams, W. Middlesex	1,013	10,907	.....	.....	3	.....	3,500
522 Williamsburg, Dundas	.....	25,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,481
523 Willoughby, Welland	1,048	6,376	110	15	.....	.....	.....
524 Wilmot, Waterloo	2,294	28,653	525	3	71	.....	1,500
525 Winchester, Dundas	.....	36,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,149
526 Windham, Norfolk	706	17,893	.....	7	22	.....	.....
527 Wolfe Island, Frontenac	761	10,282	57	*12233	132	.....	.....
528 Wolford, Grenville	399	10,403	45	5	24	.....	4,450
529 Wollaston, Hastings	655	2,885	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
530 Woodhouse, Norfolk	1	12,923	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
531 Woolwich, Waterloo	1,058	26,565	368	27	359	1,131	2,000
532 Worthington & Blue, Rainy River	96	4,115	.....	6	.....	.....	2,500
533 Yarmouth, Elgin	.....	51,657	.....	36	31	.....	28,244
534 Yonge & Escott, Rear, Leeds	37	8,665	.....	12	7	.....	.....
535 Yonge Front, Leeds	176	9,918	10	71	3	.....	2,500
536 York, York	65,416	106,827	271	57	4,160	6,861	18,070
537 Zone, Kent	186	8,141	.....	2	26	.....	5,000
538 Zorra E., Oxford	7,934	31,841	52	620	190	.....	7,500
539 Zorra W., Oxford	9,074	28,473	.....	41	416	1,221	7,552

* Being amount of revenue from ferry steamer, "Wolfe Islander," with balance of its earnings from 1909.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	3,232	.....	228	*3,655	41,394	811	3	649	3,281	12,756	491
.....	.....	.....	.....	463	587	5,668	440	.....	166	1,610	.....	492
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	125	14,422	746	6	151	4,452	45	493
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	23,776	884	27	364	1,725	.....	494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	35,127	619	88	175	3,897	.....	495
.....	.....	.....	.....	32	250	13,286	923	84	286	1,761	.....	496
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	1,612	309	7	39	156	.....	497
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	60,826	1,945	3,246	495	12,677	.....	498
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	15,895	556	.....	126	2,287	.....	499
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	15,969	917	133	223	2,001	250	500
.....	932	.....	.....	.....	103	18,312	854	1,742	369	1,916	.....	501
.....	754	.....	.....	918	1,121	24,399	866	309	642	3,369	3	502
4,000	.....	.....	100	.....	285	50,342	1,186	.....	236	12,811	.....	503
.....	.....	.....	.....	223	320	15,273	593	12	242	2,262	.....	504
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	13,373	540	2	355	1,553	.....	505
.....	135	.....	.....	.....	811	39,427	710	52	198	7,103	.....	506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,016	54,886	1,466	158	541	9,164	.....	507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	815	185	.....	41	36	.....	508
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	4,830	297	3	63	839	.....	509
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	15,786	659	35	192	2,816	.....	510
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	12,476	679	.....	174	2,539	.....	511
.....	.....	.....	.....	500	411	48,233	1,557	15	269	10,897	.....	512
.....	.....	.....	.....	800	356	21,687	748	.....	186	3,264	.....	513
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	54,943	1,624	529	522	10,069	.....	514
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	28,007	916	392	269	6,563	.....	515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	24,297	887	98	378	6,374	21	516
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	21,619	991	.....	181	2,627	.....	517
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,875	21,600	1,986	147	610	7,170	.....	518
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	8,064	451	28	146	773	.....	519
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	20,051	567	33	208	3,806	.....	520
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	15,565	458	190	153	1,997	.....	521
.....	1,488	.....	30	.....	1,231	31,178	764	28	348	5,255	.....	522
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	7,653	206	.....	140	831	.....	523
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	33,559	1,480	14	481	6,908	.....	524
.....	2,883	.....	.....	.....	515	60,979	994	88	541	6,800	.....	525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	19,006	857	27	305	2,236	.....	526
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	158	23,823	455	17	101	1,325	.....	527
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	15,575	466	548	134	1,330	.....	528
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	678	4,505	252	.....	116	1,539	5	529
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	13,178	619	51	146	3,643	.....	530
2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	34,462	1,105	3	359	5,349	.....	531
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003	7,720	620	6	214	2,089	.....	532
3,000	.....	.....	.....	250	1,921	85,139	1,721	646	865	21,866	.....	533
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	8,836	291	10	117	1,322	.....	534
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	12,796	500	.....	149	2,743	.....	535
3,000	.....	4,672	.....	.....	†4,429	213,763	8,696	1,061	2,252	53,491	245	536
.....	1,500	.....	.....	250	497	15,602	666	13	333	1,520	.....	537
.....	10,948	.....	.....	291	376	59,752	1,079	47	264	10,882	8	538
.....	6,484	.....	13	97	557	53,928	892	41	382	4,857	500	539

* Including $2,973, Telephone Collections.
† Including $2,417 from other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
491 Tuckersmith	25	111	3,620	5,510	535	.....	1,200
492 Tudor and Cashel	55	5	609	1,293	.....	.....	.....
493 Turnberry	66	7	2,445	4,884	1,025	.....	.....
494 Tyendinaga	20	.....	8,188	10,014	.....	.....	.....
495 Usborne	22	25	3,625	5,179	13,239	.....	.....
496 Uxbridge	54	34	1,948	6,127	.....	.....	.....
497 Van Horne	20	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	.....
498 Vaughan	141	10	8,670	12,084	.....	.....	15,462
499 Verulam	43	.....	2,574	5,340	.....	.....	.....
500 Vespra	123	174	4,020	7,003	294	.....	.....
501 Wainfleet	58	5	3,284	6,011	1,214	.....	.....
502 Wallace	25	72	4,628	7,190	379	2,327	.....
503 Walpole	68	376	7,429	15,587	31	.....	.....
504 Walsingham N.	95	125	2,150	7,235	1	.....	.....
505 Walsingham S.	281	22	2,055	4,917	.....	.....	.....
506 Warwick	21	127	4,519	8,681	1,397	.....	.....
507 Waterloo	1,081	506	,992	19,917	50	.....	4,485
508 Waters	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
509 Watt	13	83	.....	1,743	.....	.....	.....
510 Wawanosh, E.	16	13	2,407	5,465	16	.....	35
511 Wawanosh, W.	25	163	2,421	4,775	15	.....	.....
512 Wellesley	135	25	5,659	14,795	904	.....	5,770
513 Westmeath	31	559	2,773	9,864	.....	.....	.....
514 Westminster	120	163	12,710	12,192	88	.....	.....
515 Whitby	6	5	3,236	5,064	.....	.....	.....
516 Whitby, E.	10	134	3,312	5,942	.....	.....	.....
517 Whitchurch	48	3	4,551	8,462	.....	.....	374
518 Widdifield	8	72	.....	5,317	303	.....	.....
519 Wilberforce and Algona N.	240	193	1,274	3,855	.....	.....	.....
520 Williams, E.	17	5	5,555	3,974	438	.....	.....
521 Williams, W.	8	2	4,131	3,660	.....	.....	.....
522 Williamsburg	16	118	3,569	8,600	1,481	.....	.....
523 Willoughby	.....	5	1,379	2,408	88	.....	.....
524 Wilmot	215	15	5,399	14,099	.....	.....	.....
525 Winchester	.....	117	3,422	12,555	27,695	.....	.....
526 Windham	102	22	4,605	8,610	758	.....	.....
527 Wolfe Island	49	295	4,479	4,376	.....	.....	2,415
528 Wolford	2	.....	2,486	5,174	1,043	.....	376
529 Wollaston	54	50	277	1,507	.....	.....	.....
530 Woodhouse	123	5	3,135	4,935	.....	.....	.....
531 Woolwich	216	33	4,682	13,913	.....	.....	1,155
532 Worthington and Blue	.....	60	.....	1,715	.....	.....	.....
533 Yarmouth	174	535	9,698	16,141	473	.....	.....
534 Yonge and Escott, Rear	.....	155	.....	5,877	.....	.....	.....
535 Yonge, Frcnt	212	47	1,686	4,247	232	.....	92
536 York, York	1,083	1,357	16,834	32,654	.....	.....	6,872
537 Zone	30	139	941	2,483	2,211	.....	.....
538 Zorra East	219	59	8,890	7,512	6,722	.....	.....
539 Zorra West	615	73	6,644	3,675	4,013	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1910			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
366	.....	2,299	2,000	1,688	.....	528	35,382	6,012	393	.....	491
.....	.....	.....	1,241	10	.....	37	5,466	202	2,755	.....	492
.....	102	.....	.....	20	.....	261	14,210	212	1,074	.....	493
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	21,312	2,464	767	.....	494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	26,896	8,231	28	.....	495
.....	.....	80	1,300	54	.....	275	12,926	360	1,349	.....	496
250	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	239	1,601	11	802	.....	497
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539	55,269	5,557	613	.....	498
535	.....	697	.....	1,078	.....	55	13,291	2,604	.....	.....	499
200	240	.....	.....	109	.....	147	15,834	135	1,758	.....	500
378	1,866	.....	.....	536	.....	63	18,296	16	3,879	.....	501
.....	.....	.....	625	903	.....	774	22,112	2,287	432	14,713	502
906	.....	411	10,000	788	.....	286	50,115	227	5	.....	503
.....	.....	.....	1,300	75	.....	86	14,176	1,097	1,116	.....	504
200	.....	.....	2,909	103	.....	116	13,053	320	1,350	.....	505
.....	1,415	.....	12,000	272	.....	102	36,597	2,830	27	.....	506
246	245	692	.....	336	.....	657	46,536	8,350	57	.....	507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	303	209	.....	508
275	.....	.....	150	29	.....	195	3,690	1,140	1,549	.....	509
358	80	.....	1,600	292	.....	112	14,096	1,690	108	.....	510
150	60	.....	1,400	55	.....	20	12,476	.....	194	.....	511
302	714	472	.....	1,180	.....	78	42,772	5,461	268	.....	512
335	.....	.....	3,501	389	.....	37	21,687	.....	4,701	.....	513
75	138	.....	8,000	428	.....	553	47,211	7,732	3,483	.....	514
.....	.....	.....	10,500	128	.....	241	27,320	687	45	.....	515
137	.....	.....	6,700	183	.....	65	24,241	56	181	.....	516
.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	303	18,540	3,079	715	.....	517
493	.....	.....	4,409	924	.....	161	21,600	.....	16,373	.....	518
120	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	135	7,234	830	1,479	.....	519
.....	.....	.....	2,208	22	.....	186	17,019	3,032	414	.....	520
.....	.....	.....	3,500	75	.....	66	14,240	1,325	238	.....	521
.....	5,362	.....	3,623	1,698	.....	316	31,178	.....	295	.....	522
.....	146	.....	.....	35	.....	48	5,286	2,367	309	.....	523
397	.....	.....	1,500	211	.....	316	31,035	2,524	.....	.....	524
308	5,657	.....	.....	2,607	.....	195	60,979	.....	414	.....	525
163	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	369	18,099	907	520	.....	526
.....	.....	831	.....	668	.....	*8,542	23,553	270	7,341	.....	527
.....	.....	.....	3,050	168	.....	56	14,833	742	195	.....	528
107	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	54	3,993	512	2,792	.....	529
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	108	12,786	392	469	.....	530
788	.....	1,375	2,000	1,518	.....	256	32,752	1,710	55	.....	531
129	.....	.....	2,500	77	.....	45	7,455	265	2,376	.....	532
1,638	354	.....	27,329	1,439	.....	†2,260	85,139	.....	10,780	.....	533
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	50	7,858	978	.....	.....	534
.....	.....	.....	2,500	65	.....	50	12,523	273	5	.....	535
6,616	.....	2,258	.....	10,698	.....	‡4,441	148,558	65,205	28,648	.....	536
.....	1,794	.....	4,500	460	.....	99	15,189	413	7,608	.....	537
289	2,924	.....	7,500	890	.....	89	47,374	12,378	943	.....	538
.....	3,601	476	2,552	2,416	.....	215	30,952	22,976	1,306	.....	539

* Including $8,413, cost of running ferry steamer, "Wolfe Islander."
† Including $971 from other municipalities.
‡ Including $2,726 paid to other municipalities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
491 Tuckersmith	17,700	30,306	2,312	56,723
492 Tudor and Cashel	.....	279	.....	3,256
493 Turnberry	.....	100	.....	1,386
494 Tyendinaga	.....	1,000	.....	4,231
495 Usborne	.....	600	.....	8,859
496 Uxbridge	.....	1,250	.....	2,959
497 Van Horne	.....	358	2,560	3,731
498 Vaughan	35,332	1,700	411	43,613
499 Verulam	.....	1,350	2,531	6,485
500 Vespra	.....	950	900	3,743
501 Wainfleet	26,000	3,315	12,721	45,931
502 Wallace	.....	500	270	18,202
503 Walpole	.....	1,000	7,485	8,717
504 Walsingham N.	.....	1,470	55	3,738
505 Walsingham S.	.....	1,500	241	3,411
506 Warwick	.....	800	350	4,007
507 Waterloo	36,065	1,000	3,708	49,180
508 Waters	.....	100	3	615
509 Watt	.....	.....	200	2,889
510 Wawanosh, E.	35	.....	2,567	4,400
511 Wawanosh, W.	.....	1,100	434	1,728
512 Wellesley	12,331	500	4,144	22,704
513 Westmeath	.....	1,145	7,677	13,523
514 Westminster	.....	.....	4,925	16,140
515 Whitby	.....	1,000	957	2,689
516 Whitby, E.	3,200	1,450	1,015	5,902
517 Whitchurch	14,471	417	227	18,909
518 Widdifield	.....	325	4,610	21,308
519 Wilberforce and Algona N.	.....	180	360	2,849
520 Williams, E.	.....	.....	.....	3,446
521 Williams, W.	.....	75	134	1,772
522 Williamsburg	.....	1,100	18	1,413
523 Willoughby	.....	1,200	.....	3,876
524 Wilmot	.....	1,300	3,358	7,182
525 Winchester	.....	1,710	39,892	42,016
526 Windham	.....	5,300	735	7,462
527 Wolfe Island	2,415	2,362	16,029	28,417
528 Wolford	376	750	3,670	5,733
529 Wollaston	.....	1,000	428	4,732
530 Woodhouse	.....	.....	.....	861
531 Woolwich	8,155	200	8,418	18,538
532 Worthington and Blue	.....	.....	140	2,781
533 Yarmouth	.....	.....	18,705	29,485
534 Yonge and Escott, Rear	.....	2,775	31	3,784
535 Yonge, Front	92	1,500	.....	1,870
536 York	21,013	1,428	264,971	381,265
537 Zone	.....	650	180	8,851
538 Zorra East	.....	2,900	5,215	21,436
539 Zorra West	9,450	451	.....	34,183

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

		Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.								
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	1,314	.....	34,236	8,160	.....	300	44,010	491
.....	1,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678	492
.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	493
.....	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,440	494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	140	495
98	125	.....	.....	.....	573	.....	.....	123	919	496
.....	.....	.....	2,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,511	497
7,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677	8,258	498
.....	.....	11,003	2,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,449	499
.....	.....	.....	900	1,111	.....	.....	.....	160	2,171	500
.....	1,083	.....	2,842	6,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,003	501
.....	.....	20,000	.....	754	.....	.....	.....	106	20,860	502
.....	.....	.....	7,485	.....	3,640	.....	.....	.....	11,125	503
.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510	504
.....	564	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	764	505
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240	506
.....	.....	.....	3,439	396	2,249	.....	.....	.....	6,084	507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	508
.....	796	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1,081	509
.....	.....	2,454	2,485	2,273	.....	.....	.....	42	7,254	510
.....	.....	.....	300	360	.....	.....	.....	60	720	511
.....	.....	9,817	4,144	12,328	.....	179	.....	.....	26,468	512
.....	.....	.....	7,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,577	513
6,650	.....	.....	4,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,575	514
.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502	539	515
.....	81	.....	290	.....	.....	1,012	.....	95	1,478	516
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,097	.....	128	5,225	517
.....	4,193	.....	4,491	.....	.....	9,542	.....	.....	18,226	518
.....	673	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1,183	519
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	1,650	520
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	123	521
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,661	.....	2,481	.....	.....	25,142	522
.....	1,200	.....	.....	439	.....	.....	.....	81	1,720	523
.....	.....	.....	3,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3,378	524
.....	125	.....	998	45,298	.....	43,386	.....	73	89,880	525
.....	172	.....	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	907	526
5,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,795	.....	.....	.....	20,132	527
.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	.....	85	4,087	528
300	1,047	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,831	529
.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	530
.....	.....	.....	8,418	.....	24,697	.....	.....	.....	33,115	531
.....	1,404	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	1,607	532
12,740	.....	.....	16,770	2,188	.....	1,244	.....	155	33,097	533
1,415	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	2,002	534
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	99	535
15,445	72,205	.....	180,349	.....	25,117	18,070	.....	5,791	316,977	536
1,024	2,554	.....	.....	6,789	.....	3,000	.....	598	13,965	537
.....	.....	.....	1,299	23,438	.....	.....	.....	9,648	34,385	538
.....	2,809	14,070	.....	23,760	.....	10,630	.....	.....	51,269	539

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.							
	Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Acton, Halton	178	9,848	120	119	3,557	261	.....	3,500
2 Ailsa Craig, Middlesex	126	4,070	.....	112	.....	.....	119	.....
3 ALEXANDRIA, Glengarry	1,838	15,862	453	134	7,445	.....	.....	4,000
4 ALLISTON, Simcoe	48	12,298	287	238	1,044	778	1,229	19,725
5 ALMONTE, Lanark	3,512	22,352	90	234	6,271	267	6,327	7,189
6 Alvinston, Lambton	156	7,645	442	25	.....	4	.....	2,500
7 AMHERSTBURG, Essex	3	24,247	1,142	474	4,386	67	1,253	25,361
8 Arkona, Lambton	326	2,361	.....	53	.....	5	.....	300
9 ARNPRIOR, Renfrew	6,467	46,202	1,453	511	5,933	853	.....	6,243
10 Arthur, Wellington	867	9,361	543	137	.....	.....	.....	8,500
11 Athens, Leeds	800	5,925	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 AURORA, York	2,459	14,851	517	305	2,146	.....	.....	9,000
13 AYLMER, Elgin	.....	29,563	597	1,078	13,673	322	6,712	63,589
14 Ayr, Waterloo	218	4,839	239	19	.....	41	2,200	4,350
15 Bancroft, Hastings	170	4,315	200	45	.....	3	.....	200
16 BARRIE, Simcoe	18,614	68,068	3,458	1,696	32,608	1,795	43,751	24,319
17 Bath, Lennox and Addington	270	3,297	122	55	.....	81	.....	500
18 Bayfield, Huron	11	2,000	175	76	.....	.....	75	257
19 Beamsville, Lincoln	246	8,956	30	107	537	520	595	3,121
20 Beaverton, Ontario	2,474	5,666	239	11	.....	635	200	9,800
21 Beeton, Simcoe	1,412	4,872	22	169	3,032	.....	.....	2,260
22 Belle River, Essex	651	1,871	429	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 BERLIN, Waterloo	50	164,533	3,944	5,112	182,106	6,206	40,491	498,581
24 BLENHEIM, Kent	5	11,824	391	849	4,048	135	.....	7,136
25 BLIND RIVER, Algoma	561	11,711	2,307	406	.....	95	.....	10,470
26 Bloomfield, Prince Edward	1,390	3,585	.....	44	.....	54	.....	.....
27 Blyth, Huron	1,912	5,653	192	238	.....	98	553	2,030
28 Bobcaygeon, Victoria	5,949	7,473	.....	130	3,345	52	82	.....
29 Bolton, Peel	146	4,502	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	1,800
30 BONFIELD, Nipissing	389	977	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 BOTHWELL, Kent	2,326	6,147	289	489	2,582	20	.....	6,321
32 BOWMANVILLE, Durham	48	31,221	55	784	449	501	1,467	36,500
33 BRACEBRIDGE, Muskoka	.....	20,804	997	263	20,007	.....	7,740	13,764
34 Bradford, Simcoe	5,522	7,241	125	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 BRAMPTON, Peel	73	44,169	515	202	3,726	19	1,471	7,271
36 Bridgeburg, Welland	.....	15,709	460	.....	4,661	.....	50	71,000
37 Brighton, Northumberland	.....	9,228	25	97	.....	.....	.....	7,386
38 BROCKVILLE, Leeds	161	106,527	4,505	6,274	87,018	9,539	21,070	305,883
39 BRUCE MINES, Algoma	1,648	4,600	136	19	.....	3	.....	11,125
40 Brussels, Huron	2,060	9,812	398	468	10,133	1,162	6,090	2,950
41 Burk's Falls, Parry Sound	184	8,516	228	19	1,367	592	947	5,140
42 Burlington, Halton	216	15,961	230	109	.....	98	.....	17,127
43 CACHE BAY, Nipissing	.....	4,482	183	15	.....	6	.....	696
44 Caledonia, Haldimand	1,181	6,990	411	27	.....	.....	461	815
45 CAMPBELLFORD, Northumber'd	.....	24,669	510	1,118	9,324	3	2,365	20,000

NOTE.—The names of towns are printed in small capitals.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	§Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,850	.....	422	447	20,302	936	1,364	.....	1,922	2,525	1
.....	.....	.....	104	.....	4,531	159	101	.....	122	703	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,462	31,194	785	4,215	25	3,907	2,867	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	503	36,150	1,119	1,603	795	703	291	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,390	47,632	675	1,822	66	4,648	3,876	5
.....	1,127	5	.....	260	12,164	322	1,041	23	244	1,444	6
.....	21,857	.....	.....	1,490	80,280	863	4,894	73	1,414	566	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	111	3,156	298	307	1	63	375	8
14,000	16,703	1,196	.....	1,367	100,928	1,713	7,224	230	679	7,896	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	295	19,703	359	889	.....	278	1,470	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	124	7,174	494	20	.....	105	659	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	272	29,550	1,372	1,043	70	1,221	2,970	12
.....	21,000	.....	.....	*7,206	143,740	845	7,432	76	5,273	8,421	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	114	12,020	155	380	.....	160	236	14
.....	.....	.....	200	218	5,351	212	262	5	104	417	15
.....	.....	189	.....	1,039	195,537	2,092	12,373	1,010	15,060	8,990	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	135	4,460	133	7	.....	138	450	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2,644	143	.....	.....	75	659	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	655	14,767	505	716	193	500	809	19
.....	7,000	.....	.....	303	26,328	310	739	15	300	425	20
.....	.....	.....	85	90	11,942	259	2,336	.....	266	523	21
.....	.....	.....	6	88	3,061	140	15	312	200	100	22
70,000	53,774	5	2,086	†102,742	1,129,430	9,727	37,458	2,779	159,902	225,345	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	466	24,854	634	1,469	91	2,997	161	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	811	26,361	1,079	1,239	.....	709	3,056	25
.....	3,000	.....	2,000	1,232	11,305	147	324	7	147	5,966	26
.....	205	.....	.....	120	11,001	573	648	2	168	622	27
.....	.....	.....	21	147	17,199	196	1,149	.....	1,773	1,087	28
.....	.....	.....	176	75	7,166	194	275	37	352	1,247	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	47	1,663	121	.....	6	32	256	30
.....	971	7	.....	205	19,357	302	784	5	2,116	139	31
.....	12,000	.....	.....	1,181	84,206	1,211	5,487	.....	358	3,137	32
.....	45,000	.....	.....	438	109,013	1,400	3,248	156	4,796	3,448	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	294	13,395	659	643	50	230	1,231	34
.....	72,605	3,254	.....	‡7,829	141,134	1,322	3,866	318	1,064	13,853	35
.....	40,000	141	.....	2,420	134,441	839	2,494	30	871	2,240	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	149	16,885	888	746	.....	323	3,267	37
2,600	86,541	.....	.....	1,970	632,088	3,900	21,996	2,279	31,210	35,859	38
.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,231	24,762	292	280	105	158	7,432	39
.....	26,910	.....	.....	1,639	61,622	523	1,086	12	9,588	1,261	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	17,028	548	606	212	172	583	41
.....	.....	.....	693	830	35,264	1,015	1,788	.....	581	2,082	42
1,650	.....	.....	.....	208	7,240	200	308	63	146	885	43
.....	969	.....	.....	195	11,049	382	563	22	82	1,902	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	57,994	789	2,466	2,738	2,015	4,175	45

* Including $6,956, for Waterworks, miscellaneous receipts.
† Including $86,724, Guarantee deposit.
‡ Including $6,741, Government Grant for "Good Roads."
§ Including maintenance of public utilities.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*

Villages and Towns.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Acton	694	51	.....	34	25	1,161	3,400	1,639
2 Ailsa Craig	.....	98	125	20	50	498	1,291	.....
3 Alexandria	749	3,750	.....	161	545	230	3,950	.....
4 Alliston	2,953	160	10	86	125	1,200	4,440	1,338
5 Almonte	926	506	54	153	566	2,099	7,935	1,365
6 Alvinston	.....	20	222	40	89	952	2,631	.....
7 Amherstburg	5,644	.....	93	62	496	173	26,691	.....
8 Arkona	.....	.....	5	36	12	193	976	.....
9 Arnprior	1,600	215	11	255	1,200	2,470	25,465	5,184
10 Arthur	.....	225	47	72	499	760	3,310	.....
11 Athens	.....	141	.....	1	.....	380	3,104	.....
12 Aurora	1,208	.....	251	42	12	1,160	4,800	.....
13 Aylmer	28,000	8,143	643	68	534	2,100	6,750	.....
14 Ayr	.....	800	.....	20	35	432	2,050	166
15 Bancroft	.....	.....	195	5	79	488	1,491	236
16 Barrie	34,788	.....	619	946	2,539	4,813	23,735	.....
17 Bath	.....	.....	.....	15	6	500	1,181	.....
18 Bayfield	.....	.....	5	3	48	212	1,025	.....
19 Beamsville	393	121	8	28	180	887	2,556	.....
20 Beaverton	.....	6,986	25	6	41	472	4,093	.....
21 Beeton	.....	956	5	64	4	979	1,326	.....
22 Belle River	.....	.....	.....	114	6	.....	525	.....
23 Berlin	27,929	26,011	4,077	2,558	4,496	8,694	84,308	.....
24 Blenheim	.....	546	31	46	683	471	3,861	.....
25 Blind River	.....	.....	270	628	1,037	.....	7,053	363
26 Bloomfield	.....	.....	17	61	6	531	1,877	.....
27 Blyth	.....	.....	10	27	10	406	1,600	.....
28 Bobcaygeon	.....	.....	33	8	472	525	2,520	.....
29 Bolton	.....	.....	.....	11	105	253	1,143	.....
30 Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	884	.....
31 Bothwell	.....	.....	.....	60	496	217	1,606	.....
32 Bowmanville	12,300	.....	.....	428	1,378	1,906	8,450	.....
33 Bracebridge	45,145	.....	169	178	714	.....	8,250	2,150
34 Bradford	.....	.....	5	5	38	729	3,208	.....
35 Brampton	14,905	.....	147	44	550	1,975	9,050	.....
36 Bridgeburg	39,082	.....	20	17	188	911	5,395	.....
37 Brighton	.....	.....	24	92	5	924	4,000	.....
38 Brockville	87,259	11,415	1,854	2,084	6,965	.....	31,437	6,569
39 Bruce Mines	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	2,633	.....
40 Brussels	.....	25,891	20	28	150	995	2,318	7,416
41 Burk's Falls	.....	340	.....	52	25	.....	3,000	103
42 Burlington	7,166	175	15	188	138	1,713	3,136	.....
43 Cache Bay	.....	46	27	.....	64	.....	3,923	.....
44 Caledonia	.....	.....	48	27	12	462	6,000	.....
45 Campbellford	3,005	.....	184	3	876	1,432	6,880	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets Dec. 31, '10		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	411	3,500	1,791	.....	588	20,041	261	843	1
119	.....	489	.....	369	.....	101	4,245	286	42	2
15	2,130	2,298	1,000	3,203	.....	219	30,049	1,145	819	3
.....	104	1,252	15,600	3,473	.....	705	35,957	193	6,523	4
6,151	.....	2,833	6,827	4,624	.....	291	45,417	2,215	300	5
.....	84	1,224	2,000	538	.....	215	11,089	1,075	132	6
.....	.....	10,589	15,677	12,297	.....	746	80,278	2	6,368	7
.....	.....	244	300	111	.....	75	2,996	160	7	8
157	171	2,887	24,920	13,379	.....	852	96,508	4,420	32,330	9
.....	5,347	937	3,500	1,306	.....	337	19,336	367	933	10
5	122	274	.....	274	.....	7	5,586	1,588	811	11
.....	290	1,826	9,000	1,760	.....	163	27,188	2,362	791	12
3,760	.....	6,271	58,890	5,912	.....	622	143,740	.....	1,875	13
.....	2,200	338	4,350	420	.....	270	12,012	8	225	14
.....	.....	.....	1,083	129	.....	80	4,786	565	1,584	15
40,000	1,105	18,536	3,871	15,841	.....	2,959	189,277	6,260	6,412	16
.....	.....	.....	500	13	.....	186	3,129	1,331	428	17
.....	.....	152	250	51	.....	21	2,644	.....	7	18
.....	.....	2,216	2,776	2,660	.....	219	14,767	.....	586	19
.....	115	200	10,200	885	.....	306	25,118	1,210	315	20
.....	.....	1,199	2,260	874	.....	233	11,284	658	.....	21
.....	.....	161	275	56	.....	123	2,027	1,034	295	22
41,616	1,783	43,535	388,381	53,778	717	6,286	1,129,380	50	2,262	23
.....	209	2,873	7,887	1,465	.....	562	23,986	868	934	24
.....	.....	1,063	7,500	1,861	.....	55	25,913	448	3,754	25
.....	.....	363	350	501	40	268	10,605	700	.....	26
.....	330	2,690	2,030	1,528	.....	143	10,787	214	114	27
857	.....	733	.....	1,435	.....	38	10,826	6,373	.....	28
.....	.....	373	1,800	480	.....	226	6,496	670	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,508	355	1,183	30
.....	.....	1,469	8,792	941	.....	100	17,027	2,330	1,076	31
43	.....	5,758	37,250	4,722	480	1,273	84,181	25	1,502	32
7,035	363	7,588	13,436	8,927	1,136	874	109,013	.....	5,097	33
.....	198	380	.....	226	.....	119	7,721	5,674	687	34
4,355	.....	6,384	70,112	8,071	.....	1,557	137,573	3,561	4,269	35
173	292	1,279	71,751	2,133	.....	394	128,109	6,332	900	36
.....	.....	578	5,700	111	.....	227	16,885	.....	3,243	37
18,766	10,416	22,792	296,919	37,108	640	2,541	632,009	79	34,532	38
1,000	.....	463	11,125	603	.....	344	24,457	305	864	39
875	.....	2,021	2,950	2,110	.....	*2,327	59,571	2,051	201	40
.....	398	1,800	6,114	2,666	.....	378	16,997	31	204	41
.....	186	2,909	9,020	3,772	.....	962	34,646	618	1,863	42
.....	203	438	360	432	.....	145	7,240	.....	950	43
150	.....	318	.....	565	.....	516	11,049	.....	700	44
524	.....	6,075	18,400	7,541	.....	299	57,402	592	1,407	45

* Including $2,021, Telephone Sundries.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Acton	9,364		8,200	19,600	7,803	46,071		
2 Ailsa Craig		119		9,550		9,997		
3 Alexandria		15	43,190	7,545	1,032	53,746	526	1,400
4 Alliston	19,554		23,331	9,773	747	60,121		1,201
5 Almonte	8,375	6,151	38,000	61,500	300	116,841		
6 Alvinston				3,242	6	4,455		
7 Amherstburg			46,800	15,350	27,417	95,937	3,333	
8 Arkona				2,066	75	2,308		
9 Arnprior	63,577	30,157	116,134	35,860	53	282,531	605	11,137
10 Arthur				4,200	11,163	16,663	755	645
11 Athens		161		13,965	437	16,962		
12 Aurora			26,800	9,000		38,953	1,023	3,400
13 Aylmer		26,135	125,000	24,193		177,203		
14 Ayr				6,805	107	7,145		
15 Bancroft	702			3,750	177	6,778		1,310
16 Barrie		75,217	207,847	59,000	34,855	389,591		12,716
17 Bath		2,000		1,700		5,459		450
18 Bayfield		1,050		800		1,857		
19 Beamsville		570	28,000	5,700	1,016	35,872	1,182	136
20 Beaverton		10,000		10,300	7,891	29,716		
21 Beeton			41,075	7,500	742	49,975		1,527
22 Belle River				1,050		2,379	131	
23 Berlin		41,616	557,727	383,646	414,075	1,399,376		
24 Blenheim			16,750	21,138	496	40,186	513	
25 Blind River	3,315			19,325	474	27,314		3,047
26 Bloomfield				2,703	395	3,798		
27 Blyth		7,962	1,080	4,275	7,149	20,794		1,400
28 Bobcaygeon		*857	25,000	6,800	100	39,130		2,300
29 Bolton				1,215	145	2,030		
30 Bonfield						1,538		699
31 Bothwell			10,700	11,100	166	25,372		
32 Bowmanville		20,784		33,400	31,810	87,521		
33 Bracebridge	2,150	22,035	162,998	28,000	42,301	262,581		88
34 Bradford				8,650		15,011	729	3,902
35 Brampton		22,000	160,148	25,475	73,433	288,886		300
36 Bridgeburg		173	35,000	10,500	941	53,846		3,141
37 Brighton			140	7,225	620	11,228		
38 Brockville	197,246	77,890	410,891	134,602	181,894	1,037,134		
39 Bruce Mines		11,000		805	43	13,017		2,139
40 Brussels	21,779	7,414		49,941	263	81,649		
41 Burk's Falls	1,492	12,166	34,400	4,188	882	53,363		2,866
42 Burlington		2,000	53,016	8,332	26,266	92,095		
43 Cache Bay			1,500	4,410	218	7,078		
44 Caledonia		150		7,000		7,850		
45 Campbellford		13,549	23,000	132,500	100	171,148		

* Omitting $2,706, previously overstated.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	5,500	.....	10,500	20,722	.....	.....	.....	36,722	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,355	.....	.....	.....	8,355	2
.....	5,486	23,477	10,264	16,308	6,650	.....	.....	64,111	3
.....	4,517	15,800	.....	48,158	4,125	.....	.....	73,801	4
.....	.....	.....	33,674	63,635	362	.....	2,139	99,810	5
.....	1,312	.....	.....	9,017	694	.....	40	11,063	6
8,046	.....	22,182	229	71,649	36,764	.....	2,279	144,482	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,384	.....	.....	.....	2,384	8
30,000	16,767	67,585	.....	160,693	38,351	.....	1,000	326,138	9
.....	5,765	.....	.....	15,714	5,000	.....	88	27,967	10
.....	2,338	.....	.....	16,310	.....	.....	579	19,227	11
.....	4,323	15,513	.....	13,486	.....	.....	.....	37,745	12
.....	.....	77,788	11,936	33,538	17,738	.....	1,199	142,199	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,929	.....	.....	.....	5,929	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....	327	4,337	15
.....	27,754	84,799	58,472	173,786	24,319	.....	4,528	386,374	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	505	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	689	7	.....	.....	696	18
.....	.....	14,400	.....	21,007	3,895	.....	460	41,080	19
.....	6,885	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	22,885	20
.....	.....	8,854	1,815	5,508	.....	.....	4	17,708	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	517	.....	.....	548	1,196	22
.....	135,706	90,166	318,631	581,574	140,000	.....	43,700	1,309,777	23
746	3,016	.....	863	16,982	1,005	.....	1,153	24,278	24
.....	10,000	.....	.....	21,558	2,970	.....	417	37,992	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,382	.....	.....	2,650	13,032	26
2,578	3,581	.....	.....	13,924	.....	.....	.....	21,483	27
8,660	.....	.....	23,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,207	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,944	.....	.....	.....	5,944	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	771	30
3,767	.....	.....	2,089	8,062	3,000	.....	27	16,945	31
.....	.....	.....	12,000	95,219	1,766	.....	.....	108,985	32
.....	7,640	34,052	81,945	46,381	19,345	.....	6,722	196,173	33
.....	656	.....	.....	3,250	.....	.....	165	8,702	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	233,745	12,947	.....	3,029	250,021	35
.....	5,430	32,647	.....	41,390	.....	.....	3,897	86,505	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	605	2,798	.....	.....	3,403	37
.....	18,564	220,565	165,665	443,424	51,116	.....	308	899,642	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,537	.....	.....	1,638	18,314	39
.....	7,500	.....	.....	80,854	.....	.....	.....	88,354	40
.....	2,862	32,356	.....	14,166	301	.....	643	53,194	41
.....	1,303	46,426	.....	23,864	13,950	.....	.....	85,543	42
.....	2,568	.....	.....	3,747	1,791	.....	1,008	9,114	43
2,000	.....	.....	.....	10,349	815	.....	.....	13,164	44
.....	.....	6,938	8,535	125,052	6,884	.....	1,307	148,716	45

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910. Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
46 Cannington, Ontario	.....	5,400	287	45	.....	.....	.....	2,731
47 Cardinal, Grenville	75	5,197	73	288	.....	.....	.....	10,516
48 Carleton Place, Lanark	7	29,062	910	620	.....	6	1,000	8,000
49 Casselman, Russell	8	2,724	217	11	.....	29	.....	1,070
50 Cayuga, Haldimand	324	6,004	353	301	.....	.....	.....	1,500
51 Chatsworth, Grey	770	1,990	42	56	.....	53	.....	.....
52 Chesley, Bruce	.....	17,378	130	551	2,788	356	.....	28,075
53 Chesterville, Dundas	644	5,396	255	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
54 Chippawa, Welland	1,794	2,980	370	180	.....	29	.....	.....
55 Clifford, Wellington	355	3,600	176	259	736	.....	.....	300
56 Clinton, Huron	23,608	22,363	1,122	615	1,933	2,529	1,108	9,000
57 Cobalt, Nipissing	2,165	35,041	5,530	12,284	7,007	.....	64,764	56,451
58 Cobden, Renfrew	.....	3,545	.....	21	.....	12	.....	660
59 Cobourg, Northumberland	412	46,397	3,058	8,603	.....	290	.....	35,102
60 Cochrane, Nipissing	.....	57	1,353	1,038	.....	.....	.....	4,300
61 Colborne, Northumberland	1,216	6,440	52	81	.....	.....	.....	1,000
62 Coldwater, Simcoe	63	6,041	145	113	.....	.....	.....	16,000
63 Collingwood, Simcoe	6,567	80,392	1,187	4,032	25,041	621	25,524	52,701
64 Copper Cliff, Sudbury	8,104	15,176	92	1,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 Cornwall, Stormont	.....	60,404	2,483	1,137	14,906	82	1,167	14,395
66 Courtright, Lambton	272	1,618	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67 Creemore, Simcoe	1,057	4,468	100	11	580	40	.....	200
68 Delhi, Norfolk	1,549	4,563	208	10	.....	9	.....	.....
69 Deseronto, Hastings	167	29,519	741	62	6,782	.....	.....	6,797
70 Drayton, Wellington	.....	5,757	302	1,607	.....	.....	151	10,583
71 Dresden, Kent	845	14,074	241	197	4,923	176	.....	9,500
72 Dryden, Kenora	.....	3,687	494	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Dundalk, Grey	2,660	7,952	5	240	2,347	81	.....	.....
74 Dundas, Wentworth	769	50,731	972	980	3,131	893	1,029	12,500
75 Dunnville, Haldimand	2,156	27,504	1,039	113	4,982	323	822	40,000
76 Durham, Grey	3,306	12,243	117	372	99	148	2,497	.....
77 Dutton, Elgin	729	7,477	353	87	.....	39	.....	.....
78 Eastview, Carleton	*1,462	6,135	419	75	.....	.....	.....	11,000
79 Eganville, Renfrew	1,269	9,055	385	146	.....	.....	.....	1,700
80 Elmira, Waterloo	.....	10,167	574	106	835	535	1,283	.....
81 Elora, Wellington	2,717	9,312	369	386	.....	31	4,000	1,500
82 Embro, Oxford	2,325	3,561	216	104	.....	107	.....	400
83 Englehart, Nipissing	81	5,445	444	417	.....	.....	.....	2,721
84 Erin, Wellington	63	2,315	213	98	.....	.....	.....	800
85 Essex, Essex	.....	15,080	339	181	2,703	45	.....	1,516
86 Exeter, Huron	.....	13,645	273	69	351	286	.....	.....
87 Fenelon Falls, Victoria	2,884	9,508	254	1,467	6,225	32	2,623	.....
88 Fergus, Wellington	820	12,105	389	1,049	.....	120	2,781	3,142
89 Finch, Stormont	234	2,130	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 Forest, Lambton	335	13,089	179	489	.....	6	.....	12,985

*—The town of Chelmsford was organized Jan. 1, 1910, but no returns have been furnished.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	....	102	8,565	377	717	.....	275	558	46
.....	.....	.....	....	350	16,499	341	682	.....	235	1,271	47
.....	5,900	.....	....	490	45,995	2,083	2,990	.....	619	4,390	48
.....	.....	.....	....	34	4,093	137	1,141	114	33	854	49
.....	.....	.....	....	*51	8,533	335	341	.....	293	506	50
.....	.....	.....	....	14	2,925	104	.....	6	111	188	51
.....	2,320	65	1587	1,627	54,877	446	3,144	465	957	5,696	52
.....	5,195	157	....	33	11,706	271	118	56	211	1,174	53
.....	.....	.....	....	43	5,396	181	69	.....	238	1,271	54
.....	2,116	106	....	520	8,168	176	253	.....	903	835	55
.....	3,044	10	....	835	66,167	1,043	2,827	5	1,250	5,757	56
.....	6,968	.....	....	*27,776	217,986	12,895	11,445	2,067	2,919	7,240	57
.....	.....	.....	....	693	4,931	180	142	.....	100	301	58
.....	4,564	18	59	824	99,327	3,373	5,663	368	2,464	12,009	59
.....	25,000	.....	....	‡3,505	35,253	978	228	180	524	23,662	60
.....	.....	.....	....	229	9,018	243	684	160	334	2,151	61
.....	23,000	.....	....	1,973	47,335	303	217	91	171	202	62
.....	.....	.....	....	3,656	199,721	4,608	20,468	433	13,840	13,937	63
.....	.....	.....	....	1,313	25,975	1,176	1,008	95	452	731	64
.....	4,747	.....	....	765	100,086	2,025	9,619	35	2,192	8,882	65
.....	.....	.....	....	44	2,114	133	.....	28	100	662	66
.....	.....	.....	....	104	6,560	171	598	5	88	635	67
.....	.....	.....	....	83	6,422	216	577	3	172	1,120	68
.....	.....	.....	....	‡5,000	49,068	854	7,129	260	6,012	490	69
.....	.....	.....	....	189	18,589	202	2,216	.....	379	734	70
17,000	1,457	.....	194	608	49,215	612	1,753	268	3,527	2,598	71
.....	.....	.....	....	261	4,577	257	442	19	133	394	72
5,000	.....	144	....	1,692	20,121	580	384	141	2,772	264	73
.....	7,000	.....	....	†7,063	85,068	2,139	4,481	536	1,519	4,790	74
30,000	40,000	.....	....	243	147,182	1,369	6,693	862	1,743	2,401	75
.....	17,176	50	....	264	36,272	620	1,172	.....	564	863	76
.....	.....	.....	....	314	8,999	343	698	5	186	632	77
12,000	.....	.....	25	161	31,277	465	233	209	398	3,618	78
7,000	.....	.....	205	83	19,843	679	593	73	179	1,891	79
.....	9,500	138	108	254	23,500	766	1,372	.....	328	4,435	80
.....	.....	.....	169	601	19,085	541	759	364	611	1,604	81
.....	.....	.....	366	120	7,199	151	90	.....	150	734	82
.....	.....	.....	....	4	9,112	460	48	.....	238	1,833	83
.....	.....	.....	....	49	3,538	99	371	9	214	511	84
.....	2,161	34	....	864	22,923	393	3,923	48	947	815	85
.....	30,367	.....	....	1,898	46,889	759	2,169	495	747	3,388	86
.....	750	.....	....	167	23,910	348	1,368	32	3,700	3,736	87
.....	.....	.....	102	758	21,266	711	1,409	10	918	2,853	88
.....	.....	.....	....	55	2,425	84	.....	21	102	278	89
.....	2,871	8	....	602	30,564	451	1,774	203	906	2,673	90

* Including $6,600, Grant from Govt. re roads, and $9,313 from other municipalities.
† Including $3,500 from Government for roads, etc.
‡ Including $4,844, refund from Dominion Match Co.
‖ Including $5,685, donation from A. Carnegie for library.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
46 Cannington	.....	38	24	71	36	696	2,300	.....
47 Cardinal	.....	180	10	43	15	499	2,945	.....
48 CARLETON PLACE	.....	.....	357	109	400	2,773	9,245	.....
49 Casselman	.....	160	33	2	10	.....	650	97
50 Cayuga	.....	.....	26	7	56	420	2,900	.....
51 Chatsworth	.....	.....	9	.....	20	150	1,054	170
52 CHESLEY	3,535	30	680	26	540	1,057	7,227	1,459
53 Chesterville	.....	3,979	.....	3	15	379	2,476	.....
54 Chippawa	.....	.....	12	42	225	207	1,387	.....
55 Clifford	13	.....	15	40	35	450	1,593	.....
56 CLINTON	19,964	.....	640	58	406	1,027	7,050	5,329
57 COBALT	67,263	11,755	5,563	1,969	7,280	.....	18,742	8,789
58 Cobden	.....	.....	.....	8	8	336	2,000	.....
59 COBOURG	.....	376	214	305	2,063	2,830	14,254	1,391
60 COCHRANE	.....	3,306	299	.....	193	.....	1,500	.....
61 Colborne	.....	.....	10	33	59	634	2,649	.....
62 Coldwater	19,088	.....	5	13	51	495	1,004	.....
63 COLLINGWOOD	7,885	908	1,560	1,082	1,883	5,011	36,383	819
64 COPPER CLIFF	.....	3,810	536	339	400	.....	13,151	.....
65 CORNWALL	983	.....	350	821	2,874	3,445	20,046	.....
66 Courtright	.....	.....	.....	1	13	171	840	.....
67 Creemore	500	.....	7	.....	45	468	1,032	.....
68 Delhi	.....	.....	263	13	.....	450	1,543	.....
69 DESERONTO	.....	940	177	6	1,206	5,752	7,135	.....
70 Drayton	.....	.....	18	6	84	528	2,435	114
71 DRESDEN	430	.....	45	490	458	564	10,463	.....
72 DRYDEN	.....	126	39	.....	725	.....	1,500	.....
73 Dundalk	.....	.....	21	19	9	300	8,537	.....
74 DUNDAS	6,506	1,928	1,170	930	1,179	4,000	16,925	2,291
75 DUNNVILLE	29,934	940	68	555	746	1,680	37,141	4,839
76 DURHAM	.....	2,269	48	25	116	675	2,463	.....
77 Dutton	.....	.....	128	19	120	735	1,767	.....
78 Eastview	.....	.....	76	3	265	434	10,587	.....
79 Eganville	.....	163	106	2	20	726	10,198	.....
80 Elmira	2,076	.....	49	35	59	786	2,406	.....
81 Elora	.....	.....	52	10	543	854	3,973	.....
82 Embro	.....	.....	10	1	51	605	1,570	.....
83 ENGLEHART	.....	.....	385	1	285	.....	2,100	.....
84 Erin	.....	51	8	21	30	371	700	.....
85 ESSEX	.....	1,242	69	5	85	801	6,300	.....
86 Exeter	15,295	.....	26	33	26	807	3,021	.....
87 Fenelon Falls	.....	.....	275	16	458	868	3,000	.....
88 Fergus	.....	.....	10	21	526	1,271	5,220	.....
89 Finch	.....	.....	.....	7	4	136	761	.....
90 FOREST	.....	95	36	10	485	728	4,400	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*							Assets Dec. 31, '10			
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	276	2,765	294	.....	138	8,565	.....	2,176	46
.....	277	.....	9,527	117	.....	272	16,414	85	564	47
.....	.....	6,500	8,030	4,545	.....	632	42,673	3,322	360	48
.....	.....	94	374	155	.....	1	3,855	238	779	49
.....	.....	941	1,500	883	.....	181	8,389	144	336	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	33	2,005	920	.....	51
211	428	635	20,872	4,144	.....	*3,325	54,877	.....	3,341	52
.....	311	690	.....	925	.....	56	10,664	1,042	544	53
.....	.....	351	.....	236	.....	48	4,267	1,129	165	54
.....	.....	415	1,900	605	.....	126	7,359	809	919	55
.....	57	2,142	9,000	6,426	.....	1,261	64,242	1,925	999	56
.....	.....	.....	46,822	7,990	1,840	3,407	217,986	.....	52,424	57
.....	208	299	869	420	.....	60	4,931	.....	1,071	58
.....	.....	8,242	34,000	10,692	.....	986	99,230	97	15,771	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	229	.....	72	31,171	4,082	9,565	60
.....	.....	.....	1,000	11	.....	147	8,115	903	.....	61
.....	.....	64	16,300	180	443	679	39,306	8,029	111	62
10,546	496	19,559	17,765	23,042	.....	†19,496	199,721	.....	1,573	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	621	22,319	3,656	2,025	64
.....	507	15,060	20,583	11,645	65	954	100,086	.....	50,536	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1,973	141	1,292	66
.....	.....	460	200	853	.....	127	5,189	1,371	2,797	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	488	4,857	1,565	296	68
.....	.....	4,788	7,643	5,517	.....	1,159	49,068	.....	6,430	69
156	79	614	9,964	783	.....	277	18,589	.....	183	70
.....	.....	2,468	9,500	1,386	167	170	34,899	14,316	8,590	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	68	3,721	856	455	72
.....	295	1,161	.....	1,436	.....	149	16,068	4,053	90	73
9,547	629	4,591	12,500	6,230	.....	1,740	83,631	1,437	16,020	74
40,750	271	1,287	12,000	2,379	.....	706	146,364	818	165	75
15,675	.....	5,160	.....	2,447	.....	177	32,274	3,998	4,142	76
60	270	1,813	.....	599	.....	245	7,620	1,379	117	77
12,000	.....	.....	2,500	71	.....	268	31,127	150	2,140	78
.....	.....	642	100	602	475	93	16,542	3,301	3,036	79
823	114	2,400	2,994	2,955	.....	514	22,112	1,388	.....	80
.....	.....	4,224	1,500	228	.....	702	15,965	3,120	283	81
.....	.....	944	1,090	339	.....	92	5,827	1,372	1,202	82
.....	232	.....	3,065	259	.....	186	9,092	20	3,000	83
.....	.....	.....	900	8	.....	79	3,372	166	276	84
.....	184	2,682	1,402	2,538	.....	1,489	22,923	.....	11,679	85
.....	.....	2,808	10,183	2,380	.....	1,420	43,557	3,332	197	86
2,161	.....	2,566	.....	3,256	.....	247	22,031	1,879	1,409	87
228	697	2,860	3,142	338	.....	605	20,819	447	70	88
.....	.....	374	.....	471	.....	81	2,319	106	7	89
6	671	2,452	13,485	599	.....	1,267	30,241	323	656	90

* Including $1,980 paid on Garner mortgage guarantee.
† Including $15,000 loss on loan to Furniture Co.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
46 Cannington	.....	.....	.....	8,975	2,077	13,228	.....	.....
47 Cardinal	.....	.....	.....	3,400	846	4,895	.....	.....
48 Carleton Place	.....	7,000	.....	74,800	1,808	87,290	.....	7,759
49 Casselman	1,056	444	.....	5,775	.....	8,292	.....	.....
50 Cayuga	.....	4,000	300	9,770	.....	14,550	.....	.....
51 Chatsworth	799	.....	.....	1,162	213	3,094	.....	.....
52 Chesley	9,815	211	40,520	18,950	44,188	117,025	.....	.....
53 Chesterville	.....	.....	130	5,560	13	7,289	.....	.....
54 Chippawa	.....	500	1,100	4,700	9,068	16,662	.....	.....
55 Clifford	.....	.....	3,025	3,200	729	8,682	.....	.....
56 Clinton	43,597	32,710	54,000	26,300	.....	159,531	.....	.....
57 Cobalt	8,789	.....	82,279	29,623	25,349	198,464	.....	9,524
58 Cobden	.....	.....	.....	1,910	5,264	8,245	470	.....
59 Cobourg	8,278	.....	.....	158,500	7,067	189,713	.....	191
60 Cochrane	.....	.....	.....	3,767	724	18,138	.....	1,892
61 Colborne	.....	.....	450	3,800	470	5,623	.....	.....
62 Coldwater	.....	.....	23,000	2,100	988	34,228	.....	.....
63 Collingwood	10,521	15,346	118,347	168,780	.....	314,567	.....	.....
64 Copper Cliff	.....	.....	.....	10,661	15	16,357	.....	.....
65 Cornwall	.....	24,717	139,747	45,050	6,000	266,050	.....	19,121
66 Courtright	.....	.....	.....	405	12	1,850	.....	880
67 Creemore	.....	.....	22,500	175	.....	26,843	.....	2,123
68 Delhi	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	2,161	.....	1,587
69 Deseronto	.....	.....	67,310	8,250	5,810	87,800	2,920	3,500
70 Drayton	114	156	.....	16,400	223	17,076	539	.....
71 Dresden	.....	1,000	14,500	10,500	799	49,705	.....	951
72 Dryden	.....	.....	.....	3,064	78	4,453	.....	685
73 Dundalk	.....	.....	5,000	10,600	12,970	32,713	.....	1,800
74 Dundas	36,741	17,547	65,475	82,022	10,030	229,272	.....	.....
75 Dunnville	10,273	40,750	33,000	18,992	19,425	123,423	.....	.....
76 Durham	.....	22,860	.....	11,000	359	42,359	.....	.....
77 Dutton	.....	60	400	8,700	.....	10,656	.....	.....
78 Eastview	.....	12,000	.....	325	1,670	16,285	.....	2,091
79 Eganville	.....	.....	.....	19,609	77	26,023	.....	2,610
80 Elmira	.....	21,162	29,420	1,627	826	54,423	.....	.....
81 Elora	.....	500	.....	19,500	95	23,498	.....	2,871
82 Embro	.....	5,000	.....	8,000	988	16,562	.....	1,899
83 Englehart	.....	.....	.....	5,492	.....	8,512	.....	1,481
84 Erin	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	1,842	.....	.....
85 Essex	.....	.....	33,000	6,700	12,333	63,712	801	1,000
86 Exeter	.....	9,500	25,386	17,300	250	55,965	.....	4,600
87 Fenelon Falls	.....	2,161	72,200	9,380	606	87,635	.....	3,614
88 Fergus	.....	11,386	.....	27,000	96	38,999	.....	215
89 Finch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
90 Forest	.....	212	.....	13,451	1,500	16,142	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*									
Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,972	2,731	.....	243	4,946	46
.....	597	.....	.....	.....	2,350	.....	.....	2,947	47
13,300	.....	.....	.....	78,100	.....	.....	.....	99,159	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,917	1,571	.....	.....	4,488	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,781	1,100	.....	.....	17,881	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	34	4,034	51
.....	10,553	.....	.....	71,638	12,175	.....	15,000	109,366	52
.....	5,583	.....	.....	13,397	.....	.....	508	19,488	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,252	500	.....	.....	4,752	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,362	300	.....	25	9,687	55
.....	1,258	54,000	.....	96,150	.....	.....	717	152,105	56
.....	15,000	75,000	.....	31,968	31,275	.....	20,588	183,355	57
.....	4,611	.....	.....	4,903	160	.....	88	10,232	58
.....	50,280	.....	.....	190,598	19,200	1,604	632	262,505	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	4,359	.....	930	32,181	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	61
.....	.....	23,000	.....	684	.....	.....	.....	23,684	62
.....	6,095	80,267	.....	393,210	52,701	.....	1,363	533,636	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,595	4,595	64
.....	12,081	101,248	.....	165,136	14,395	.....	1	309,982	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	1,109	66
.....	.....	19,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	21,726	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	1,762	68
18,312	.....	42,318	18,728	17,160	6,797	.....	.....	109,735	69
.....	3,433	.....	.....	9,221	3,225	.....	550	16,968	70
.....	17,000	.....	8,113	24,323	.....	.....	9,837	60,224	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826	1,511	72
.....	11,494	.....	2,736	17,030	.....	.....	.....	33,060	73
.....	18,887	52,572	.....	62,120	.....	.....	3,366	136,945	74
.....	41,022	9,041	.....	56,423	30,100	.....	.....	136,586	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	63,527	.....	.....	448	63,975	76
1,604	1,227	.....	.....	9,018	.....	.....	.....	11,849	77
.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	8,500	.....	89	22,680	78
.....	7,000	.....	.....	13,647	1,600	.....	.....	24,857	79
2,345	2,477	28,814	.....	31,958	.....	.....	.....	65,594	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,178	.....	.....	.....	5,049	81
4,287	.....	.....	.....	2,3o7	435	.....	196	9,174	82
.....	4,768	.....	.....	.....	2,559	.....	130	8,938	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	84
.....	4,164	16,641	.....	28,187	1,516	.....	671	52,980	85
2,185	.....	21,335	.....	19,059	1,000	.....	.....	48,179	86
.....	.....	64,600	.....	12,225	.....	.....	200	80,639	87
.....	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	1,148	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,182	.....	.....	21	8,203	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,395	2,600	.....	213	11,208	90

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.							
	Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
91 Fort Erie, Welland	.....	12,224	709	56	73	396	.....	2,516
92 Fort Frances, Rainy River.	2,419	15,712	987	508	5,688	.....	.....	49,500
93 Galt, Waterloo	.....	124,585	1,296	4,497	25,933	10,706	6,015	29,797
94 Gananoque, Leeds	1,637	39,766	1,068	394	5,009	1,226	23,222	25,000
95 Garden Island, Frontenac..	589	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96 Georgetown, Halton	208	12,419	350	123	3,046	.....	1,000	.....
97 Glencoe, Middlesex	109	8,207	265	134	2,077	58	500	19,512
98 Goderich, Huron	2,035	43,392	1,793	285	26,020	7,007	38,795	54,000
99 Gore Bay, Manitoulin	548	5,809	203	38	.....	.....	298	954
100 Grand Valley, Dufferin	1,279	4,465	199	81	.....	.....	.....	500
101 Gravenhurst, Muskoka	848	21,323	937	358	11,415	178	9,400	13,602
102 Grimsby, Lincoln	1,160	19,235	382	91	3,397	.....	2,226	2,132
103 Hagersville, Haldimand	483	7,850	424	150	.....	10	.....	7,000
104 Haileybury, Nipissing	.....	46,093	2,547	1,778	3,181	158	.....	30,271
105 Hanover, Grey	1,401	14,528	693	258	1,685	238	.....	5,000
106 Harriston, Wellington	1,229	13,693	539	505	.....	75	56	7,916
107 Hastings, Northumberland	.....	6,066	218	181	.....	.....	.....	2,500
108 Havelock, Peterborough	157	8,626	90	193	.....	.....	.....	5,018
109 Hawkesbury, Prescott	.....	22,696	1,706	30	5,296	36	.....	21,337
110 Hensall, Huron	1,339	6,307	142	9	161	118	2,208	2,362
111 Hepworth, Bruce	458	1,798	89	.....	.....	502	1,088	.....
112 Hespeler, Waterloo	.....	21,629	512	390	5,663	1,577	1,758	11,962
113 Holland Landing, York	33	1,229	94	25	.....	.....	.....	700
114 Huntsville, Muskoka	824	15,902	961	275	13,356	.....	.....	15,500
115 Ingersoll, Oxford	.....	57,960	1,643	967	.....	3,108	1,094	16,235
116 Iroquois, Dundas	376	11,521	.....	66	3,067	.....	646	.....
117 Jarvis, Haldimand	.....	2,811	315	5	.....	8	.....	500
118 Kearney, Parry Sound	286	1,840	201	10	.....	.....	.....	124
119 Keewatin, Kenora	.....	12,112	554	29	.....	.....	.....	1,557
120 Kemptville, Grenville	.....	13,735	188	61	.....	299	.....	.....
121 Kenora, Kenora	75	74,105	3,652	993	77,097	920	9,460	84,169
122 Kincardine, Bruce	1,499	20,218	955	314	8,442	927	3,150	10,693
123 Kingsville, Essex	1,939	14,120	185	1,418	2,395	20	.....	3,500
124 Lakefield, Peterborough	176	11,169	102	179	.....	134	1,000	5,526
125 Lanark, Lanark	526	6,498	175	130	.....	.....	.....	1,500
126 Lancaster, Glengarry	160	2,840	232	5	.....	.....	.....	1,000
127 Latchford, Nipissing	720	5,266	297	285	.....	.....	.....	7,500
128 Leamington, Essex	3,641	19,455	231	274	27,031	106	.....	6,789
129 Lindsay, Victoria	6,625	79,209	3,009	1,607	14,808	68	707	83,765
130 Listowel, Perth	7,256	26,256	980	179	8,130	1,552	1,937	9,109
131 Little Current, Manitoulin	1,749	4,404	232	263	.....	.....	.....	.....
132 L'Orignal, Prescott	380	4,461	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	502
133 Lucan, Middlesex	332	5,397	137	70	2,647	77	.....	3,293
134 Lucknow, Bruce	22	10,504	363	48	.....	109	6,616	93
135 Madoc, Hastings	.....	7,953	186	56	3,616	.....	.....	2,676

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	50,000	800	....	301	67,075	695	633	739	563	3,314	91
.....	7,897	.....	....	269	82,980	1,085	2,664	2,318	2,192	1,725	92
.....	100,292	2,236	537	3,225	309,119	4,200	27,273	541	3,575	19,515	93
.....	.....	.....	....	1,021	98,343	1,418	3,932	.....	937	2,652	94
.....	.....	.....	195	22	2,416	25	.....	.....	8	232	95
.....	.....	.....	449	274	17,869	562	993	.....	503	1,195	96
.....	.....	.....	184	205	31,251	270	1,018	25	3,023	838	97
25,000	30,078	33	....	*20,980	249,418	2,666	15,806	253	9,241	5,569	98
.....	.....	.....	....	35	7,885	331	29	82	84	1,184	99
.....	.....	.....	....	853	7,377	164	529	.....	298	695	100
.....	.....	.....	....	†5,507	63,568	3,262	3,527	1,064	5,978	412	101
15,000	.....	.....	....	346	43,969	351	3,608	.....	375	7,520	102
.....	.....	.....	....	103	16,020	353	656	489	219	1,242	103
30,000	54,116	.....	....	8,015	176,159	4,859	16,460	1,088	2,927	12,883	104
.....	6,680	38	....	744	34,265	835	2,643	48	604	1,951	105
.....	.....	.....	....	1,489	25,502	980	1,361	13	612	786	106
.....	.....	.....	....	105	9,070	215	643	10	185	1,330	107
.....	.....	.....	....	280	14,364	511	801	115	224	539	108
.....	12,000	.....	....	394	63,495	2,619	4,380	1,647	1,100	590	109
.....	4,340	.....	....	99	17,085	265	535	20	83	2,393	110
.....	.....	.....	....	52	3,987	102	.....	.....	62	134	111
.....	10,931	.....	500	1,517	56,439	1,062	3,091	.....	5,128	5,443	112
.....	.....	.....	....	76	2,157	108	.....	.....	84	358	113
.....	12,000	.....	....	284	59,102	2,072	7,222	123	6,341	11,647	114
.....	5,000	.....	....	‡7,945	93,952	2,313	7,305	2,731	1,565	8,117	115
.....	.....	.....	....	407	16,083	188	466	258	1,575	359	116
.....	.....	.....	....	576	4,215	99	102	8	180	995	117
.....	.....	.....	....	37	2,498	170	31	8	137	23	118
.....	.....	.....	....	219	14,471	713	1,571	7	404	2,270	119
6,000	.....	.....	....	46	20,329	613	1,095	.....	284	1,134	120
2,500	1,770	.....	....	365	255,106	2,950	10,478	877	36,720	8,348	121
.....	61,016	.....	28	‖3,349	110,591	691	5,728	737	2,978	3,758	122
.....	5,000	.....	....	202	28,779	813	2,779	20	469	1,509	123
.....	.....	.....	....	235	18,521	622	773	219	276	1,274	124
.....	.....	.....	....	88	8,917	728	237	8	121	1,565	125
.....	.....	.....	....	229	4,466	187	197	3	63	973	126
.....	.....	.....	....	240	14,308	564	1,474	334	611	479	127
.....	1,100	.....	....	614	59,241	1,413	3,608	244	17,625	1,240	128
.....	.....	.....	88	¶143.81	204,267	3,585	20,592	351	2,295	27,201	129
.....	.....	.....	....	728	56,127	585	5,400	.....	5,723	705	130
.....	.....	.....	....	84	6,732	383	385	14	153	642	131
.....	5,000	54	11	§3,095	13,862	381	404	.....	158	5,635	132
.....	4,300	.....	....	46	16,299	302	349	65	2,284	359	133
.....	.....	.....	200	**3,969	21,924	381	2,045	.....	459	409	134
6,200	6,000	120	....	1,286	28,093	453	983	13	4,517	841	135

* Including $19,706, deposit of bonus to C. P. R. withdrawn from bank, previously reported as bonus paid, instead of deposited.
† Including $3,942 from Clark factory site and sale of team.
‡ Including $7,479, balance Carnegie Library donation.
‖ Including $2,472, principal and interest refunded by B. & B. Co.
¶ Including $13,525 refunded on late treasurer's account.
§ Including $3,000 from Trust Guarantee Co.
** Including $3,500, Carnegie donation for library.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
91 Fort Erie	51,103	1,800	.....	43	220	451	2,560	.....
92 Fort Frances	16,895	.....	85	407	958	.....	3,586	2,406
93 Galt	40,151	1,025	1,087	2,171	3,852	6,483	28,953	28,990
94 Gananoque	1,959	3,300	7	381	1,674	2,077	11,250	9,310
95 Garden Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	663	638	.....
96 Georgetown	556	.....	90	106	12	1,235	4,957	.....
97 Glencoe	6,313	.....	184	16	158	915	2,041	542
98 Goderich	3,094	1,342	132	985	800	4,410	33,323	5,880
99 Gore Bay	.....	.....	52	20	396	.....	2,680	8
100 Grand Valley	.....	.....	17	18	58	326	2,524	.....
101 Gravenhurst	8,967	.....	342	395	600	.....	7,189	648
102 Grimsby	.....	219	26	69	112	.....	20,177	1,279
103 Hagersville	.....	545	71	20	404	.....	2,702	.....
104 Haileybury	19,968	15,271	2,278	463	3,974	.....	48,347	692
105 Hanover	653	702	58	53	85	788	5,400	.....
106 Harriston	.....	1,250	52	31	113	1,403	4,594	.....
107 Hastings	.....	.....	10	205	206	378	1,789	.....
108 Havelock	.....	200	.....	25	250	454	4,240	118
109 Hawkesbury	.....	.....	140	611	492	1,510	11,246	.....
110 Hensall	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	376	3,311	.....
111 Hepworth	.....	.....	2	10	8	160	691	.....
112 Hespeler	3,853	.....	68	125	539	1,262	6,475	.....
113 Holland Landing	.....	.....	10	15	4	169	460	.....
114 Huntsville	9	.....	68	44	863	.....	5,354	.....
115 Ingersoll	.....	7,864	93	1,221	2,199	5,593	15,999	8,927
116 Iroquois	.....	.....	.....	14	10	241	4,195	.....
117 Jarvis	.....	23	1	10	4	224	1,101	.....
118 Kearney	.....	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	1,070	.....
119 Keewatin	.....	590	102	25	616	.....	5,301	.....
120 Kemptville	.....	.....	18	169	19	736	8,500	.....
121 Kenora	15,137	1,708	910	1,003	5,480	.....	22,756	8,416
122 Kincardine	1,256	60	118	201	625	.....	7,335	4,307
123 Kingsville	347	.....	85	121	131	728	3,316	.....
124 Lakefield	.....	100	20	11	200	906	4,095	1,499
125 Lanark	.....	.....	.....	5	15	618	2,362	.....
126 Lancaster	.....	.....	10	91	.....	212	1,291	.....
127 Latchford	219	470	118	147	460	.....	2,302	333
128 Leamington	3,207	788	173	323	921	1,515	9,250	.....
129 Lindsay	963	980	211	366	2,545	4,751	29,118	.....
130 Listowel	4,952	.....	10	167	505	1,757	6,510	3,656
131 Little Current	.....	.....	11	2	519	.....	1,790	.....
132 L'Orignal	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	360	2,239	.....
133 Lucan	4,507	.....	25	.....	66	674	3,558	.....
134 Lucknow	.....	4,634	.....	144	147	.....	2,717	3,341
135 Madoc	473	.....	.....	50	72	1,388	9,507	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910—*Continued.*								Assets Dec. 31, '10.		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
409	318	693	2,460	861	.....	213	67,075	.....	1,491	91
.....	.....	1,494	36,826	7,639	.....	1,781	82,061	919	17,646	92
53,692	.....	1,618	37,281	41,959	.....	6,753	309,119	.....	15,509	93
573	3,236	19,960	24,296	10,658	.....	382	98,002	341	879	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1,816	600	.....	95
.....	.....	3,864	.....	3,121	.....	546	17,740	129	1,919	96
.....	.....	1,819	11,828	1,728	.....	342	31,060	191	3,144	97
*33,039	.....	12,789	75,244	18,103	451	22,906	246,013	3,305	7,697	98
.....	500	.....	954	67	.....	159	6,546	1,339	1,387	99
.....	.....	520	500	499	.....	509	6,657	720	430	100
267	218	3,071	18,600	7,531	.....	1,493	63,564	4	4,267	101
60	827	2,535	.....	5,371	28	1,412	43,969	.....	479	102
.....	458	378	7,000	546	.....	234	15,317	703	399	103
.....	573	4,433	29,759	9,179	250	2,755	176,159	.....	15,178	104
.....	117	2,245	9,950	3,312	.....	1,485	30,929	3,336	944	105
64	209	2,874	6,616	2,841	.....	1,358	25,157	345	711	106
.....	.....	417	3,158	280	.....	139	9,065	5	95	107
13	.....	.....	6,500	291	.....	72	14,353	11	1,629	108
.....	.....	7,902	20,870	10,328	.....	60	63,495	.....	27,331	109
.....	.....	1,818	5,189	411	.....	219	14,713	2,372	660	110
88	.....	1,000	.....	500	.....	664	3,421	566	.....	111
10,137	841	6,390	5,971	5,433	.....	621	56,439	.....	1,574	112
.....	.....	.....	800	20	.....	4	2,032	125	.....	113
.....	380	2,500	15,500	4,033	44	1,497	57,697	1,405	5,647	114
94	.....	3,500	13,995	10,310	.....	2,126	93,952	.....	8,402	115
692	.....	3,769	.....	2,856	.....	54	14,677	1,406	1,322	116
.....	.....	.....	500	15	.....	.....	3,262	953	10	117
.....	.....	.....	175	22	.....	52	2,045	453	408	118
.....	453	631	690	1,018	.....	80	14,471	.....	1,419	119
.....	.....	1,275	5,354	586	.....	403	20,186	143	4,677	120
172	2,163	9,580	87,630	37,614	54	3,035	255,031	75	14,059	121
337	184	2,720	9,700	5,751	.....	†62,362	108,848	1,743	2,451	122
.....	274	3,400	8,000	2,442	.....	996	25,430	3,349	1,353	123
.....	629	283	5,900	1,403	.....	311	18,521	.....	452	124
.....	.....	450	1,500	167	.....	16	7,792	1,125	.....	125
.....	.....	.....	1,000	26	.....	60	4,113	353	205	126
.....	.....	.....	6,000	587	.....	.....	14,098	210	5,491	127
.....	1,892	5,037	6,556	3,843	.....	1,606	59,241	.....	10,938	128
33,015	517	18,736	33,500	15,903	.....	‡7,322	201.751	2,516	16,652	129
9,731	.....	5,555	.....	9,707	.....	1,164	56,127	.....	1,000	130
.....	.....	427	.....	42	.....	90	4,458	2,274	258	131
16	.....	193	502	310	.....	177	10,381	3,481	2,971	132
168	2,000	369	893	340	.....	8	15,967	332	364	133
.....	.....	5,781	.....	1,300	.....	461	21,819	105	1,031	134
.....	.....	1,245	7,430	1,053	.....	68	28,093	.....	6,343	135

* Including $10,000, loan to Doty Engine Works.
† Including $11,016, bonus to Hunter Bridge and Boiler Co., and $50,000, bonds of Electric Railway Co., guaranteed.
‡ Including $1,942, deficit of late town treasurer.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31st, 1910.—*Continued.*						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
91 Fort Erie	.....	409	56,988	10,933	700	70,521	.....	.....
92 Fort Frances	8,710	.....	88,563	34,976	38,181	188,995	.....	5,366
93 Galt	200,468	54,144	187,550	239,900	14,491	712,062	.....	.....
94 Gananoque	41,444	573	155,000	32,625	29,000	259,862	.....	.....
95 Garden Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
96 Georgetown	.....	10,500	42,500	11,600	.....	66,648	.....	.....
97 Glencoe	1,070	*4,000	18 275	9,175	1,188	37,043	.....	.....
98 Goderich	49,203	131,404	129,871	31,450	80,293	433,323	.....	.....
99 Gore Bay	.....	450	250	2,410	.....	5,836	.....	2,787
100 Grand Valley	.....	.....	.....	3,025	.....	4,175	.....	.....
101 Gravenhurst	830	267	110,000	32,725	2,949	151,042	.....	147
102 Grimsby	2,575	7,560	43,000	14,840	7,044	75,498	2,899	.....
103 Hagersville	.....	.....	200	2,813	7,368	11,483	504	1,609
104 Haileybury	692	.....	117,675	28,196	24,646	186,387	.....	314
105 Hanover	.....	.....	31,000	2,884	24,489	62,653	.....	.....
106 Harriston	.....	19,064	.....	26,350	354	46,824	.....	.....
107 Hastings	.....	.....	.....	12,710	.....	12,810	.....	.....
108 Havelock	380	13	.....	8,713	25	10,771	.....	.....
109 Hawkesbury	.....	.....	120,000	7,500	16,500	171,331	1,272	1,700
110 Hensall	.....	.....	.....	1,610	160	4,802	.....	.....
111 Hepworth	.....	9,000	.....	20	2,500	12,086	.....	.....
112 Hespeler	.....	51,290	25,933	21,537	7,397	107,731	.....	.....
113 Holland Landing	.....	.....	.....	700	102	927	149	.....
114 Huntsville	.....	.....	63,052	10,130	1,870	82,104	.....	.....
115 Ingersoll	90,107	40,520	.....	33,680	37,292	210,001	.....	.....
116 Iroquois	.....	5,802	50,000	7,000	4,910	70,440	245	3,780
117 Jarvis	.....	.....	300	163	33	1,459	.....	.....
118 Kearney	.....	.....	45	694	.....	1,600	.....	394
119 Keewatin	.....	.....	.....	14,805	400	16,624	.....	.....
120 Kemptville	.....	.....	.....	12,370	.....	17,190	.....	2,000
121 Kenora	45,394	.....	650,615	51,000	79,245	840,388	.....	.....
122 Kincardine	17,767	337	68,303	44,444	2,120	137,165	1,136	3,702
123 Kingsville	.....	.....	34,500	27,050	1,607	67,859	40	.....
124 Lakefield	4,351	.....	.....	10,700	235	15,738	932	.....
125 Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9,700	.....	10,825	.....	.....
126 Lancaster	.....	.....	.....	750	10	1,318	.....	500
127 Latchford	333	.....	.....	5,200	.....	11,234	.....	641
128 Leamington	.....	.....	49,000	14,700	12,939	87,577	.....	5,536
129 Lindsay	.....	41,115	107,886	52,221	117,585	337,975	.....	.....
130 Listowel	28,211	42,667	66,470	10,600	403	149,351	.....	550
131 Little Current	.....	.....	.....	6,050	.....	8,582	.....	1,821
132 L'Orignal	.....	58	.....	1,000	.....	7,510	416	1,693
133 Lucan	1,700	168	5,000	3,100	16	10,680	.....	.....
134 Lucknow	188	3,350	10,000	17,000	13,100	44,774	618	.....
135 Madoc	.....	.....	16,444	5,700	808	29,295	1,543	.....

* Omitting $2,800 written off Knitting Co's mortgage.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	9,380	50,000	.....	1,491	2,516	.....	494	63,881	91
.....	.....	61,799	.....	71,859	8,000	8,674	4,223	159,831	92
.....	113,200	186,853	66,000	538,826	29,797	.....	3,162	937,838	93
14,700	18,300	157,500	.....	37,065	3,000	.....	.....	230,565	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	31,000	.....	28,450	.....	.....	.....	59,450	96
.....	.....	.....	11,000	15,908	8,212	.....	.....	35,120	97
17,134	30,000	104,609	16,767	292,577	13,000	.....	1,160	475,247	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	2,889	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,490	.....	.....	327	10,817	100
.....	3,372	20,000	82,856	41,476	1,600	.....	1,074	150,525	101
.....	29,758	40,523	.....	30,761	2,132	.....	279	106,352	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,574	.....	.....	112	10,799	103
.....	64,031	77,174	.....	88,913	20,389	.....	4,677	255,498	104
.....	5,462	26,110	.....	32,328	.....	.....	814	64,714	105
.....	10,170	.....	.....	51,847	1,300	.....	1,025	64,342	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,185	500	.....	.....	4,685	107
.....	3,877	.....	.....	4,769	400	380	65	9,491	108
5,048	.....	85,926	.....	114,179	21,494	.....	.....	229,619	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,282	1,513	.....	.....	13,795	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	1,603	10,603	111
.....	8,243	11,256	20,189	48,196	11,962	.....	844	100,690	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	206	113
.....	15,547	16,750	20,342	34,616	.....	.....	.....	87,255	114
20,000	21,144	.....	.....	197,442	16,235	.....	2,594	257,415	115
.....	.....	34,219	3,600	26,385	1,050	.....	353	69,632	116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150	3,150	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	964	118
.....	11,053	.....	.....	7,820	1,557	.....	1,133	21,573	119
.....	6,000	.....	.....	7,245	.....	.....	566	15,811	120
.....	18,468	151,828	55,023	*440,534	53,164	.....	10,071	729,088	121
.....	18,495	26,854	8,008	98,541	.....	1,816	317	158,869	122
.....	1,921	19,958	7,360	9,349	.....	.....	1,342	39,970	123
.....	10,854	.....	.....	17,320	626	.....	.....	29,732	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,202	.....	.....	.....	2,202	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	525	126
.....	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....	891	12,032	127
.....	10,858	16,339	10,803	32,760	233	.....	2,563	79,092	128
19,649	19,001	91,663	.....	198,036	106,457	.....	6,460	441,266	129
.....	.....	33,104	15,385	143,126	9,109	1,677	796	203,747	130
.....	.....	.....	.....	361	.....	.....	253	2,435	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,702	.....	.....	125	12,936	132
.....	.....	.....	4,300	5,451	700	1,700	2	12,153	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,906	.....	93	.....	17,617	134
.....	6,200	.....	12,814	7,660	2,676	.....	525	31,418	135

*$375,000 Hydro included.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910.							
		Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
136	Markdale, Grey	71	9,845	165	125	1,242	184	.....	.....
137	Markham, York	69	9,151	177	116	2,361	74	250	4,355
138	Marmora, Hastings	630	3,766	300	124	.....	.....	.....	7,767
139	Massey, Sudbury	743	5,874	812	133	1,015	7	.....	1,000
140	Mattawa, Nipissing	.....	10,947	1,139	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Maxville, Glengarry	425	3,237	125	37	.....	4	147	.....
142	Meaford, Grey	1,688	26,629	560	2,375	4,545	755	4,000	34,258
143	Merrickville, Grenville	699	6,907	288	262	.....	.....	.....	4,900
144	Merritton, Lincoln	.....	16,459	280	28	7,916	136	811	.....
145	Midland, Simcoe	.....	50,748	848	455	25,224	.....	3,000	30,804
146	Millbrook, Durham	516	5,386	125	66	.....	17	.....	1,200
147	Milton, Halton	346	11,861	344	240	4,931	26	1,174	9,000
148	Milverton, Perth	620	6,143	284	43	.....	1	.....	2,600
149	Mitchell, Perth	139	21,767	605	190	4,036	373	2,711	15,000
150	Morrisburg, Dundas	2,586	20,229	341	60	9,593	128	.....	1,500
151	Mount Forest, Wellington	.....	21,236	1,014	278	9,891	1,141	4,524	19,000
152	Napanee, Lennox and Add	.....	33,238	1,629	1,118	11,639	118	.....	4,876
153	Neustadt, Grey	.....	2,630	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
154	Newboro', Leeds	454	2,050	150	56	.....	.....	.....	350
155	Newburgh, Lennox and Add.	942	2,979	88	18	.....	19	.....	.....
156	Newbury, Middlesex	429	1,863	67	28	.....	.....	.....	500
157	Newcastle, Durham	860	4,411	.....	42	.....	19	.....	.....
158	New Hamburg, Waterloo	.....	10,723	568	44	1,445	.....	.....	18,710
159	New Liskeard, Nipissing	126	29,320	804	343	3,105	115	601	22,744
160	Newmarket, York	2,057	25,292	352	401	9,456	.....	.....	.....
161	Niagara, Lincoln	252	13,885	789	1,027	8,235	26	.....	11,000
162	North Bay, Nipissing	.....	51,663	4,616	4,024	18,374	9	.....	45,076
163	North Toronto, York	.....	63,277	183	334	5,312	.....	.....	26,644
164	Norwich, Oxford	5,132	13,005	21	88	.....	467	5,450	3,142
165	Norwood, Peterborough	75	6,249	.....	123	.....	11	.....	1,995
166	Oakville, Halton	842	29,205	363	319	12,321	96	11,857	18,583
167	Oil Springs, Lambton	784	7,055	.....	36	.....	12	.....	7,700
168	Omemee, Victoria	312	3,037	22	71	.....	.....	.....	1,450
169	Orangeville, Dufferin	1,907	27,541	525	126	3,251	978	2,415	11,500
170	Orillia, Simcoe	1,258	62,388	552	1,236	41,882	1,938	2,500	.....
171	Oshawa, Ontario	4	63,695	2,400	1,992	11,694	19	2,435	21,000
172	Owen Sound, Grey	83,003	112,822	1,841	5,223	99,588	13,134	36,682	72,718
173	Paisley, Bruce	1,331	5,794	321	506	30	37	1,440	1,566
174	Palmerston, Wellington	.....	20,148	549	52	9,310	896	1,845	18,500
175	Paris, Brant	5,352	36,243	949	395	16,651	236	.....	15,500
176	Parkhill, Middlesex	2,090	11,132	163	188	.....	514	342	.....
177	Parry Sound, Parry Sound	42	37,800	2,180	451	12,322	788	1,500	5,059
178	Pembroke, Renfrew	.....	57,015	3,482	1,474	10,885	302	1,120	5,000
179	Penetanguishene, Simcoe	127	29,016	674	210	4,978	465	1,000	14,990
180	Perth, Lanark	3,461	39,258	1,342	668	2,767	930	2,733	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
5,000	10,000	.....	....	266	26,898	384	2,227	.....	454	240	136
.....	.....	.....	....	87	16,640	759	1,986	145	308	430	137
.....	.....	.....	....	167	12,754	275	424	75	398	260	138
.....	.....	.....	....	226	9,810	300	518	23	292	38	139
.....	.....	.....	....	94	12,308	650	641	23	450	516	140
.....	.....	.....	....	74	4,049	201	180	.....	214	172	141
4,200	20,660	.....	....	172	99,842	1,167	5,012	102	3,784	10,466	142
.....	.....	.....	....	682	13,738	265	734	84	257	2,557	143
.....	.....	.....	....	213	25,843	1,219	3,092	126	3,021	3,621	144
.....	28,350	.....	....	*4,824	144,253	1,211	9,532	518	14,011	9,908	145
.....	4,000	.....	....	315	11,625	313	1,071	9	273	4,912	146
.....	.....	.....	....	123	28,045	1,235	2,263	28	1,464	1,496	147
.....	.....	.....	377	151	10,219	311	409	10	176	1,691	148
.....	.....	.....	280	299	45,400	586	5,503	60	1,277	2,171	149
.....	.....	.....	....	1,283	35,720	625	3,233	45	2,994	2,519	150
.....	.....	.....	....	880	57,964	1,002	4,918	4	5,669	842	151
.....	.....	.....	420	744	53,782	3,754	7,267	.....	8,859	8,374	152
.....	.....	.....	....	71	3,138	111	223	.....	15	640	153
.....	.....	.....	....	24	3,084	86	.....	.....	49	793	154
.....	.....	.....	91	130	4,267	202	37	2	44	510	155
.....	.....	.....	45	26	2,958	107	179	.....	124	413	156
.....	.....	.....	....	70	5,402	176	93	.....	182	1,162	157
.....	18,000	107	....	404	50,001	461	1,378	106	647	861	158
.....	26,750	.....	....	2,822	86,730	1,416	8,882	400	1,205	2,651	159
15,000	20,000	725	....	478	73,761	1,163	6,297	120	4,198	9,633	160
.....	.....	.....	....	635	35,849	977	3,130	168	3,180	1,280	161
.....	65,835	.....	....	†4,409	194,006	4,678	14,595	986	2,918	25,657	162
17,000	60,746	.....	....	305	173,801	2,997	13,178	1,481	2,384	58,677	163
.....	.....	.....	723	351	28,379	602	1,572	12	135	1,137	164
.....	.....	.....	....	312	8,765	411	683	.....	137	135	165
.....	25,334	902	....	128	99,950	623	4,955	278	705	19,815	166
.....	.....	.....	....	70	15,657	386	.....	225	186	568	167
.....	.....	.....	....	265	5,157	222	296	10	100	248	168
7,500	.....	.....	....	432	56,175	1,028	3,412	118	945	2,024	169
20,000	123,000	.....	....	2,978	257,732	2,407	7,477	300	18,818	9,013	170
7,500	10,000	.....	....	3,926	124,665	3,255	7,549	412	4,823	23,887	171
.....	25,000	.....	....	4,767	454,778	8,439	23,884	1,768	31,846	24,198	172
.....	.....	.....	66	110	11,201	403	1,330	5	194	546	173
.....	6,474	45	....	1,504	59,323	750	1,835	107	9,056	544	174
.....	.....	.....	....	886	76,212	2,114	6,476	84	5,681	3,517	175
.....	.....	.....	260	135	14,824	290	1,491	.....	649	441	176
.....	31,360	15	....	2,024	93,541	2,300	4,359	614	5,430	3,659	177
.....	.....	.....	....	1,662	80,940	2,683	12,424	14	2,009	7,853	178
.....	31,653	1,454	....	214	84,781	833	6,668	27	904	3,781	179
.....	.....	.....	....	144	51,303	1,390	3,425	150	3,313	4,677	180

* Including $2,194 from other municipalities.
† Including $3,245, account of W. Martin, Jr.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*

Villages and Towns.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
136 Markdale	8,538	105	10	3	128	353	6,911	.....
137 Markham	.....	.....	.....	10	12	1,320	4,341	.....
138 Marmora	.....	.....	56	117	99	1,031	4,250	.....
139 Massey	952	31	314	66	639	.....	1,827	.....
140 Mattawa	.....	.....	25	14	652	.....	6,504	.....
141 Maxville	.....	.....	18	26	51	235	1,147	.....
142 Meaford	4,601	788	28	286	974	1,050	12,992	.....
143 Merrickville	.....	.....	15	1	25	534	2,697	.....
144 Merritton	.....	467	3	10	350	1,836	3,891	.....
145 Midland	11,483	505	67	31	1,844	2,655	17,338	.....
146 Millbrook	.....	30	49	62	125	403	1,475	100
147 Milton	.....	.....	18	50	404	1,332	2,424	.....
148 Milverton	.....	290	.....	31	39	432	1,628	.....
149 Mitchell	.....	2,408	.....	240	807	1,159	5,510	3,266
150 Morrisburg	240	857	.....	350	648	929	8,478	.....
151 Mount Forest	.....	.....	.....	19	525	2,019	5,893	2,936
152 Napanee	1,082	458	69	137	55	4,000	9,900	.....
153 Neustadt	.....	17	5	.....	2	173	1,212	.....
154 Newboro'	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	178	1,239	.....
155 Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	531	1,245	.....
156 Newbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	256	587	.....
157 Newcastle	.....	.....	46	65	72	.....	2,100	.....
158 New Hamburg	13,837	.....	10	30	8	723	3,350	.....
159 New Liskeard	26,067	3,882	407	147	1,085	.....	8,000	.....
160 Newmarket	2,042	29	79	144	726	1,707	18,548	.....
161 Niagara	6,215	125	147	25	450	2,219	2,522	.....
162 North Bay	18,205	9,975	100	794	2,802	.....	26,010	.....
163 North Toronto	6,384	2,793	190	419	850	.....	29,477	3,448
164 Norwich	.....	.....	42	214	365	.....	2,710	558
165 Norwood	.....	.....	21	133	178	618	2,894	.....
166 Oakville	14,540	.....	28	580	767	2,434	7,390	4,120
167 Oil Springs	.....	20	77	186	20	194	2,030	.....
168 Omemee	.....	.....	11	136	71	393	1,200	.....
169 Orangeville	125	.....	.....	176	1,010	1,190	16,234	3,539
170 Orillia	53,026	.....	150	596	1,571	8,852	33,035	559
171 Oshawa	4,211	995	240	1,300	2,751	2,524	24,244	.....
172 Owen Sound	50,957	.....	1,116	4,829	6,245	.....	32,871	59,903
173 Paisley	.....	105	312	20	337	627	1,476	.....
174 Palmerston	4,747	172	65	22	513	2,556	4,163	372
175 Paris	3,812	231	194	750	1,137	2,084	11,331	3,050
176 Parkhill	.....	.....	173	23	255	1,234	4,031	1,326
177 Parry Sound	2,330	2,454	1,086	427	1,298	.....	11,334	.....
178 Pembroke	1,901	517	1,030	313	2,508	3,012	17,141	2,316
179 Penetanguish'ne	364	225	3	231	798	3,332	5,516	941
180 Perth	.....	2,329	129	58	940	3,430	11,964	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets Dec. 31 '10		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	639	1,610	.....	2,564	216	532	24,914	1,984	1,321	136
.....	298	1,082	4,355	1,458	.....	51	16,555	85	137	137
.....	.....	449	5,000	246	.....	74	12,754	.....	2,350	138
.....	.....	499	1,915	1,234	.....	189	8,837	973	1,317	139
.....	.....	1,071	1	1,064	.....	169	11,780	528	3,568	140
.....	204	510	.....	438	.....	25	3,421	628	1,081	141
.....	917	10,231	33,196	11,308	208	853	97,963	1,879	3,730	142
.....	.....	421	4,900	455	.....	402	13,347	391	17	143
852	662	3,489	21	2,056	.....	292	25,008	835	445	144
.....	950	8,091	44,685	16,233	.....	4,108	143,170	1,083	5,050	145
3	430	.....	1,700	266	.....	350	11,571	54	267	146
.....	.....	5,038	9,000	3,250	.....	8	28,010	35	1,411	147
.....	.....	199	2,600	150	.....	309	8,275	1,944	39	148
.....	.....	3,716	15,000	3,165	.....	389	45,257	143	660	149
.....	.....	3,489	1,500	5,382	.....	263	31,552	4,168	48	150
1,906	194	5,124	19,119	6,845	.....	479	57,494	470	321	151
.....	734	2,415	2,098	3,242	.....	1,338	53,782	.....	1,285	152
.....	.....	.....	630	17	.....	25	3,070	68	15	153
.....	.....	133	.....	187	.....	45	2,721	363	.....	154
.....	.....	.....	500	16	.....	59	3,182	1,085	1,025	155
.....	.....	457	227	193	.....	49	2,602	356	634	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,898	1,504	1,329	157
.....	204	1,544	21,923	1,177	.....	1,790	48,049	1,952	197	158
8,197	712	1,496	13,478	6,356	575	548	85,504	1,226	15,056	159
.....	577	4,034	19,116	3,708	.....	1,250	73,371	390	8,906	160
.....	.....	4,406	7,000	3,532	.....	57	35,433	416	2,103	161
.....	1,155	6,524	65,661	10,865	175	2,906	194,006	.....	31,827	162
.....	387	4,781	36,031	9,417	313	594	173,801	.....	15,567	163
.....	590	6,845	3,998	1,521	.....	469	20,770	7,609	942	164
11	217	364	1,995	601	.....	200	8,598	167	305	165
3,195	431	11,666	18,595	7,502	.....	516	98,140	1,810	.....	166
.....	224	2,001	7,900	1,302	.....	125	15,444	213	3,348	167
.....	112	84	1,450	380	.....	75	4,788	369	.....	168
.....	225	5,354	11,500	6,065	64	1,372	54,381	1,794	1,836	169
50,000	1,162	19,498	19,411	24,875	625	1,835	253,210	4,522	9,926	170
.....	811	9,797	20,500	14,855	271	2,240	124,665	.....	9,400	171
20,000	1,602	13,770	69,103	46,017	39	5,070	401,657	53,121	107,480	172
.....	.....	1,068	1,566	800	.....	330	9,119	2,082	1,857	173
.....	.....	5,621	19,527	7,990	.....	795	58,835	488	2,520	174
.....	593	6,473	15,500	6,269	.....	1,481	70,777	5,435	400	175
.....	.....	500	.....	1,058	.....	188	11,659	3,165	1,225	176
30,000	1,021	7,650	8,948	8,955	.....	1,206	93,071	470	3,878	177
.....	1,683	9,689	1,394	12,171	.....	1,399	80,057	883	53,506	178
.....	917	12,900	30,725	6,931	.....	2,120	77,216	7,565	6,520	179
.....	537	6,781	.....	9,620	.....	994	49,737	1,566	1,831	180

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
136 Markdale	.....	10,000	27,870	6,022	8,938	56,135	.....	997
137 Markham	.....	3,157	15,000	3,500	12,375	34,254	.....	.....
138 Marmora	.....	.....	.....	750	299	3,399	1,147	.....
139 Massey	.....	.....	20,586	1,546	504	24,926	.....	1,533
140 Mattawa	.....	.....	.....	15,942	.....	20,038	.....	3,878
141 Maxville	.....	.....	.....	199	42	1,950	.....	500
142 Meaford	.....	41,500	35,050	49,450	4,456	136,065	.....	.....
143 Merrickville	.....	.....	.....	11,066	520	11,994	.....	.....
144 Merritton	.....	852	97,189	18,845	450	118,616	.....	.....
145 Midland	.....	.....	141,500	34,550	.....	182,183	2,625	.....
146 Millbrook	645	3	.....	7,000	15	7,984	.....	.....
147 Milton	.....	17,796	39,948	9,200	225	68,615	.....	.....
148 Milverton	.....	.....	300	11,300	.....	13,583	.....	.....
149 Mitchell	9,132	7,778	29,000	25,225	1,528	73,466	1,289	.....
150 Morrisburg	.....	.....	133,100	3,275	21,071	161,662	.....	.....
151 Mount Forest	24,313	24,106	48,000	9,000	19,332	125,542	.....	.....
152 Napanee	.....	.....	48,000	30,850	6,050	86,185	.....	.....
153 Neustadt	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	583	.....	.....
154 Newboro'	.....	.....	.....	1,750	75	2,188	.....	.....
155 Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	500	75	2,685	.....	1,474
156 Newbury	.....	.....	.....	2,750	695	4,435	277	.....
157 Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	2,800	34	5,667	393	1,100
158 New Hamburg	.....	2,300	18,000	13,800	1,251	37,500	.....	.....
159 New Liskeard	.....	8,197	76,577	19,515	25,275	145,846	.....	.....
160 Newmarket	.....	.....	54,350	13,200	8,650	85,496	.....	.....
161 Niagara	.....	.....	60,000	45,250	4,642	112,411	1,126	1,200
162 North Bay	.....	.....	133,741	45,193	140,945	351,706	.....	.....
163 North Toronto	32,413	.....	73,569	14,754	52,725	189,028	.....	.....
164 Norwich	4,517	4,750	.....	3,600	1,152	22,570	1,020	2,629
165 Norwood	.....	409	.....	10,210	91	11,182	.....	.....
166 Oakville	3,696	5,514	90,000	39,760	300	141,080	.....	.....
167 Oil Springs	.....	.....	.....	5,050	.....	8,611	.....	.....
168 Omemee	.....	.....	.....	1,550	.....	1,919	.....	.....
169 Orangeville	25,329	12,800	52,195	23,641	829	118,424	1,302	3,047
170 Orillia	4,206	47,500	411,000	101,000	1,725	579,879	.....	3,925
171 Oshawa	.....	29,796	142,144	43,000	68,105	292,445	.....	.....
172 Owen Sound	262,197	54,000	500,991	116,000	37,398	1,131,187	5,550	37,449
173 Paisley	.....	*5,000	.....	21,515	.....	30,454	.....	1,900
174 Palmerston	4,411	22,758	59,000	3,125	4,244	96,546	.....	.....
175 Paris	6,756	.....	140,291	48,750	27,000	228,632	.....	.....
176 Parkhill	5,439	.....	.....	12,400	74	22,303	1,379	2,650
177 Parry Sound	.....	28,500	135,203	7,646	2,024	177,721	.....	.....
178 Pembroke	12,023	29,043	95,000	31,200	9,094	230,749	3,348	20,550
179 Penetanguish'ne	3,683	1,500	48,927	29,381	960	98,536	.....	4,900
180 Perth	.....	34,733	13,000	42,950	11,947	106,027	.....	4,204

* $4,610.00 written off Carpet Coy's. Mt'gs.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	5,014	25,857	.....	22,878	.....	.....	65	54,811	136
.....	6,219	4,477	2,714	9,864	.....	.....	963	24,237	137
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,974	2,767	.....	213	8,101	138
.....	.....	18,759	.....	.....	200	.....	555	21,047	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,654	.....	.....	3	23,535	140
.....	3,887	.....	.....	4,972	.....	.....	69	9,428	141
27,278	4,200	26,342	.....	132,902	10,705	.....	1,860	203,287	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,688	.....	.....	.....	5,688	143
.....	2,159	25,436	9,380	.....	.....	.....	144	37,119	144
.....	45,836	79,121	24,319	184,560	4,000	.....	9,393	349,854	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,270	.....	.....	40	6,310	146
.....	.....	9,761	5,836	44,680	.....	.....	.....	60,277	147
1,796	.....	.....	.....	2,967	.....	.....	.....	4,763	148
.....	.....	11,493	.....	53,939	1,957	.....	215	68,893	149
.....	.....	9,153	98,145	16,267	.....	.....	2,602	126,167	150
.....	195	26,406	9,735	107,484	.....	.....	57	143,877	151
.....	291	.....	41,000	30,597	6,926	.....	.....	78,814	152
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	50	150	153
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,619	350	.....	10	3,979	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	1,804	155
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,024	748	.....	357	4,406	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	1,633	157
.....	3,790	.....	18,000	12,340	.....	.....	10,062	44,192	158
.....	12,466	75,876	.....	36,165	21,744	.....	2,244	148,495	159
.....	23,685	15,560	12,075	35,256	2,730	.....	7,166	96,472	160
.....	.....	15,097	19,911	19,626	8,500	.....	1,219	66,679	161
.....	25,750	69,851	.....	141,394	77,472	.....	10,051	324,518	162
.....	55,560	74,409	.....	144,353	23,119	3,525	3,163	304,129	163
.....	3,375	.....	.....	23,358	.....	456	174	31,012	164
.....	3,244	.....	.....	8,636	.....	.....	658	12,538	165
.....	27,859	69,845	17,441	42,277	5,258	.....	206	162,886	166
.....	6,794	.....	.....	15,231	2,500	.....	.....	24,525	167
.....	4,896	.....	.....	1,393	.....	.....	.....	6,289	168
22,529	8,240	29,669	.....	70,367	.....	.....	2,258	137,412	169
.....	43,009	32,622	283,354	202,367	.....	.....	14,128	579,405	170
.....	48,404	139,523	.....	153,594	17,000	.....	533	359,054	171
103,142	35,949	255,053	220,000	410,763	2,631	19,760	528	1,090,825	172
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,912	.....	.....	136	19,948	173
.....	10,355	42,579	10,510	99,447	11,000	.....	2,887	176,778	174
.....	40,000	39,140	21,442	29,663	.....	.....	.....	130,245	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,499	.....	.....	342	21,870	176
15,718	20,649	34,604	49,691	52,108	5,059	.....	397	178,226	177
20,000	11,686	64,321	.....	136,101	18,000	.....	1,894	275,900	178
.....	38,163	27,900	.....	56,094	.....	885	5,791	133,733	179
.....	1,465	.....	10,400	182,372	.....	.....	1,718	200,159	180

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910. Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
181	Petrolia, Lambton	.....	38,860	1,200	643	16,056	.....	.....	17,834
182	Picton, Prince Edward	.....	33,670	1,643	799	16,183	193	2,659	2,121
183	Point Edward, Lambton	430	6,107	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
184	Port Carling, Muskoka	954	2,322	36	63	.....	12	.....	200
185	Port Colborne, Welland	1,670	11,212	715	50	2,102	18	.....	455
186	Port Dalhousie, Lincoln	2,881	8,820	397	1,112	.....	14	.....	1,200
187	Port Dover, Norfolk	1,099	10,635	295	664	.....	19	.....	4,000
188	Port Elgin, Bruce	4,576	12,474	296	187	561	62	1,518	4,500
189	Port Hope, Durham	1,443	49,322	2,184	1,829	6,273	1,535	216	40,000
190	Port Perry, Ontario	963	16,199	668	502	4,729	.....	44	3,300
191	Port Rowan, Norfolk	551	4,950	237	11	.....	.....	2,710	5,283
192	Portsmouth, Frontenac	292	2,885	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	Port Stanley, Elgin	179	7,681	468	207	6	.....	.....	2,364
194	Powassan, Parry Sound	1,002	3,469	235	104	.....	.....	.....	700
195	Prescott, Grenville	1,338	29,464	1,258	1,633	16,566	33	5,555	32,442
196	Preston, Waterloo	.....	36,059	1,234	320	20,664	1,083	2,332	50,617
197	Rainy River, Rainy River	12,143	25,154	845	208	.....	82	3,094	16,696
198	Renfrew, Renfrew	30	37,631	291	382	11,976	.....	.....	22,707
199	Richmond, Carleton	.....	2,088	38	69	.....	22	2,100	1,086
200	Richmond Hill, York	354	4,327	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	1,000
201	Ridgetown, Kent	.....	18,710	552	730	.....	107	.....	10,987
202	Rockland, Russell	1,129	10,844	838	46	.....	.....	.....	1,000
203	Rodney, Elgin	880	4,216	404	3	.....	2	.....	600
204	St. Mary's, Perth	914	38,595	1,195	395	16,417	4,203	511	71,294
205	Sandwich, Essex	59	17,218	1,221	312	2,824	.....	.....	31,165
206	Sarnia, Lambton	373	131,003	2,909	1,680	23,354	2,727	1,167	212,404
207	Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	13,803	127,814	4,273	3,569	.....	13,480	22,770	76,616
208	Seaforth, Huron	4,554	24,900	845	467	1,282	2,597	8,206	8,000
209	Shelburne, Dufferin	734	11,667	75	496	1,322	13	6,000	3,500
210	Simcoe, Norfolk	.....	34,043	1,465	665	6,714	184	9,156	2,620
211	Smith's Falls, Lanark	3,134	53,182	1,842	1,134	13,492	3,163	13,788	57,050
212	Southampton, Bruce	1,181	12,589	66	131	2,187	557	1,000	5,000
213	South River, Parry Sound	893	993	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
214	Springfield, Elgin	344	3,230	88	60	.....	.....	.....	600
215	Stayner, Simcoe	574	8,183	160	317	1,064	36	.....	900
216	Steelton, Algoma	1,418	29,675	107	551	4,784	.....	.....	39,000
217	Stirling, Hastings	.....	7,852	8	420	2,400	9	.....	.....
218	Stouffville, York	128	6,512	25	10	773	4	.....	.....
219	Strathroy, Middlesex	530	26,918	464	220	12,997	29	23,336	13,059
220	Streetsville, Peel	2,960	4,444	95	79	1,304	4	.....	.....
221	Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing	4,419	25,152	1,676	419	2,855	.....	.....	3,673
222	Sturgeon Point, Victoria	121	939	5	16	.....	.....	.....	39
223	Sudbury, Sudbury	4,175	38,567	1,198	1,207	37,848	158	2,023	25,868
224	Sundridge, Parry Sound	564	1,921	110	37	.....	.....	505	.....
225	Sutton, York	1,418	3,295	286	263	.....	.....	.....	500

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	6,289	.....	....	777	81,659	2,786	12,915	219	1,823	17,334	181
.....	.....	.....	....	80	57,348	1,244	5,550	250	14,050	8,486	182
.....	.....	.....	....	95	7,910	442	565	30	117	61	183
.....	.....	.....	....	157	3,744	213	.....	4	106	593	184
.....	.....	.....	....	342	16,564	517	1,585	191	465	1,891	185
.....	.....	.....	....	40	14,464	329	1,437	.....	154	327	186
.....	11,000	.....	....	118	27,830	332	468	269	373	3,127	187
.....	.....	.....	....	1,781	25,955	322	2,062	234	200	571	188
.....	12,000	.....	....	542	115,344	4,390	7,454	400	2,042	17,973	189
.....	.....	.....	....	891	27,296	630	1,618	.....	3,948	2,716	190
.....	.....	.....	....	62	13,804	226	289	3	155	601	191
.....	.....	.....	....	164	3,460	250	51	60	78	529	192
.....	.....	.....	150	419	11,474	352	936	83	270	1,463	193
.....	.....	.....	....	181	5,691	247	470	8	146	453	194
.....	.....	.....	....	340	88,629	2,462	6,757	356	12,334	2,772	195
.....	25,000	1,306	....	1,689	140,304	1,745	6,787	693	13,492	5,118	196
.....	599	.....	....	*2,247	61,068	1,378	1,899	1,331	940	2,825	197
36,000	5,287	510	....	1,238	116,052	1,963	8,625	553	6,143	4,678	198
.....	.....	.....	....	66	5,469	150	.....	.....	58	457	199
.....	.....	.....	....	62	6,053	484	245	.....	242	605	200
.....	.....	.....	....	187	31,273	566	2,687	2	506	1,113	201
.....	.....	.....	....	379	14,236	410	517	15	66	2,292	202
.....	.....	.....	....	†2,095	8,200	158	390	.....	98	235	203
6,000	24,174	.....	....	5,480	169,178	2,124	6,959	195	10,506	12,058	204
.....	23,155	.....	....	262	76,216	1,070	4,394	418	489	2,708	206
3,200	56,495	1,375	....	1,270	437,957	5,257	21,870	424	4,108	12,306	205
23,000	16,870	510	....	4,652	307,357	8,355	18,474	1,952	2,661	38,458	207
1,000	1,900	.....	....	.....	53,751	1,074	4,025	139	1,078	1,649	208
.....	.....	.....	....	982	24,789	393	1,521	7	396	743	209
.....	.....	.....	....	131	54,978	1,028	11,148	310	955	1,537	210
46,500	35,564	.....	....	1,865	230,714	2,313	10,829	711	2,111	30,024	211
.....	12,000	2	158	403	35,274	642	2,512	15	524	728	212
.....	.....	.....	....	446	2,417	161	.....	.....	69	197	213
.....	.....	.....	....	53	4,375	198	52	15	191	699	214
.....	.....	.....	....	129	11,363	445	662	75	232	345	215
.....	.....	.....	....	‡3,679	79,223	2,667	5,621	489	1,408	4,743	216
.....	11,500	253	....	‖3,279	25,721	235	1,281	58	3,282	112	217
.....	.....	.....	....	117	7,569	295	685	.....	111	891	218
.....	596	1	676	1,714	80,540	951	4,479	243	11,345	3,567	219
.....	.....	.....	1099	417	10,402	245	516	1,032	184	1,672	220
.....	.....	.....	....	59	38,253	1,530	5,016	178	876	530	221
.....	.....	.....	....	42	1,162	133	81	.....	37	471	222
.....	4,503	.....	....	1,576	117,123	2,616	11,872	506	9,566	14,028	223
.....	.....	.....	....	142	3,279	172	10	.....	181	120	224
.....	.....	.....	....	39	5,801	181	268	7	248	783	225

* Including $833 for land sold, and $912, contractors' deposits.
† Including $2,015 from other municipalities.
‡ Including $3,000, contractors' deposits.
‖ Including $2,074 for interior electric-wiring.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*

Villages and Towns.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
181 Petrolia	.....	3	172	746	663	1,399	10,300	.....
182 Picton	.....	.....	577	387	1,364	3,045	10,506	.....
183 Point Edward	.....	121	20	210	466	270	1,887	.....
184 Port Carling	.....	.....	136	7	106	.....	651	.....
185 Port Colborne	4,109	.....	26	2	369	487	3,508	.....
186 Port Dalhousie	203	.....	30	28	573	1,383	3,638	162
187 Port Dover	.....	55	36	105	17	675	3,700	.....
188 Port Elgin	1,296	.....	176	60	557	768	3,400	.....
189 Port Hope	2,145	427	50	39	653	2,714	11,957	867
190 Port Perry	622	1,491	.....	63	150	920	4,700	.....
191 Port Rowan	.....	.....	10	47	.....	357	1,953	.....
192 Portsmouth	.....	.....	11	200	107	943	1,048	.....
193 Port Stanley	.....	296	64	29	212	840	2,316	.....
194 Powassan	.....	96	20	2	105	.....	1,380	.....
195 Prescott	20,840	50	101	109	410	.....	9,280	.....
196 Preston	28,195	3,450	347	93	956	1,891	8,683	.....
197 Rainy River	27,640	1,429	57	273	1,271	.....	5,726	617
198 Renfrew	20,226	175	898	482	600	1,925	50,023	.....
199 Richmond	.....	49	2	.....	4	281	904	156
200 Richmond Hill	128	.....	4	24	12	363	1,820	.....
201 Ridgetown	.....	239	18	272	960	805	5,854	.....
202 Rockland	.....	80	62	155	14	555	7,310	.....
203 Rodney	.....	3,632	9	1	8	.....	1,235	.....
204 St. Mary's	16,717	517	172	516	1,646	.....	19,573	107
205 Sandwich	9,775	1,450	104	353	386	.....	4,835	.....
206 Sarnia	7,408	110	969	2,524	5,328	6,972	31,668	2,450
207 Sault Ste. Marie	6,159	2,011	1,814	862	5,510	.....	57,459	29,275
208 Seaforth	.....	1,100	780	95	524	1,125	7,317	12,056
209 Shelburne	6,000	.....	53	132	406	558	4,261	.....
210 Simcoe	.....	600	568	1,360	1,229	2,194	8,435	.....
211 Smith's Falls	19,463	10,000	33	536	2,200	.....	62,400	.....
212 Southampton	165	6,992	111	76	180	841	4,046	.....
213 South River	.....	.....	90	53	125	.....	1,298	.....
214 Springfield	.....	197	116	61	7	315	790	.....
215 Stayner	.....	.....	28	83	12	811	3,124	.....
216 Steelton	27,837	.....	1,224	581	959	.....	9,760	.....
217 Stirling	4,449	.....	131	152	85	1,441	3,438	.....
218 Stouffville	.....	.....	28	5	11	661	1,981	.....
219 Strathroy	3,538	.....	667	302	558	3,040	7,850	.....
220 Streetsville	105	.....	.....	6	16	267	1,323	.....
221 Sturgeon Falls	779	.....	58	63	605	.....	12,012	.....
222 Sturgeon Point	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	138	161	.....
223 Sudbury	20,780	416	328	393	1,714	.....	18,212	.....
224 Sundridge	.....	.....	20	26	8	.....	890	.....
225 Sutton	.....	.....	.....	9	38	363	2,400	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910—*Continued.*								Assets Dec. 31,'10		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	673	14,017	7,542	10,026	.....	1,041	81,659	.....	11,308	181
1,897	945	2,951	1,636	3,268	.....	1,192	57,348	.....	289	182
.....	.....	1,498	1,000	601	.....	59	7,347	563	1,399	183
.....	129	77	200	207	.....	232	2,661	1,083	92	184
.....	559	1,357	.....	1,394	.....	104	16,564	.....	.....	185
.....	.....	1,210	1,200	743	.....	23	11,440	3,024	784	186
9,170	.....	318	4,000	394	830	1,225	25,094	2,736	426	187
148	.....	2,820	4,500	3,381	.....	1,186	21,681	4,274	2,354	188
1,514	298	3,902	43,000	11,649	243	1,962	113,679	1,665	7,623	189
462	.....	2,541	4,300	1,914	.....	158	26,213	1,083	193	190
.....	.....	617	6,240	518	.....	*2,788	13,804	.....	381	191
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	3,290	170	1,256	192
.....	318	.....	3,081	550	.....	34	10,844	630	336	193
.....	136	163	700	466	.....	165	4,557	1,134	462	194
6,547	897	4,863	12,910	6,839	.....	1,102	88,629	.....	17,434	195
7,393	707	8,783	38,391	12,095	.....	1,485	140,304	.....	144	196
.....	480	2,373	8,500	3,537	.....	215	60,491	577	4,572	197
.....	312	8,666	.....	8,809	.....	890	114,968	1,084	8,208	198
.....	2,035	205	855	302	.....	8	5,466	3	1,348	199
.....	83	200	1,000	160	.....	146	5,516	537	113	200
.....	92	3,546	11,372	3,188	.....	55	31,275	.....	1,620	201
.....	†153	.....	700	317	.....	23	12,669	1,567	8,318	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1,165	6,934	1,266	1,028	203
12,806	106	9,122	65,500	8,323	.....	2,231	169,178	.....	4,503	204
.....	.....	2,193	42,659	3,951	1,274	95	76,152	64	7,472	205
14,971	4,262	43,448	232,189	37,920	.....	3,513	437,697	260	74,944	206
5,485	.....	5,900	69,325	32,106	.....	8,974	294,780	12,577	16,799	207
.....	.....	.....	9,750	8,226	.....	2,157	51,095	2,656	4,011	208
.....	225	1,269	3,500	1,489	363	925	22,241	2,548	293	209
8,255	328	4,537	4,213	6,824	.....	1,457	54,978	.....	1,937	210
40	941	25,953	36,000	24,260	.....	2,900	230,714	.....	2,743	211
.....	374	2,866	2,000	3,464	.....	257	25,793	9,481	6,483	212
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	2,230	187	2,049	213
.....	.....	595	600	221	.....	54	4,111	264	123	214
.....	203	1,563	900	1,393	.....	225	10,101	1,262	124	215
4	783	1,991	9,000	5,220	.....	†4,711	76,998	2,225	4,562	216
.....	67	647	5,152	1,310	.....	194	22,034	3,687	188	217
.....	.....	1,286	.....	970	.....	327	7,251	318	374	218
20,000	.....	6,840	11,245	4,242	.....	1,673	80,540	.....	250	219
.....	.....	764	.....	1,552	.....	186	7,868	2,534	1,000	220
.....	907	3,050	4,570	7,449	.....	90	37,713	540	27,227	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,162	.....	.....	222
474	2,301	7,926	15,500	10,037	.....	250	116,919	204	17,078	223
.....	.....	500	.....	230	.....	38	2,195	1,084	1,648	224
.....	.....	133	500	93	.....	98	5,121	680	142	225

* Including $2,710, loss by assignment of Caldwell Bit and Tool Co.
† Including $2,240, profit on operation of waterworks, and $2,000, contractors' deposits refunded.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910—*Continued.*						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
181 Petrolia	.....	.....	190,430	57,700	17,004	276,442	.....	11,600
182 Picton	.....	1,897	60,000	19,370	350	81,906	.....	51
183 Point Edward	.....	.....	.....	2,711	.....	4,673	203	1,400
184 Port Carling	.....	.....	.....	2,800	1,057	5,032	.....	395
185 Port Colborne	.....	.....	29,725	2,900	19,000	51,625	.....	.....
186 Port Dalhousie	622	6,500	.....	1,300	.....	12,230	.....	1,300
187 Port Dover	.....	9,170	.....	16,500	.....	28,832	.....	1,200
188 Port Elgin	.....	9,634	40,000	16,100	675	73,037	.....	.....
189 Port Hope	10,338	26,264	84,654	193,151	10,000	333,695	.....	.....
190 Port Perry	.....	462	23,000	11,733	1,966	38,437	.....	.....
191 Port Rowan	.....	500	150	40	.....	1,071	383	.....
192 Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	3,110	31	4,567	.....	715
193 Port Stanley	.....	.....	300	1,840	.....	3,106	.....	464
194 Powassan	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	6,196	.....	133
195 Prescott	.....	6,547	118,000	56,600	4,988	203,569	.....	4,851
196 Preston	.....	23,208	144,572	45,505	41,551	254,980	.....	.....
197 Rainy River	2,857	.....	32,200	13,158	26,279	79,643	.....	4,644
198 Renfrew	.....	.....	161,000	21,640	50,062	241,994	.....	.....
199 Richmond	.....	6	.....	2,875	480	4,712	259	737
200 Richmond Hill	.....	.....	.....	5,379	203	6,232	.....	.....
201 Ridgetown	.....	.....	.....	29,710	3,021	34,351	.....	.....
202 Rockland	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	10,485	.....	6,415
203 Rodney	.....	.....	.....	4,850	1,567	8,711	570	.....
204 St. Mary's	107	58,806	93,452	24,500	33,125	214,493	.....	.....
205 Sandwich	.....	.....	22,500	10,788	30,391	71,215	1,366	2,404
206 Sarnia	30,767	65,221	225,000	81,000	415,842	893,034	.....	.....
207 Sault Ste. Marie	76,691	227,514	.....	63,795	29,434	426,810	.....	.....
208 Seaforth	52,122	39,300	.....	35,100	36,799	169,988	.....	.....
209 Shelburne	.....	.....	19,900	13,250	10,379	46,370	.....	1,200
210 Simcoe	.....	18,842	78,000	26,400	3,000	128,179	.....	.....
211 Smith's Falls	.....	96,204	303,682	69,450	29,338	501,417	.....	.....
212 Southampton	.....	9,000	35,338	12,143	13,027	85,472	.....	.....
213 South River	.....	.....	.....	1,797	65	4,098	.....	1,128
214 Springfield	.....	.....	75	5,235	64	5,761	.....	46
215 Stayner	.....	.....	24,000	7,565	11,000	43,951	.....	.....
216 Steelton	.....	4	77,408	13,217	27,986	125,402	.....	.....
217 Stirling	.....	.....	11,000	11,320	330	26,525	1,134	1,314
218 Stouffville	.....	.....	25,000	4,500	.....	30,192	.....	.....
219 Strathroy	.....	19,000	62,000	12,800	.....	94,050	.....	.....
220 Streetsville	.....	.....	27,500	1,695	5,237	37,966	.....	1,018
221 Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	96,952	6,776	20,604	152,099	.....	10,296
222 Sturgeon Point	.....	.....	.....	950	.....	950	.....	.....
223 Sudbury	.....	474	164,149	13,489	7,405	202,799	.....	8,991
224 Sundridge	1,700	.....	.....	1,800	90	6,322	.....	613
225 Sutton	.....	.....	.....	3,675	30	4,527	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	17,667	110,592	.....	78,671	17,834	.....	3,934	240,298	181
.....	35,509	12,613	12,192	.....	2,993	.....	238	63,596	182
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,593	2,000	.....	180	14,176	183
.....	2,258	.....	.....	1,589	.....	.....	359	4,601	184
.....	7,642	13,645	.....	9,669	455	.....	.....	31,411	185
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,010	.....	.....	.....	14,310	186
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,287	.....	.....	.....	18,487	187
5,779	.....	37,422	.....	28,464	.....	.....	62	71,727	188
.....	6,753	59,610	.....	178,013	500	.....	210	245,086	189
.....	.....	13,747	.....	15,043	12,000	.....	324	41,114	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,279	243	.....	428	7,333	191
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	758	192
.....	9,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	10,030	194
.....	4,864	.....	.....	2,363	.....	.....	1,073	8,433	194
.....	11,757	85,807	16,919	41,400	24,422	.....	.....	185,156	195
.....	17,004	84,528	50,242	85,546	50,617	.....	991	288,928	196
.....	22,441	33,000	.....	19,092	8,000	196	1,805	89,178	197
5,022	45,742	57,084	27,663	68,804	88,009	.....	950	293,274	198
.....	870	.....	.....	2,436	1,086	.....	.....	5,388	199
.....	2,156	.....	.....	426	.....	.....	.....	2,582	200
7,207	651	.....	.....	45,839	987	.....	.....	54,684	201
.....	5,304	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	928	13,647	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	5,087	6,257	203
35,807	7,837	35,370	39,974	31,775	16,876	.....	715	168,354	204
.....	.....	10,806	.....	47,929	31,165	.....	1,491	95,161	205
.....	48,903	108,573	.....	557,774	22,284	.....	33,337	770,871	206
.....	99,187	.....	.....	615,414	26,391	.....	3,953	744,945	207
.....	4,000	3,500	2,500	162,317	.....	.....	200	172,517	208
.....	6,456	14,948	.....	10,287	500	.....	249	33,640	209
.....	6,110	72,275	.....	54,769	2,620	.....	763	136,537	210
.....	61,568	189,017	.....	293,909	52,050	.....	848	597,392	211
.....	5,949	29,447	.....	52,833	4,000	.....	.....	92,229	212
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	209	1,341	213
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,575	.....	.....	385	4,006	214
.....	915	18,124	.....	11,753	.....	.....	.....	30,792	215
.....	17,259	80,899	.....	8,636	30,000	.....	1,005	137,799	216
.....	1,809	.....	9,698	15,759	.....	.....	543	30,257	217
.....	.....	17,589	.....	5,373	.....	.....	60	23,022	218
.....	.....	50,377	.....	36,665	1,814	.....	.....	88,856	219
.....	.....	.....	26,848	4,687	.....	.....	.....	32,553	220
.....	17,067	52,529	.....	50,042	17,568	.....	2,010	149,512	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	39	222
.....	53,322	48,590	30,470	15,715	20,868	.....	3,007	180,963	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	1,700	90	7,003	224
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,198	.....	.....	.....	2,198	225

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

	Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1910. Balance from 1909	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
226	Tara, Bruce	.....	4,220	.....	14	.....	3	875	600
227	Tavistock, Oxford	2,198	6,104	478	24	.....	31	.....	.....
228	Teeswater, Bruce	558	5,419	.....	103	.....	168	700	900
229	Thamesville, Kent	527	6,809	197	101	4,279	.....	.....	5,046
230	Thedford, Lambton	79	2,991	175	24	.....	.....	.....	1,350
231	THESSALON, Algoma	99	13,905	602	151	6,563	51	.....	12,731
232	THORNBURY, Grey	1,083	6,652	.....	57	.....	44	105	3,730
233	THOROLD, Welland	986	24,910	716	196	7,142	151	38	47,000
234	TILBURY, Kent	20	10,729	604	20	994	92	.....	14,852
235	TILLSONBURG, Oxford	10,042	29,845	1,074	600	.....	3,752	2,322	11,507
236	Tiverton, Bruce	53	1,572	89	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	Tottenham, Simcoe	1,304	4,387	.....	90	1,557	.....	.....	1,000
238	TRENTON, Hastings	312	36,680	2,056	996	2,200	98	.....	74,300
239	Tweed, Hastings	293	10,076	60	23	.....	.....	.....	2,000
240	UXBRIDGE, Ontario	816	14,570	655	1,806	.....	89	1,600	51,500
241	VANKLEEK HILL, Prescott	5,135	10,425	557	35	.....	107	.....	.....
242	Vienna, Elgin	78	2,184	88	197	.....	60	.....	688
243	WALKERTON, Bruce	3,217	21,201	1,121	674	3,536	512	1,908	11,706
244	WALKERVILLE, Essex	121	65,444	970	214	.....	615	.....	44,108
245	WALLACEBURG, Kent	1,345	24,459	1,252	67	.....	28	.....	.....
246	Wardsville, Middlesex	239	1,083	67	29	.....	.....	.....	200
247	Waterdown, Wentworth	.....	3,816	211	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	Waterford, Norfolk	.....	7,718	.....	34	.....	5	750	4,773
249	WATERLOO, Waterloo	26	52,881	1,630	645	18,264	586	2,618	17,037
250	Watford, Lambton	1,358	9,832	351	80	.....	10	1,500	6,018
251	WEBBWOOD, Sudbury	3,281	5,096	512	380	.....	.....	.....	5,000
252	WELLAND, Welland	540	65,074	1,746	591	5,109	2,738	41,193	86,842
253	Wellington, Prince Edward	42	4,382	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	4,025
254	West Lorne, Elgin	561	4,591	398	59	.....	20	.....	265
255	Weston, York	.....	16,916	.....	33	2,912	453	.....	.....
256	Westport, Leeds	507	5,091	230	24	.....	.....	.....	1,986
257	WHITBY, Ontario	22	25,726	888	215	9,117	.....	1,806	73,270
258	WIARTON, Bruce	70	23,517	777	489	4,324	358	.....	20,351
259	Winchester, Dundas	201	8,938	60	91	.....	.....	.....	1,200
260	WINGHAM, Huron	3,763	23,177	969	401	13,939	1,221	1,974	24,777
261	Woodbridge, York	355	3,460	150	.....	.....	35	700	1,800
262	Woodville, Victoria	37	3,639	4	39	.....	.....	.....	500
263	Wroxeter, Huron	278	2,601	85	52	1,035	.....	.....	1,150
264	Wyoming, Lambton	.....	3,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,424

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1910—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1910.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	129	156	5,997	191	379	9	105	245	226
.....	.....	.....	....	341	9,176	220	6	44	224	2,392	227
.....	.....	.....	63	85	7,996	275	657	16	210	381	228
.....	10,000	.....	....	464	27,423	558	1,065	.....	4,063	672	229
.....	.....	.....	....	73	4,692	123	343	.....	108	422	230
.....	.....	.....	....	81	34,183	1,162	2,256	82	5,400	1,310	231
.....	6,000	22	....	114	17,807	508	369	126	374	1,795	232
1,500	3,573	.....	....	731	86,943	907	5,795	19	898	1,762	233
.....	2,249	.....	....	483	30,043	552	1,603	3	442	951	234
650	.....	.....	....	1,854	61,646	808	2,706	.....	1,451	8,586	235
.....	.....	.....	50	50	1,861	132	.....	2	18	446	236
.....	.....	.....	....	101	8,439	231	2,253	.....	203	467	237
.....	.....	.....	....	424	117,066	1,614	3,000	784	1,288	5,066	238
.....	.....	.....	....	64	12,516	392	1,489	.....	160	1,154	239
.....	2,030	.....	....	1,010	74,076	828	1,416	537	675	5,187	240
.....	.....	.....	....	110	16,369	368	504	9	116	520	241
.....	.....	.....	....	129	3,424	135	.....	2	293	832	242
.....	.....	.....	170	616	44,661	797	3,233	470	1,256	1,477	243
.....	17,556	.....	....	686	129,714	2,032	5,075	350	1,873	46,080	244
.....	.....	.....	....	285	27,436	1,644	2,252	64	699	2,734	245
.....	.....	.....	....	49	1,667	45	.....	320	39	99	246
.....	.....	.....	166	56	4,374	185	10	250	112	1,613	247
.....	.....	.....	....	45	13,325	357	.....	41	244	757	248
.....	32,174	973	2627	1,708	131,169	1,808	8,349	519	13,214	8,354	249
.....	.....	.....	....	227	19,376	449	1,243	23	315	697	250
.....	.....	.....	....	275	14,544	354	168	.....	222	3,192	251
17,000	57,782	373	....	398	279,386	3,043	7,512	*14,765	2,073	14,667	252
.....	.....	.....	....	111	8,587	401	1,010	35	149	1,747	253
.....	.....	.....	....	120	6,014	214	325	52	159	1,061	254
.....	57,000	511	....	206	78,031	2,565	994	.....	2,376	1,171	255
.....	.....	.....	....	304	8,142	308	286	9	130	1,884	256
.....	.....	.....	300	153	111,497	1,077	5,299	263	8,204	1,981	257
.....	.....	.....	137	244	50,267	878	4,509	34	518	433	258
.....	12,250	212	....	216	23,168	145	829	8	288	2,404	259
.....	13,417	.....	28	5,121	89,087	975	2,985	57	8,036	1,006	260
.....	.....	.....	....	239	6,739	285	129	.....	110	1,173	261
.....	3,000	35	....	189	7,443	119	431	.....	110	3,444	262
.....	.....	.....	....	198	5,399	188	438	9	1,663	62	263
.....	.....	.....	....	144	5,380	594	70	1	111	705	264

* Includes $13,540.26 judgment paid to Methodist Church.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
226 Tara	.....	25	24	7	40	418	1,500	.....
227 Tavistock	.....	.....	39	7	35	2,039	2,301	.....
228 Teeswater	.....	.....	10	.....	105	600	2,230	732
229 Thamesville	4,762	.....	25	81	216	309	2,300	.....
230 Thedford	.....	10	10	12	.....	208	1,151	.....
231 THESSALON	1,720	429	80	166	396	.....	6,000	152
232 THORNBURY	.....	823	5	10	90	300	1,992	36
233 THOROLD	809	.....	44	253	788	1,898	8,762	.....
234 TILBURY	1,399	.....	10	35	471	349	2,893	.....
235 TILLSONBURG	4,121	1,238	.....	124	655	2,857	9,019	6,005
236 Tiverton	.....	.....	3	11	12	238	800	.....
237 Tottenham	464	117	10	5	20	468	1,407	.....
238 TRENTON	3,469	.....	394	616	4,726	.....	13,342	.....
239 Tweed	.....	.....	89	46	212	2,018	2,232	.....
240 UXBRIDGE	.....	292	.....	65	450	1,034	5,200	.....
241 VANKLEEK HILL	.....	72	100	156	14	786	5,688	.....
242 Vienna	.....	.....	.....	14	7	.....	450	235
243 WALKERTON	.....	429	126	171	387	1,630	7,628	3,152
244 WALKERVILLE	.....	345	1,079	334	3,912	.....	9,895	.....
245 WALLACEBURG	.....	.....	95	45	794	791	6,779	.....
246 Wardsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	714	.....
247 Waterdown	.....	.....	29	30	25	500	1,160	.....
248 Waterford	.....	103	156	23	16	675	2,885	.....
249 WATERLOO	14,298	7,812	153	313	943	3,236	21,268	478
250 Watford	.....	50	10	115	22	593	3,300	.....
251 WEBBWOOD	.....	13	698	19	915	.....	2,244	.....
252 WELLAND	13,518	.....	1,404	1,355	2,168	1,983	32,439	31,400
253 Wellington	.....	.....	20	34	30	.....	1,122	.....
254 West Lorne	.....	.....	148	.....	42	540	1,100	.....
255 Weston	51,397	.....	25	68	150	1,639	5,847	.....
256 Westport	.....	.....	5	10	17	261	2,601	.....
257 WHITBY	674	.....	283	79	662	1,480	8,665	.....
258 WIARTON	721	.....	137	150	477	1,312	6,025	4,384
259 Winchester	.....	.....	21	2	17	751	3,193	.....
260 WINGHAM	15,802	137	11	237	625	1,126	5,992	4,012
261 Woodbridge	.....	.....	.....	36	25	365	1,110	.....
262 Woodville	.....	.....	83	35	4	352	1,319	.....
263 Wroxeter	.....	.....	6	17	.....	.....	843	.....
264 Wyoming	.....	455	27	87	7	213	1,310	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*								Assets Dec. 31,'10		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	198	415	1,135	382	.....	293	5,366	631	.....	226
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	525	7,853	1,523	.....	227
.....	.....	177	900	649	.....	75	7,017	979	8	228
59	.....	753	5,327	576	82	151	20,999	6,424	.....	229
.....	.....	507	1,350	275	.....	40	4,559	133	116	230
2,500	301	1,180	6,188	4,369	.....	492	34,183	.....	2,042	231
.....	.....	477	3,730	431	.....	73	11,139	6,668	96	232
60	.....	5,037	49,500	6,427	.....	1,404	84,363	2,580	2,321	233
.....	312	3,467	14,984	2,394	.....	134	29,999	44	4,007	234
60	38	5,237	6,700	7,112	.....	1,929	61,646	.....	901	235
.....	.....	.....	100	10	.....	65	1,837	24	568	236
.....	142	397	1,000	297	.....	309	7,790	649	1,120	237
.....	377	2,824	69,100	8,670	.....	1,198	116,468	598	1,671	238
.....	529	159	2,000	682	.....	127	11,289	1,227	5,082	239
.....	.....	5,529	46,300	3,498	.....	819	71,830	2,246	4,872	240
.....	313	648	300	1,204	.....	772	11,570	4,799	825	241
.....	.....	.....	779	242	.....	25	3,014	410	740	242
10	.....	7,158	11,500	4,717	.....	520	44,661	.....	3,515	243
.....	1,021	20,279	21,400	12,086	199	3,754	129,714	.....	511	244
.....	.....	4,057	.....	3,751	.....	990	24,695	2,741	5,136	245
.....	.....	.....	200	8	.....	14	1,630	37	79	246
.....	.....	.....	315	33	.....	50	4,312	62	194	247
.....	253	2,024	4,257	1,360	.....	174	13,325	.....	202	248
481	596	12,322	18,937	15,252	.....	2,836	131,169	.....	1,500	249
.....	942	1,373	6,018	1,584	.....	*2,056	18,790	586	237	250
.....	221	.....	2,016	187	.....	338	10,587	3,957	1,242	251
7,426	167	335	129,141	14,052	.....	1,938	279,386	.....	9,815	252
.....	.....	200	3,125	114	.....	356	8,343	244	68	253
127	.....	.....	267	4	.....	1,200	5,239	775	9	254
.....	418	1,499	894	1,398	.....	493	70,934	7,097	2,731	255
.....	.....	.....	1,986	48	.....	450	7,995	147	822	256
694	.....	3,568	71,455	6,776	.....	272	111,432	65	4,798	257
.....	282	5,315	16,700	7,715	.....	342	49,932	335	1,354	258
.....	.....	614	12,200	815	.....	78	21,365	1,803	152	259
8,268	76	4,926	19,884	5,940	278	†4,834	85,207	3,880	403	260
700	219	145	1,800	318	.....	75	6,490	249	220	261
.....	.....	149	500	116	.....	69	6,731	712	73	262
.....	53	285	1,150	538	.....	142	5,394	5	227	263
.....	.....	.....	1,627	33	.....	140	5,380	.....	982	264

* Including $1,292, rebate on Wire Works securities.
† Including $2,987, unpaid cheques of 1909.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
226 Tara	.....	.....	.....	2,875	.....	3,506	.....	.....
227 Tavistock	.....	.....	.....	19	147	1,489	.....	.....
228 Teeswater	3,973	4,800	10,500	10,000	8,000	38,260	.....	.....
229 Thamesville	.....	59	11,012	10,025	553	28,073	.....	.....
230 Thedford	.....	.....	.....	135	6	390	.....	.....
231 Thessalon	1,434	2,500	39,497	7,350	17,231	70,054	.....	.....
232 Thornbury	1,115	.....	115	4,180	1	12,175	.....	.....
233 Thorold	.....	31,872	125,000	21,500	550	183,823	.....	2,242
234 Tilbury	.....	.....	14,575	3,575	32,116	54,317	381	.....
235 Tillsonburg	48,498	18,001	42,000	24,700	.....	134,100	.....	.....
236 Tiverton	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,592	.....	.....
237 Tottenham	.....	.....	6,000	2,850	500	11,119	468	1,438
238 Trenton	.....	.....	9,000	126,742	.....	138,011	.....	.....
239 Tweed	.....	.....	.....	6,135	.....	12,444	2,036	3,045
240 Uxbridge	.....	*21,000	18,000	23,250	419	69,787	.....	.....
241 Vankleek Hill	.....	.....	.....	6,191	.....	11,815	.....	.....
242 Vienna	2,236	.....	.....	1,500	341	5,227	240	1,000
243 Walkerton	9,060	†10,583	45,000	25,700	472	94,330	.....	.....
244 Walkerville	.....	.....	.....	22,713	321,329	344,553	.....	.....
245 Wallaceburg	.....	.....	.....	35,050	1,123	44,050	791	.....
246 Wardsville	.....	.....	.....	1,600	39	1,755	200	.....
247 Waterdown	.....	.....	.....	1,500	187	1,943	.....	.....
248 Waterford	.....	9,250	.....	4,650	18,509	32,611	.....	2,380
249 Waterloo	2,958	24,396	194,318	61,222	105,038	389,432	.....	.....
250 Watford	.....	12,200	.....	7,850	.....	20,873	.....	.....
251 Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	305	105	5,609	.....	.....
252 Welland	69,266	7,608	91,801	37,063	108,160	323,713	.....	.....
253 Wellington	.....	.....	250	2,050	85	2,697	552	.....
254 West Lorne	.....	127	.....	680	1,373	2,964	.....	.....
255 Weston	.....	.....	66,000	5,675	2,315	83,818	.....	2,130
256 Westport	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	1,419	.....	688
257 Whitby	.....	694	84,097	24,925	23,230	137,809	.....	.....
258 Wiarton	12,717	47,200	50,296	28,975	36,643	177,520	.....	.....
259 Winchester	.....	.....	.....	7,725	.....	9,680	.....	.....
260 Wingham	19,885	15,595	67,000	22,000	14,000	142,763	1,055	.....
261 Woodbridge	.....	3,554	75	200	2,081	6,379	.....	.....
262 Woodville	.....	.....	400	4,200	52	5,437	.....	29
263 Wroxeter	.....	.....	1,900	9,126	.....	11,258	226	.....
264 Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	2,175	.....	3,157	.....	.....

* Deducting $4,900, from value Palmer Piano Factory.
† $3,300 Ind. Mtge. omitted since 1902.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1910.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	2,189	.....	.....	5,863	.....	.....	.....	8,052	226
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	325	227
.....	.....	1,268	.....	14,179	1,000	.....	.....	16,447	228
.....	.....	10,000	5,731	4,664	.....	.....	5,156	25,551	229
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,704	.....	.....	.....	4,704	230
.....	19,699	17,149	10,976	12,514	20,731	.....	.....	81,069	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,565	.....	.....	547	14,112	232
.....	1,500	92,079	691	24,249	39,100	.....	684	160,545	233
.....	5,862	3,029	.....	37,077	492	.....	1,761	48,602	234
3,477	12,112	.....	.....	131,042	3,354	1,453	.....	151,438	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	236
.....	465	.....	4,143	436	.....	.....	93	7,043	237
.....	22,623	.....	.....	143,625	13,700	.....	123	180,071	238
.....	7,642	.....	.....	4,690	.....	.....	.....	17,413	239
.....	.....	6,859	.....	55,450	12,000	.....	882	75,191	240
.....	8,291	.....	.....	15,064	2,198	.....	375	25,928	241
3,000	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	5,840	242
.....	.....	31,341	.....	61,902	206	.....	.....	93,449	243
.....	44,495	.....	.....	140,405	44,108	.....	662	229,670	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	100,308	.....	.....	829	101,928	245
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	328	246
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
.....	3,546	.....	.....	9,449	1,273	.....	25	16,673	248
.....	18,192	66,697	48,514	204,768	17,297	.....	10,584	366,052	249
.....	2,511	.....	.....	27,286	.....	.....	.....	29,797	250
.....	1,583	.....	.....	.....	5,193	.....	.....	6,776	251
.....	30,089	73,000	.....	120,272	86,842	.....	304	310,507	252
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	900	.....	81	1,933	253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,780	2,780	254
.....	5,527	57,000	3,830	14,535	.....	.....	2,105	85,127	255
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	1,325	256
.....	.....	71,605	.....	58,874	17,287	.....	2,381	150,147	257
.....	9,983	43,909	.....	111,525	1,500	2,551	.....	169,468	258
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,903	.....	.....	.....	14,903	259
.....	17,781	26,194	32,133	82,207	7,893	.....	3,936	171,199	260
.....	4,507	.....	.....	841	2,854	.....	.....	8,202	261
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,571	.....	.....	.....	5,600	222
.....	4,517	.....	1,532	3,195	.....	.....	359	9,829	263
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,259	24	.....	263	5,546	264

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY
RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Receipts, 1910. Balances from 1909.	Municipal and School taxes.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Water rates, electric light, etc.	Interest and dividends.	From Government, except for loans and schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	.....	123,207	4,464	2,014	3,483	*55.184	14,805	145
Brantford (Brant)	1,621	290,635	2,843	2,404	5,138	60,465	24,810	828
Chatham (Kent)	10,783	176,798	3,414	1,159	6,400	23,741	1,197	518
Fort William (Thunder Bay)	381	337,658	3,847	3,711	12,179	*194,488	14,500	177
Guelph (Wellington)	8,895	145,839	3,345	1,795	†28,111	*157,709	15,901	2,481
Hamilton (Wentworth)	9,724	911,230	28,150	7,463	72,034	280,092	38,728	12,933
Kingston (Frontenac)	18,923	199,547	7,423	3,735	3,968	*170,097	9,210	127
London (Middlesex)	4,970	697,075	9,899	5,238	30,381	*108,726	16,717	784
Niagara Falls (Welland)	.....	127,387	3,750	1,366	2,109	62,335	2,229	267
Ottawa (Carleton)	1,460	1,543,201	25,800	25,606	23,327	*347,149	35,458	2,439
Peterborough (Peterborough)	.....	206,431	3,347	3,072	12,580	41.613	11,147	408
Port Arthur (Thunder Bay)	8	298,992	3,712	3,988	10,539	*167,534	12,889	.....
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	556	215,758	2,800	1,909	3,560	36,945	5,635	1,155
St. Thomas (Elgin)	2,381	181,344	4,182	1,489	1,753	*145,576	2,425	562
Stratford (Perth)	635	186,674	4,139	1,715	1,751	*36,350	3,931	456
Toronto (York)	1,212,047	5,604,466	111,150	71,768	†1,064,396	756,171	394,096	33,817
Windsor (Essex)	2,584	263,069	6,021	898	5,652	64,460	11,466	657
Woodstock (Oxford)	30,790	95,367	1,832	1,048	3,039	*55,813	11,908	1,055
Totals:								
1910	1,305,758	11,604,678	230,118	140,378	1,290,400	2,764,448	627,052	58,809
1909	745,530	10,570,070	248,334	124,289	1,209,554	2,505,931	580,992	106,719
1908	640,605	9,311,533	243,669	105,927	1,131,382	2,350,135	715,166	45,293
1907	465,945	8,422,578	244,521	96,557	1,066,266	2,157,214	590,921	47,490
1906	518,637	7,838,673	248,354	86,699	957,358	1,829,889	457,158	46,198
1905	517,079	7,085,528	94,657	77,306	903,269	1,623,677	442,294	39,249
1904	401,440	6,780,953	95,556	72,955	754,636	1,368,568	465,058	42,186
1903	790,766	6,543,882	103,245	76,450	658,159	1,298,767	380,799	44,471
1902	409,575	6,506,033	103,198	58,959	631,040	1,242,240	421,082	12,502
1901	286,213	6,058,111	103,408	56,442	591,113	1,081,282	376,605	15,406

* Public utility revenues, in addition to water rates included in these items, were respectively derived as follows:—From gas, electric light and power—Belleville, $27,802; Ft. William, $76,937; Guelph, $98,083; Kingston, $128,745; Niagara Falls, $35,359; Ottawa, $122,108; Port Arthur, $76,214; St. Thomas, $92,573; Stratford, $9,676; Woodstock, $27,677. Street Railways:—Ft. William, $32,573; Guelph, $26,587; Ottawa, $13,583; Port Arthur, $32,215. Telephone:—Ft. William, $29,518; Port Arthur, $23,403.

† Including percentages from railway earnings:—Guelph Junction Railway, $20,530; Toronto Street Railway, $679,338.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.

Receipts, 1910.—*Concluded.*

Refund from Sinking Fund and other investments.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.		Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	City Municipalities.
		For School purposes.	For all other purposes.			
$	$	$	$	$	$	
22,526	102,161	30,000	21,371	445	379,805	Belleville.
87,480	216,472	95,000	186,790	15,742	990,228	Brantford.
8,142	136,000	.....	3,550	6,082	377,784	Chatham.
22,924	650,489	4,500	813,733	7,419	2,066,006	Fort William.
110,710	42,875	9,100	124,314	3,112	654,187	Guelph.
114,397	1,079	60,000	595,193	150,596	2,281,619	Hamilton.
17,967	107,600	5,200	44,021	18,524	606,342	Kingston.
1,046,061	1,220,000	.....	435,575	2,698	3,578,124	London.
26,819	197,089	.....	15,790	2,415	441,556	Niagara Falls.
253,122	733,024	81,000	619,432	31,819	3,722,837	Ottawa.
208,975	13,518	.....	203,341	36,320	740,752	Peterborough.
54,703	817,589	.....	243,376	15,389	1,628,719	Port Arthur.
151,400	79,287	13,094	116,505	9,176	637,780	St. Catharines.
76,708	426,761	.....	59,405	4,747	907,333	St. Thomas.
3,596	93,824	.....	136,173	7,489	476,733	Stratford.
3,577,927	680,905	150,000	3,134,278	367,411	17,158,432	Toronto.
132,446	217,154	.....	32,575	1,786	738,768	Windsor.
24,161	97,983	.....	20,018	31,330	374,344	Woodstock.
						Totals:
5,940,064	5,833,810	447,894	6,805,440	712,500	37,761,349	1910.
6,613,620	2,802,903	869,300	6,106,502	973,016	33,456,760	1909.
3,387,862	3,187,605	1,515,083	7,583,428	1,191,388	31,409,076	1908.
4,494,363	5,467,295	1,079,286	5,319,056	629,604	30,081,096	1907.
3,646,557	4,545,584	356,937	4,434,437	819,680	25,786,161	1906.
2,186,145	3,430,389	184,259	4,123,295	570,124	21,277,271	1905.
4,371,659	3,595,941	252,579	4,948,640	550,394	23,700,565	1904.
1,663,444	3,859,210	117,100	2,274,151	414,527	18,224,971	1903.
1,747,006	3,470,904	347,200	1,495,463	423,702	16,868,904	1902.
1,882,906	2,300,005	52,300	2,796,363	383,126	15,983,280	1901.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Disbursements, 1910. Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating and lighting of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries).	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Election of members of council.	*Other expenses of municipal government.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	5,505	899	2,132	934	4,692	24,510	257	22,98
Brantford. (Brant)	12,567	2,962	1,589	1,381	14,065	67,869	1,049	2,16
Chatham (Kent)	4,909	901	2,183	1,984	6,062	23,650	256	13
Fort William (Thunder Bay)	14,176	2,971	5,726	2,035	8,794	54,241	570	67,28
Guelph (Wellington)	8,669	1,634	2,205	4,879	6,069	28,359	204	83,72
Hamilton (Wentworth)	51,710	6,511	6,882	9,061	40,104	146,259	1,057	54,27
Kingston (Frontenac)	16 642	3,589	3,334	1,101	11,697	43,584	1,245	96,85
London (Middlesex)	29,561	5,166	7,705	1,493	28,507	99,841	1,658	7,44
Niagara Falls (Welland)	7,685	744	363	400	8,142	17,116	206	18,54
Ottawa (Carleton)	31,777	10,391	9,075	5,669	29,622	207,666	2,643	217,45
Peterborough (Peterborough)	7,600	886	3,757	1,305	9,176	36,926	637	2,74
Port Arthur (Thunder Bay)	13,272	2,456	2,816	1,122	3,382	26,436	338	71,67
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	9,874	1,544	847	1,325	9,554	18,822	915	83
St. Thomas (Elgin)	10,521	1,727	1,849	280	9,581	29,376	459	77,04
Stratford (Perth)	5,404	1,685	2,847	1,618	8,525	27,460	372	16,14
Toronto (York)	231,870	49,574	214,215	48,502	128,685	814,051	10,705	537,54
Windsor (Essex)	10,569	1,333	2,876	1,553	11,134	47,830	407	1,27
Woodstock (Oxford)	3,826	1,163	1,023	975	5,400	30,253	212	14,70
Totals:								
1810	476,137	96,136	271,424	85,617	343,191	1,744,249	23,190	1,292,82
1909	426,124	69,287	440,943	63,189	343,725	1,634,859	21,356	777,26
1908	387,087	59,242	187,828	74,125	329,272	1,469,393	21,099	602,03
1907	365,337	56,036	156,286	91,037	321,661	1,372,484	16,542	582,01
1906	362,624	51,844	246,856	70,839	321,128	1,261,537	17,966	439,44
1905	302,029	49,116	144,775	72,904	363,082	1,105,315	18,787	303,83
1904	276,821	42,156	115,070	89,352	366,211	1,149,193	17,646	100,65
1903	265,617	36,079	138,658	55,901	329,054	1,100,531	12,185	91,52
1902	258,069	36,548	88,752	64,732	315,120	983,587	12,058	57,08
1901	250,065	37,310	71,395	65,643	306,807	916,122	11,652	173,95

* In addition to cost of maintenance and operation of waterworks and gas, electric light and power for municipal purposes, the following expenditures for maintenance of Public Utilities are respectively included in these items:—For gas, electric light and power:—Belleville, $22,635; Ft. William, $40,809; Guelph, $58,392; Kingston, $95,543; Niagara Falls $18,014; Ottawa, $207,828; Fort Arthur (including street railway and telephone system) $61,961; St. Thomas, $76,842; Stratford, $14,183; Toronto, $312,656; Woodstock, $14,63 Radial railway:—Guelph, $23,959. Telephone system, Ft. William, $20,332.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*

Streets, bridges and parks.	Construction of waterworks, sewers and electric light plants, etc.	Buildings and other property.	Board of Health (including salaries).	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, police service, etc.	Payments on schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	City Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
32,724	32,929	.....	518	2,873	11,708	60,886	51,905	Belleville.
176,887	87,617	1,619	17,398	9,839	20,548	136,662	45,909	Brantford.
34,092	4,744	.....	1,426	2,176	7,556	45,297	.....	Chatham.
242,448	*487,374	103,128	4,548	4,595	18,461	90,229	116,572	Fort William.
71,598	97,996	25,760	5,220	9,306	11,300	76,278	62,217	Guelph.
397,149	291,360	21,838	22,626	101,357	132,168	281,557	42,328	Hamilton.
52,800	24,348	5,415	1,749	10,117	16,901	61,627	14,810	Kingston.
76,591	300,058	1,812	3,896	54,227	54,462	219,453	281,301	London.
24,230	38,013	1,370	2,980	2,225	8,485	29,122	.....	Niagara Falls.
540,114	169,340	179,578	66,731	62,828	78,742	430,045	325,280	Ottawa.
68,461	74,626	20,512	1,680	5,824	11,097	70,180	51,865	Peterborough.
623,073	336,230	41,869	10,567	4,716	11,979	120,214	75,292	Port Arthur.
98,860	6,379	.....	7,194	4,053	6,978	89,582	133,399	St. Catharines.
63,142	54,529	229	1,689	6,642	7,309	50,494	2,922	St. Thomas.
61,604	81,663	15,000	4,444	3,490	7,480	49,103	41,237	Stratford.
2,160,415	2,505,444	147,086	90,196	306,448	706,499	1,880,705	3,730,677	Toronto.
60,776	16,052	404	2,313	5,787	13,374	67,968	49,109	Windsor.
15,093	15,685	109	699	2,730	4,496	61,260	24,483	Woodstock.
								Totals:
800,057	4,624,387	565,729	245,874	599,233	1,129,543	3,820,662	5,049,306	1910.
539,692	2,627,936	971,167	254,428	557,477	1,083,833	3,470,112	4,736,896	1909.
440,334	2,324,697	640,839	236,308	530,619	1,018,742	3,488,526	3,680,076	1908.
239,303	1,719,606	963,781	205,919	347,494	935,217	2,807,114	4,709,246	1907.
387,115	1,598,623	663,833	169,165	438,933	874,733	2,050,844	4,012,682	1906.
879,519	1,741,312	639,499	140,039	267,946	805,321	2,019,351	2,760,224	1905.
509,622	1,144,677	359,464	136,882	226,316	760,788	1,689,078	3,953,888	1904.
264,201	736,224	410,279	104,456	229,477	718,450	1,610,054	2,001,408	1903.
336,241	652,777	331,547	120,929	220,147	688,411	1,566,559	1,711,270	1902.
751,264	443,920	229,295	110,477	195,044	637,352	1,385,187	1,728,050	1901.

* Including $170,364 for street railway plant and $27,000 for telephone system.
† Including $238,957 for scavenging and $243,643 for street cleaning.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY
RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Disbursements, 1910.—*Continued.*					
	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed.		Interest or discount on loans, etc.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Discount on debentures sold.
		Principal.	Interest.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville ..... (Hastings)	805	3,725	39,711	2,297	73,954	.....
Brantford ..... (Brant)	90,383	32,732	76,050	4,291	165,000	5,012
Chatham ..... (Kent)	5,398	65,321	48,290	4,175	105,000	.....
Fort William ..... (Thunder Bay)	38,406	7,598	140,528	30,435	477,839	19,352
Guelph ..... (Wellington)	13,128	26,746	64,032	4,697	19,305	22
Hamilton ..... (Wentworth)	12,143	309,508	224,849	2,411	.....	7,412
Kingston ..... (Frontenac)	2,265	44,397	52,436	4,702	103,239	.....
London ..... (Middlesex)	770,221	173,057	140,127	2,746	1,295,000	4,652
Niagara Falls..... (Welland)	5,771	28,683	32,320	10,271	191,770	.....
Ottawa ..... (Carleton)	85,390	196,208	319,514	20,935	678,742	.....
Peterborough ..... (Peterborough)	191,194	866	54,453	3,795	111,021	1,425
Port Arthur ..... (Thunder Bay)	425	21,836	130,457	27,355	77,004	1,174
St. Catharines .... (Lincoln)	41,741	5,594	53,476	3,062	122,360	.....
St. Thomas ..... (Elgin)	101,072	51,751	39,733	3,865	370,000	.....
Stratford ..... (Perth)	3,434	3,297	34,750	5,587	87,404	825
Toronto ..... (York)	.....	1,290,226	1,311,547	59,712	2,914	70,061
Windsor ..... (Essex)	24,229	148,715	41,074	4,379	188,387	1,846
Woodstock ..... (Oxford)	21,961	10,693	34,660	1,458	76,500	.....
Totals:						
1910.....	1,407,966	2,420,953	2,838,007	196,173	4,145,439	111,781
1909.....	860,997	2,697,517	2,657,592	213,016	3,799,600	7,181
1908.....	1,244,905	1,477,292	2,409,398	174,400	4,928,194	441,632
1907.....	1,657,193	1,603,240	2,128,307	247,459	4,084,296	284,020
1906.....	1,320,659	1,896,508	1,965,443	118,058	3,574,882	73,645
1905.....	528,039	910,926	1,835,023	207,815	3,187,492	44,186
1904.....	450,420	2,546,624	1,833,857	146,613	4,633,406	229,289
1903.....	741,165	1,038,519	1,710,502	150,062	3,592,691	32,039
1902.....	362,942	1,245,560	1,775,182	157,323	2,888,733	16,083
1901.....	377,294	1,410,900	1,789,572	113,978	2,969,665	39,325

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements.—*Concluded.*			Assets on December 31, 1910.				
Library.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements	Cash in treasury (exclusive of S. Fund).	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	City Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,400	2,452	379,805	.....	58,409	236,874	15,920	Belleville.
4,886	4,948	983,425	6,803	8,951	428,667	97,368	Brantford.
1.733	5,421	370,706	7,078	80,815	.....	137,313	Chatham.
4,300	124,089	2,065,698	308	80,176	421,737	46,397	Fort William.
3,068	17,565	643,984	10,203	22,935	286,338	249,320	Guelph.
44,836	63,926	2,271,329	10,290	287,357	738,148	178,661	Hamilton.
.....	3,347	576,197	30.145	3,525	119,815	37,720	Kingston.
10,036	2,576	3,571,590	6,534	46,940	401,141	1,105,242	London.
1,700	11,417	441,556	.....	43,124	.....	5,771	Niagara Falls.
17,243	37,852	3,722,837	.....	57,000	2,330,550	53,412	Ottawa.
785	5,586	736,399	4,353	11,506	248,239	.....	Peterborough.
1,306	23,719	1,628,713	6	32,301	230,628	243,761	Port Arthur.
3,026	18,086	637,509	271	19,076	209,857	48,895	St. Catharines.
2,701	11,895	898,809	8,524	31,517	27,351	54,072	St. Thomas.
1,500	10,183	475,056	1,677	47,000	277,379	18,000	Stratford.
65,917	372,239	16,735,233	423,199	1,246,092	9,476,340	31,588	Toronto.
5,000	*28,714	735.101	3,667	37,635	148,748	24,229	Windsor.
2,745	18,014	348,144	26,200	.....	245,128	39,421	Woodstock.
							Totals:
172,182	762,029	37,222,091	539,258	2,114,359	15,826,940	2,387,090	1910.
153,897	742,915	32,151,002	1,305,758	2,024,058	15,206,726	2,490,096	1909.
122,801	375,299	30,663,546	745,530	2,004,919	14,991,193	3,670,554	1908.
108,634	438,774	29,441,005	640,091	1,795,395	13,950,138	3,178,093	1907.
101,808	301,051	25,320,216	465,945	1,655,239	12,589,007	2,597,372	1906.
84,143	349,956	20,758,634	518,637	1,638,977	11,702,273	1,802,322	1905.
90,924	314,555	23,183,486	517,079	1,669,999	10,657,120	1,750,357	1904.
69,684	384,970	17,823,531	401,440	1,761,437	10,357,171	2,027,857	1903.
71,791	516,690	16,078,138	790,766	1,866,932	9,537,652	1,818,697	1902.
58,571	500,861	15,573,705	409,575	2,217,157	9,222,556	1,806,587	1901.

* Including $20,000 bonus.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY
RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Assets on December 31, 1910.—*Concluded.*					Liabilities	
	Land, buildings, library, etc.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property (cemetery, fire-halls, etc).	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Local school rates unpaid.	Debentur's Aid to railways.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	113,907	299,616	.....	243,024	967,750	.....	.....
Brantford (Brant)	362,622	483,638	42,092	514,934	1,945,075	.....	57,000
Chatham (Kent)	170,400	238,051	64,500	516,246	1,214,403	.....	49,248
Fort William (Thunder Bay)	324,649	1,546,379	78,328	700,949	3,198,923	.....	386,000
Guelph (Wellington)	319,900	934,630	8,000	482,955	2,314,281	1,070	175,000
Hamilton (Wentworth)	1,444,497	2,573,410	1,023,724	752,250	7,008,337	.....	250,000
Kingston (Frontenac)	243,646	657,899	35,051	30,927	1,158,728	.....	49,551
London (Middlesex)	801,465	1,220,996	44,000	48,491	3,674,809	.....	325,000
Niagara Falls (Welland	30,963	352,887	36,326	310,230	779,301	.....	.....
Ottawa (Carleton)	1,088,500	2,950,000	200,000	2,220,440	8,899,902	.....	.....
Peterborough (Peterborough)	219,253	490,386	25,000	427,041	1,425,778	118	.....
Port Arthur Thunder Bay)	425,493	1,553,759	17,200	1,392,194	3,895,342	17,429	75,000
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	148,984	580,262	56,450	511,129	1,574,924	.....	61,320
St. Thomas (Elgin)	219,874	602,097	15,800	55,885	1,015,120	.....	18,069
Stratford (Perth)	120,550	*365,000	23,000	49,700	902,306	.....	60,000
Toronto (York)	14,076,358	8,000,000	1,627,407	7,590,630	42,471,614	.....	1,143,718
Windsor (Essex)	189,506	358,000	28,850	29,946	820,581	384	.....
Woodstock (Oxford)	130,200	299,383	15,450	7,944	763,726	.....	.....
Totals:							
1910	20,430,767	23,506,393	3,341,178	15,884,915	84,030,900	19,001	2,649,906
1909	19,327,792	21,474,425	3,167,393	11,906,830	76,903,078	8,790	2,570,842
1908	17,754,855	20,014,564	3,150,111	10,438,447	72,770,173	68,909	2,351,934
1907	15,649,850	17,953,670	2,223,753	9,928,569	65,319,559	50,673	2,673,938
1906	14,982,335	16,536,169	2,003,842	8,566,741	59,396,650	54,888	2,675,856
1905	14,548,182	15,191,364	1,890,660	7,513,996	54,806,411	35,857	2,677,694
1904	14,179,450	14,136,806	1,806,793	6,486,986	51,204,590	30,743	2,552,112
1903	13,595,690	12,790,250	1,642,656	6,849,294	49,425,795	29,371	2,553,463
1902	13,537,308	12,479,279	1,604,045	5,908,798	47,543,477	25,587	2,554,767
1901	13,457,337	12,038,039	1,563,478	5,099,940	45,814,669	17,854	2,506,009

* Including $75,000 for sewage disposal system.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1910.—*Continued.*

on December 31, 1910.

outstanding.				Loans for current expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	City Municipalities.
Schools.	Local improvements.	Municipal works.	All other objects.				
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
40,748	136,067	269,110	491,000	89,180	8,403	1,034,508	Belleville.
218,080	603,546	462,088	463,076	234,414	63,541	2,101,745	Brantford.
22,813	474,232	134,264	342,654	65,500	.....	1,088,711	Chatham.
272,431	866,887	1,550,754	566,655	650,489	25,745	4,318,961	Fort William.
110,648	482,630	517,635	419,033	137,875	17,214	1,861,105	Guelph.
448,078	612,950	1,349,088	3,193,818	1,079	203,917	6,058,930	Hamilton.
52,109	298,279	470,925	365,250	82,600	24,484	1,343,198	Kingston.
205,100	631,825	955,697	1,653,000	.....	179,098	3,949,720	L ndon.
50,403	310,230	202,301	118,396	63,534	.....	744,864	Niagara Falls.
1,112,290	1,604,563	1,411,837	4,186,437	728,024	143,646	9,186,797	Ottawa.
207,071	390,287	452,000	303,420	13,518	41,794	1,408,208	Peterborough.
211,500	559,794	1,310,783	573,273	917,962	712,964	4,378,705	Port Arthur.
43,094	321,809	70,000	867,540	57,688	18,642	1,440,093	St. Catharines.
87,527	158,350	450,539	226,890	101,761	3,548	1,046,684	St. Thomas.
49,003	385,484	242,230	426,500	47,420	62,155	1,272,792	Stratford.
4,109,176	9,599,806	7,334,432	16,219,908	680,905	4,896,695	43,984,640	Toronto.
132,980	406,752	101,097	165,308	84,083	18,800	909,404	Windsor.
32,900	135,277	283,202	316,577	24,483	2,028	794,467	Woodstock.
							Totals:
7,405,951	17,978,768	17,567,982	30,898,735	3,980,515	6,422,674	86,923,532	1910.
7,051,448	17,918,063	16,742,454	27,387,365	2,246,832	5,935,585	79,861,379	1909.
6,192,034	16,775,962	15,436,846	26,339,763	3,279,947	4,194,714	74,640,109	1908.
4,781,278	13,806,495	13,318,003	24,761,467	4,972,716	4,829,163	69,193,733	1907.
3,812,557	12,579,724	11,917,389	23,560,553	3,521,151	4,156,695	62,278,813	1906.
3,489,658	11,438,137	11,743,857	22,266,867	2,314,724	3,980,754	57,947,548	1905.
3,356,167	10,301,318	11,034,292	20,977,758	2,086,376	2,925,067	53,263,833	1904.
3,148,129	9,709,193	9,437,852	20,718,410	3,116,016	1,726,883	50,439,322	1903.
3,070,364	9,142,266	9,441,554	20,005,369	2,902,247	1,566,190	48,708,344	1902.
2,811,053	9,456,757	8,930,549	19,906,263	2,336,794	1,590,479	47,555,758	1901.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO COUNTY

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Receipts, 1910. Balance from 1909.	Rates from local municipalities.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Surplus fees from Registrar.	Interest and dividends.	From Legislature for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	14,537	17,808	135	388	317	200	7,271
2. Bruce	8,674	62,808	702	216	1,505	309	16,873
3. Carleton	.....	21,940	355	433	663	855	12,755
4. Dufferin	2,895	15,107	333	133	.....	75	6,575
5. Elgin	1,844	57,615	226	261	2	510	11,409
6. Essex	.....	39,101	349	112	1,294	52	13,372
7. Frontenac	463	70,922	233	55	2	134	13,246
8. Grey	.....	43,778	1,133	255	547	1,275	18,257
9. Haldimand	723	30,589	180	56	.....	83	*10,356
10. Haliburton	238	4,306	65	114	.....	3	8,096
11. Halton	3,400	29,340	236	22	62	.....	5,044
12. Hastings	14	72,577	473	94	662	249	20,108
13. Huron	17,509	70,235	959	374	1,046	3,021	17,261
14. Kent	873	49,265	667	837	1,519	79	14,856
15. Lambton	24,978	62,810	190	91	668	382	13,687
16. Lanark	4,592	38,754	207	74	.....	59	8,568
17. Leeds	14,204	44,732	465	480	58	608	11,701
18. Lennox and Addington.	7,075	55,734	299	84	.....	300	7,579
19. Lincoln	1,094	28,483	165	59	1,305	273	5,657
20. Middlesex	37,457	119,872	569	191	214	1,804	18,252
21. Norfolk	.....	29,534	268	206	246	8	7,673
22. Northumberland & Dur.	27,312	54,203	1,152	48	37	432	16,598
23. Ontario	30,740	41,496	626	161	179	.....	11,845
24. Oxford	6	90,587	1,073	61	656	443	13,358
25. Peel	9,918	36,380	220	33	.....	301	6,694
26. Perth	9,440	62,240	936	50	169	1,389	12,268
27. Peterborough	1,399	33,575	395	46	788	700	11,256
28. Prescott and Russell	.....	29,738	380	208	81	462	8,769
29. Prince Edward	300	30,149	110	40	.....	770	4,936
30. Renfrew	7,120	32,340	340	44	88	233	14,124
31. Simcoe	27,834	148,789	765	611	3,136	179	19,221
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	11,003	47,200	1,382	99	31	.....	17,671
33. Victoria	2,227	35,169	402	741	59	651	11,642
34. Waterloo	100	65,758	400	61	1,107	.....	10,093
35. Welland	8,884	26,796	312	48	1,530	12	7,572
36. Wellington	3,479	73,723	460	427	116	191	14,531
37. Wentworth	.....	82,373	148	1,102	888	179	9,674
38. York	332	70,249	940	1,844	3,461	1,017	18,339
Totals:							
1910	280,664	1,926,075	18,250	10,159	22,436	17,238	457,187
1909	211,716	1,797,736	19,760	7,876	19,112	14,615	413,604
1908	158,417	1,659,095	18,938	7,418	25,509	17,743	417,003
1907	237,781	1,459,209	18,670	6,741	24,990	13,509	387,576
1906	251,836	1,529,950	19,732	7,900	22,283	17,452	198,212
1905	222,494	1,320,461	19,261	9,211	18,572	21,149	142,464
1904	292,195	1,180,799	19,103	7,735	16,795	15,892	138,341
1903	244,271	1,115,242	15,613	7,596	17,929	15,002	141,129
1902	190,104	1,114,766	15,102	9,020	14,520	12,505	137,792
1901	192,995	1,060,743	15,456	10,132	12,614	10,808	144,370

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.
of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

Receipts, 1910.—Continued.								Disbursements, 1910.		
From Legislature for administration of justice.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Non-resident taxes collected.	Towns or cities separated from county for various services.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Attendance at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,341	.....	.....	.....	96	3,631	1,388	49,112	931	1,555	1
2,563	.....	20,000	20,000	2,282	.....	2,724	138,656	2,029	2,617	2
8,899	.....	106,781	20,000	2,941	22,025	2,086	199,733	1,847	3,016	3
1,867	.....	8,500	.....	903	.....	142	36,530	786	1,550	4
3,297	.....	66,000	30,000	542	3,859	1,168	176,733	3,552	2,770	5
5,746	.....	18,171	.....	4,789	2,688	2,059	87,733	1,745	2,800	6
3,161	1,000	72,500	.....	1,687	4,879	9,434	177,716	2,802	1,810	7
2,913	1,625	.....	20,000	363	.....	991	91,137	3,217	2,542	8
3,011	.....	20,000	22,000	46	.....	325	87,369	1,826	1,401	9
.....	.....	1,000	.....	262	.....	.....	14,084	242	664	10
1,631	.....	23,425	16,000	93	.....	†9,375	88,628	1,247	1,212	11
9,445	.....	83,959	20,000	2,484	8,301	‡11,298	229,664	4,012	2,120	12
3,666	11,767	15,000	.....	409	.....	1,967	143,214	1,982	4,061	13
5,210	.....	27,844	.....	2,147	2,262	3,841	109,400	2,073	2,276	14
2,611	.....	15,000	.....	4,765	.....	493	125,675	1,663	2,668	15
1,367	3,538	19,080	.....	425	.....	11,244	87,908	1,399	2,911	16
5,063	.....	30,041	.....	260	5,273	79	110,964	2,185	2,595	17
2,330	536	10,775	.....	220	.....	5,249	90,181	866	1,292	18
3,434	.....	65,000	.....	609	2,875	6,753	115,707	1,004	1,643	19
5,304	30,929	72,000	.....	717	8,893	11,520	307,722	4,015	5,073	20
2,128	.....	3,938	.....	414	.....	780	45,195	1,171	1,440	21
5,507	.....	2,000	.....	211	.....	1,170	108,670	3,666	2,460	22
2,670	.....	164,000	.....	374	.....	1,021	253,112	2,363	2,282	23
3,039	.....	.....	50,000	174	11,275	§31,866	202,538	2,935	2,514	24
2,656	.....	28,000	100,000	.....	.....	*28,302	212,504	1,783	2,074	25
3,133	.....	40,000	11,000	252	2,933	10,862	154,672	2,005	2,222	26
3,483	657	12,683	17,000	1,482	3,446	1,817	88,727	1,278	1,750	27
2,858	.....	6,060	.....	2,022	.....	2,010	52,588	1,493	944	28
1,100	.....	31,308	35,000	74	.....	§18,471	122,258	910	1,714	29
2,508	.....	8,000	.....	263	.....	680	65,740	1,856	1,874	30
4,657	.....	115,000	.....	1,367	.....	10,221	331,780	3,679	4,147	31
2,583	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	198	80,309	2,170	1,762	32
1,659	2,040	39,500	10,000	421	*1,979	3,895	110,385	1,689	2,049	33
3,083	.....	43,038	.....	99	.....	8,983	132,678	1,715	1,909	34
2,521	.....	.....	.....	1,020	3,973	1,358	54,006	1,844	1,479	35
3,556	.....	70,000	.....	124	3,884	9,956	180,441	2,125	2,871	36
7,734	.....	24,287	12,000	761	22,112	11,561	172,819	2,414	5,458	37
850	.....	52,000	.....	412	.....	2,304	151,748	2,972	3,000	38
130,584	52,092	1,314,890	383,000	35,652	112,288	227,521	4,988,036	77,491	88,525	
138,213	24,348	1,163,418	230,000	32,621	83,076	232,227	4,388,322	65,790	80,794	
116,401	110,533	1,343,018	439,478	37,557	77,215	173,202	4,601,527	65,368	81,437	
109,632	57,287	1,085,723	166,772	37,280	73,220	165,588	3,843,978	66,098	79,135	
139,768	86,497	783,697	222,600	37,839	80,255	143,654	3,521,735	54,203	77,314	
122,228	60,909	822,650	136,800	33,589	64,159	121,485	3,115,432	48,526	78,863	
131,922	62,859	837,834	225,033	28,120	74,557	148,046	3,179,231	54,358	73,783	
90,283	15,207	706,380	305,145	32,525	68,729	120,145	2,895,196	47,504	75,228	
127,786	56,723	536,480	149,067	34,604	93,019	51,805	2,543,293	42,768	73,516	
122,330	77,760	487,297	62,039	36,861	90,186	51,538	2,375,129	41,407	75,982	

* From Counties of Peterborough and Haliburton.
† Including $8,018 from Ontario Government for Good Roads.
‡ Including $9,445 from Ontario Government for Good Roads.
§ Including $25,446 from Ontario Government for Good Roads.
* Including $13,802 from Ontario Government for Good Roads.
§ Including $17,398 from Ontario Government for Good Roads.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO COUNTY

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

Disbursements, 1910.—Continued.

County Municipalities.	Printing, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries).	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Grants to Municipalities for roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	930	1,903	356	333	1,450	.....	4,243
2. Bruce	1,028	1,709	479	72	34,191	7,212	1,702
3. Carleton	957	1,866	998	328	35,191	.....	2,746
4. Dufferin	631	1,369	.....	144	352	1,523	533
5. Elgin	974	1,597	272	167	15,080	.....	5,208
6. Essex	1,931	1,144	216	114	7,546	.....	1,445
7. Frontenac	1,099	990	.....	148	15,342	4,814	6,500
8. Grey	782	1,296	864	217	5,503	.....	1,367
9. Haldimand	676	900	.....	153	4,471	.....	13,761
10. Haliburton	193	63	.....	12	12	.....	.....
11. Halton	762	717	20	254	33,992	3,137	14,251
12. Hastings	1,428	2,139	982	309	71,874	3,458	15,697
13. Huron	991	1,761	50	96	13,177	.....	.....
14. Kent	621	2,078	300	94	1,675	3,775	182
15. Lambton	651	3,391	150	503	7,525	2,300	2,090
16. Lanark	823	922	89	370	21,692	722	.....
17. Leeds	984	2,268	20	652	29,822	645	.....
18. Lennox and Addington.	637	1,911	41	286	290	15,024	.....
19. Lincoln	912	2,803	15	257	12,553	.....	.....
20. Middlesex	1,158	2,488	526	147	41,056	4,124	990
21. Norfolk	650	620	35	305	5,727	75	.....
22. Northumberland & Dur.	776	732	276	2,883	804	430	647
23. Ontario	1,176	1,147	63	440	13,301	10	*8,356
24. Oxford	909	4,859	3,840	302	66,849	10,158	4,261
25. Peel	960	805	.....	280	119,640	.....	10,648
26. Perth	286	979	93	797	23,472	9,256	9,961
27. Peterborough	640	998	300	592	10,263	925	8,858
28. Prescott and Russell	402	670	.....	653	2,496	.....	.....
29. Prince Edward	581	767	994	58	43,160	900	567
30. Renfrew	531	1,807	610	80	1,220	.....	3,120
31. Simcoe	1,680	964	502	528	6,526	33,770	486
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	839	682	34	632	2,646	.....	427
33. Victoria	1,354	1,651	1,688	80	9,771	75	2,389
34. Waterloo	1,314	2,106	15	335	2,456	24,834	450
35. Welland	433	1,678	175	386	425	.....	665
36. Wellington	686	75	100	730	49,515	1,692	313
37. Wentworth	805	3,000	2,171	1,695	37,866	150	19,275
38. York	580	1,401	510	1,343	13,580	1,800	715
Totals:							
1910	32,770	58,256	16,784	16,775	762,511	130,809	141,853
1909	29,993	45,353	14,674	18,173	666,160	122,276	80,728
1908	30,639	44,668	15,808	21,907	687,450	111,136	41,365
1907	30,355	46,108	11,929	18,677	459,346	140,640	119,983
1906	29,589	38,274	14,181	19,640	360,440	92,960	197,002
1905	27,181	48,126	12,181	26,717	293,927	80,045	74,617
1904	28,581	42,498	9,072	19,755	410,577	132,130	105,804
1903	25,335	46,860	7,689	27,735	300,908	105,007	62,197
1902	22,747	35,061	10,679	15,799	211,415	23,657	148,025
1901	25,273	41,361	6,785	26,716	181,634	19,873	34,938

* For "New Court House."

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1910.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1910.—Continued.

Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	Grants to schools and other payments on education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed (principal).	Interest paid on debentures.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest or discount on loans and advances.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
1,465	8,991	12,341	.....	.....	1,169	644	.....	.....	96	1
7,165	8,946	32,635	.....	.....	3,979	3,406	20,000	387	2,282	2
4,158	20,812	20,039	3,034	.....	1,135	5,048	93,316	1,173	1,206	3
608	6,995	12,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	165	1,136	4
6,666	10,434	28,403	.....	.....	9,413	3,828	81,000	2,021	260	5
6,618	13,124	26,776	.....	.....	3,386	1,520	12,583	374	3,786	6
3,824	12,415	19,309	.....	.....	5,102	2,480	87,793	1,542	1,679	7
6,299	13,024	38,662	5,225	7,974	.....	1,080	.....	.....	744	8
2,299	8,038	16,268	.....	.....	739	30	32,000	557	46	9
145	868	9,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	3	63	10
1,578	5,808	12,054	.....	.....	1,333	640	9,700	1,043	93	11
6,579	18,352	32,393	.....	.....	3,292	4,492	54,259	1,565	2,037	12
8,433	12,148	37,983	18,986	.....	.....	4,529	15,000	219	269	13
6,338	12,780	28,996	.....	.....	2,293	720	38,775	1,332	2,334	14
6,665	9,857	30,006	.....	.....	.....	123	25,000	103	4,819	15
11,639	8,974	17,746	.....	.....	3,300	3,467	12,000	271	425	16
5,257	10,974	31,952	1,070	.....	717	1,172	11,434	202	260	17
2,722	5,946	17,673	.....	.....	10,874	2,839	10,775	116	220	18
9,702	9,933	13,961	.....	.....	2,000	200	45,000	1,648	405	19
15,244	25,773	38,665	1,475	525	40,000	14,635	68,000	1,452	717	20
5,421	9,050	17,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	560	414	21
10,678	15,742	38,328	3,373	.....	1,204	4,016	2,000	26	293	22
8,482	15,297	22,911	.....	.....	883	588	149,000	1,614	374	23
11,682	10,288	24,929	.....	.....	13,552	10,187	18,586	480	421	24
2,707	9,103	13,481	.....	.....	1,929	3,854	28,000	95	.....	25
8,075	9,783	20,834	7,157	5,187	1,247	5,352	40,000	609	252	26
4,347	14,199	15,994	2,003	.....	4,313	4,235	15,190	664	1,179	27
6,963	7,006	23,404	.....	.....	3,179	2,429	.....	512	2,022	28
3,826	3,472	16,965	.....	36,872	2,848	3,885	4,104	561	74	29
3,068	6,617	23,407	.....	.....	2,971	1,722	9,000	66	362	30
13,724	21,121	38,805	.....	.....	6,834	4,152	185,000	2,948	1,367	31
1,596	7,663	39,964	.....	.....	1,718	874	9,300	333	142	32
8,834	8,683	19,229	4,049	.....	672	2,400	41,240	744	438	33
12,930	9,390	25,272	.....	.....	2,569	694	44,488	982	99	34
6,595	13,449	18,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1,020	35
10,689	12,160	28,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,000	1,378	208	36
2,692	16,897	16,072	.....	3	4,100	3,196	50,968	2,488	426	37
6,691	15,008	32,644	.....	.....	4,401	3,063	31,360	1,522	437	38
242,404	429,120	913,379	46,372	50,561	141,152	101,500	1,310,371	29,796	32,405	
219,364	466,059	825,431	72,547	4,542	109,260	92,139	1,079,156	27,065	35,276	
199,573	447,366	805,921	55,888	16,953	234,091	90,387	1,317,778	30,960	38,517	
196,688	416,547	761,827	97,704	14,657	115,853	82,658	917,805	22,246	34,120	
161,898	424,244	545,969	35,898	44,040	155,577	82,195	839,767	18,257	37,493	
148,082	414,732	417,076	55,528	36,320	109,608	77,717	835,035	19,544	30,889	
151,203	401,043	389,059	47,385	10,342	141,984	82,072	761,908	19,176	28,790	
129,636	390,259	386,065	39,853	12,000	150,528	78,047	613,402	13,890	46,584	
108,469	369,708	362,200	47,454	18,018	89,968	68,931	558,948	15,182	34,835	
114,322	441,876	359,746	31,824	24,998	109,737	73,396	473,612	13,656	40,847	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO COUNTY

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1910.—Concluded.		Assets on December 31st, 1910.				
	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Rates due from local municipalities.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	866	37,273	11,839	.....	.....	.....	115,000
2. Bruce	3,519	133,358	5,298	1,754	.....	.....	85,000
3. Carleton	2,863	199,733	.....	28,752	31,433	.....	310,000
4. Dufferin	670	36,093	437	5,108	.....	.....	40,000
5. Elgin	1,510	173,155	3,578	38,428	.....	.....	183,000
6. Essex	2,625	87,733	.....	34,090	.....	.....	111,000
7. Frontenac	1,033	168,682	9,034	30,909	.....	1,000	125,000
8. Grey	2,341	91,137	.....	8,356	14,652	44,601	124,000
9. Haldimand	1,286	84,451	2,918	2,552	.....	.....	69,000
10. Haliburton	125	13,559	525	1,196	.....	.....	.....
11. Halton	787	88,628	.....	4,200	.....	.....	65,178
12. Hastings	4,655	229,643	21	60,402	.....	.....	145,500
13. Huron	2,080	121,765	21,449	1,281	73,547	.....	112,000
14. Kent	2,104	108,746	654	11,376	.....	.....	213,680
15. Lambton	2,640	100,154	25,521	7,550	.....	.....	82,000
16. Lanark	1,158	87,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,677
17. Leeds	1,784	103,993	6,971	1,415	12,722	.....	82,000
18. Lennox and Addington.	660	72,172	18,009	4,724	.....	.....	60,700
19. Lincoln	1,147	103,183	12,524	13,734	.....	.....	104,500
20. Middlesex	1,297	267,360	40,362	75,591	133,535	20,900	230,255
21. Norfolk	335	45,195	.....	1,822	.....	.....	59,000
22. Northumberland & Dur.	1,625	89,959	18,711	16,346	15,001	.....	135,000
23. Ontario	1,271	229,558	23,554	2,720	.....	.....	88,000
24. Oxford	*5,443	192,195	10,343	9,988	.....	.....	211,808
25. Peel	1,598	196,957	15,547	.....	.....	.....	78,261
26. Perth	840	148,407	6,265	1,997	40,390	5,187	134,000
27. Peterborough	976	88,704	23	4,879	20,609	.....	156,355
28. Prescott and Russell	415	52,588	.....	28,489	.....	.....	49,000
29. Prince Edward	.....	122,258	.....	552	.....	†36,872	91,635
30. Renfrew	1,235	59,546	6,194	12,405	.....	.....	57,000
31. Simcoe	1,127	327,360	4,420	8,882	.....	300	142,500
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	1,277	72,059	8,250	11,567	.....	.....	61,000
33. Victoria	1,761	108,796	1,589	.....	10,749	800	123,583
34. Waterloo	1,020	132,578	100	.....	.....	.....	90,000
35. Welland	885	47,220	6,786	2,461	.....	.....	94,593
36. Wellington	2,254	167,237	15,204	7,742	.....	.....	80,000
37. Wentworth	3,143	172,819	.....	500	.....	93	187,933
38. York	1,545	122,572	29,176	38,070	.....	.....	141,700
Totals:							
1910	61,900	4,684,734	303,302	479,838	352,638	109,753	4,323,858
1909	52,878	4,107,658	280,664	570,751	353,284	64,266	4,169,111
1908	52,599	4,389,811	211,716	586,376	297,995	66,814	4,177,315
1907	53,185	3,685,561	158,417	550,244	318,997	85,929	4,137,470
1906	55,013	3,283,954	237,781	438,060	265,585	83,130	4,091,700
1905	48,882	2,883,596	231,836	579,976	275,864	79,410	3,787,982
1904	47,217	2,956,737	222,494	579,103	278,649	45,686	3,582,853
1903	44,274	2,603,001	292,195	527,890	254,663	74,804	3,547,297
1902	41,642	2,299,022	244,271	482,437	220,645	72,176	3,518,663
1901	47,042	2,185,025	190,104	610,246	245,972	38,100	3,296,654

* Including $4,593 for investigating irregularities.
† Comprising proceeds Good Road debentures, $35,692, balance of House of Refuge account, $935, and balance of school grant, $245.

MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE YEAR 1910.—*Continued.*

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1910.—*Continued.*

Assets, 1910.—Concluded.		Liabilities on December 31, 1910.							
Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	School grants unpaid.	Railway debentures outstanding (principal).	All other debentures outstanding (principal).	Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.	Local municipalities for non-resident taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
5,273	132,112	.....	.....	11,718	.....	.....	184	11,902	1
66,693	158,745	726	.....	71,549	.....	.....	5,616	77,891	2
17,124	387,309	.....	.....	112,330	41,781	2,941	6,015	163,067	3
450	45,995	1,300	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,443	3,743	4
13,488	238,494	2,576	.....	72,579	32,000	633	10,004	117,792	5
4,257	149,347	.....	.....	34,608	18,171	2,198	1,500	56,477	6
8,034	173,977	.....	.....	50,015	40,000	8	.....	90,023	7
819	192,428	117	.....	47,000	.....	12	42	47,171	8
1,390	75,860	5,862	.....	21,261	.....	.....	2,882	30,005	9
.....	1,721	117	.....	.....	.....	225	550	892	10
681	70,059	.....	.....	14,667	23,425	.....	.....	38,092	11
1,138	207,061	.....	.....	106,551	83,959	447	111	191,068	12
.....	208,277	.....	.....	113,000	.....	825	.....	113,825	13
9,622	235,332	458	.....	15,706	27,844	402	2,691	47,101	14
.....	115,071	.....	.....	6,172	10,000	710	123	17,005	15
759	105,436	.....	.....	82,000	7,080	.....	.....	89,080	16
1,000	104,108	.....	.....	28,952	18,607	.....	.....	47,559	17
7,885	91,318	.....	.....	55,426	.....	.....	2,714	58,140	18
4,957	135,715	.....	.....	2,000	40,000	673	2,160	44,833	19
16,138	516,781	.....	.....	446,260	72,000	.....	7,395	525,655	20
.....	60,822	.....	.....	.....	3,938	.....	.....	3,938	21
.....	185,058	.....	.....	95,457	.....	211	.....	95,668	22
4,943	119,217	50	.....	13,822	54,443	.....	849	69,164	23
24,531	256,670	190	.....	254,186	.....	61	19,792	274,229	24
1,027	94,835	.....	.....	194,434	.....	.....	.....	194,434	25
11,458	199,297	1,311	120,000	12,298	.....	.....	9,840	143,449	26
10,173	172,039	4,168	.....	112,284	12,683	1,101	2,759	132,995	27
31,447	108,936	.....	.....	50,907	22,189	.....	2,320	75,416	28
13,610	142,669	245	.....	128,182	32,488	.....	1,237	162,152	29
2,697	78,296	20	.....	39,484	3,000	256	1,381	44,141	30
17,104	173,206	.....	.....	98,247	25,000	.....	11,001	134,248	31
*25,693	106,510	.....	.....	20,161	.....	.....	16	20,177	32
13,803	150,524	.....	.....	69,328	2,000	96	7,152	78,570	33
1,700	91,800	.....	.....	16,015	3,038	.....	.....	19,053	34
34,005	137,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
10,977	111,923	4,658	.....	.....	25,000	165	5,461	35,284	36
16,525	205,051	991	.....	92,582	24,380	335	1,505	119,793	37
11,960	220,906	143	.....	71,934	52,000	412	25,714	150,203	38
391,361	5,960,750	22,932	120,000	2,561,115	676,026	11,705	132,457	3,524,235	
383,089	5,821,165	34,767	122,545	2,316,722	670,401	8,458	203,602	3,356,495	
343,769	5,683,985	26,523	138,000	2,180,527	585,759	11,113	244,311	3,186,233	
277,462	5,528,519	25,565	155,000	1,958,140	560,497	12,073	189,425	2,900,700	
248,577	5,364,833	13,052	170,000	1,892,221	392,196	8,913	113,936	2,590,318	
212,175	5,167,243	8,351	199,400	1,795,798	448,335	8,567	101,847	2,562,298	
150,276	4,859,061	12,500	199,400	1,767,658	460,496	5,867	126,651	2,572,572	
105,769	4,802,618	11,453	212,900	1,671,109	385,307	6,537	99,347	2,386,653	
96,038	4,634,230	12,304	237,000	1,492,392	291,942	20,192	101,113	2,154,943	
138,035	4,519,111	9,854	237,000	1,433,293	306,713	7,308	54,675	2,048,843	

* Including $19,131, advances to minor municipalities for roads, bridges, etc.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values,		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
ALGOMA:		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Day, etc. ..... Tp.	205	15,784	69,839	15,335	82,674	750	.....
Hilton..... "	400	26,993	61,100	47,155	101,280	1,525	.....
Jocelyn..... "	311	27,015	62,180	9,300	66,630	.....	.....
Johnson, etc. ..... "	1,043	39,484	155,920	68,260	215,990	2,120	100
Korah ..... "	686	31,142	365,135	47,760	403,775	.....	.....
Laird ..... "	495	19,772	108,427	15,675	118,652	100	.....
Macdonald, etc. .... "	614	27,010	104,430	17,530	118,980	1,685	.....
Plummer Add'nl... "	253	18,128	76,523	30,961	106,159	.....	.....
Prince ..... "	177	21,232	75,330	15,315	90,025	.....	.....
St. Joseph ..... "	1,053	28,566	236,962	115,000	342,612	3,812	.....
Tarentorus, etc..... "	577	21,204	334,110	34,835	367,320	.....	.....
Thessalon ..... "	560	19,423	136,797	23,825	158,782	900	.....
Thompson ..... "	200	12,683	37,437	7,900	39,979	240	62
Totals ... 1911	6,574	308,436	1,824,190	448,851	2,212,858	11,132	162
Totals ... 1910	6,670	312,886	1,724,391	411,297	2,079,233	10,070	100
Blind River.....Tn.	2,089	1,099	117,410	383,705	466,515	39,674	4,100
Bruce Mines ..... "	691	950	84,309	122,683	188,397	8,807	500
Sault Ste. Marie... "	10,613	3,100	3,603,411	3,612,600	6,624,266	480,050	254,048
Steelton ..... "	3,954	1,800	1,063,175	1,039,010	2,068,585	9,550	13,400
Thessalon ..... "	1,846	507	145,261	373,787	461,423	71,817	1,400
Totals.... 1911	19,193	7,456	5,013,566	5,531,785	9,809,186	609,898	273,448
Totals.... 1910	16,879	7,253	4,311,624	4,844,980	8,421,350	516,674	216,979
BRANT:							
Brantford .....Tp.	6,120	71,376	2,818,593	1,751,259	4,505,202	50,300	22,525
Burford ..... "	3,829	66,460	1,658,279	739,865	2,338,694	15,950	3,300
Dumfries, S..... "	2,361	46,568	1,698,962	835,128	2,476,740	43,181	5,550
Oakland ..... "	748	10,661	296,265	167,965	456,990	5,630	2,558
Onondaga..... "	892	20,482	644,393	173,705	788,198	1,085	1,625
Totals.... 1911	13,950	215,547	7,116,492	3,667,922	10,565,824	116,146	35,558
Totals.... 1910	13,910	215,614	7,083,139	3,553,066	10,420,175	133,120	30,923
Paris ...,....Tn. 1911	4,278	760	276,801	1,297,667	1,322,668	203,046	88,334
Paris ...,....Tn. 1910	3,867	760	273,405	1,247,738	1,295,223	205,075	81,689
*Brantford, City, 1911	24,084	2,957	4,052,020	8,817,995	10,781,615	1,456,492	320,205
*Brantford, City, 1910	21,964	2,957	3,871,985	8,244,350	10,197,940	1,362,450	331,520
BRUCE:							
Albemarle .....Tp.	1,067	58,296	260,555	122,680	368,935	3,135	.....
Amabel..... "	3,670	65,090	607,083	195,950	797,533	4,000	.....
Arran ..... "	1,957	54,088	1,072,381	448,229	1,492,050	1,560	.....
Brant ..... "	3,202	69,249	1,981,305	540,250	2,478,255	10,600	.....
Bruce ..... "	2,235	67,278	1,441,760	412,225	1,828,985	3,705	.....

* Municipalities so marked in this table are separated from the county for county purposes.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		ALGOMA:
83,424	.....	2,500	444	802	1,246	6 08	14.9	Day, etc.
102,805	.....	6,975	1,447	1,058	2,505	6 26	24.4	Hilton.
66,630	.....	4,850	965	883	1,848	5 94	27.7	Jocelyn.
218,210	280	8,190	2,347	2,876	5,223	5 01	23.9	Johnson, etc.
403,775	.....	9,120	4,481	2,650	7,131	10 40	17.7	Korah.
118,752	.....	5,450	937	1,404	2,341	4 73	19.7	Laird.
120,665	.....	2,980	1,568	2,125	3,693	6 01	30.6	Macdonald, etc.
106,159	.....	1,325	1,042	853	1,895	7 49	17.9	Plummer Addn'l.
90,025	.....	620	803	642	1,445	8 16	16.1	Prince.
346,424	.....	9,350	2,355	2,888	5,243	4 98	15.1	St. Joseph.
367,320	.....	1,625	4,620	2,204	6,824	11 83	18.6	Tarentorus, etc.
159,682	8,150	1,840	1,445	2,231	3,676	6 56	23.0	Thessalon.
40,281	.....	5,358	1,076	146	1,222	6 11	30.3	Thompson.
2,224,152	8,430	60,183	23,530	20,762	44,292	6 74	19.9	Totals.
2,089,403	8,930	56,455	24,849	18,055	42,904	6 43	20.5	
510,289	.....	34,600	9,396	7,196	16,592	7 94	32.5	Blind River.
197,704	.....	18,595	2,147	2,438	4,585	6 64	23.2	Bruce Mines.
7,358,364	.....	591,745	82,200	53,808	136,008	12 82	18.5	Sault Ste. Marie.
2,091,535	.....	33,600	17,984	11,281	29,265	7 40	14.0	Steelton.
534,640	100,160	57,625	7,318	7,354	14,672	7 95	27.5	Thessalon.
10,692,532	100,160	736,165	119,045	82,077	201,122	10 48	18.8	Totals.
9,155,003	100,160	735,254	103,255	66,368	169,623	10 05	18.5	
								BRANT:
4,578,027	.....	64,650	25,577	18,335	43,912	7 18	9.6	Brantford.
2,357,944	.....	59,450	16,874	13,174	30,048	7 85	12.7	Burford.
2,525,471	3,235	57,350	10,283	9,685	19,968	8 46	7.9	Dumfries, S.
465,178	.....	7,240	2,380	2,061	4,441	5 94	9.5	Oakland.
790,908	.....	29,900	6,590	1,592	8,182	9 17	10.3	Onondaga.
10,717,528	3,235	218,590	61,704	44,847	106,551	7 64	9.9	Totals.
10,584,218	3,235	216,030	67,493	39,413	106,906	7 69	10.1	
1,614,048	224,998	251,800	27,983	14,093	42,076	9 84	26.1	Paris.
1,581,987	189,598	225,920	28,956	12,501	41,457	10 72	26.2	
12,558,315	238,780	2,088,400	254,268	96,417	350,685	14 56	27.9	*Brantford.
11,891,910	315,550	1,918,395	220,810	81,942	302,752	13 78	25.5	
								BRUCE:
372,070	.....	14,300	2,780	2,825	5,605	5 25	15.1	Albemarle.
801,533	.....	5,500	7,223	8,200	15,423	4 20	19.2	Amabel.
1,493,610	.....	28,560	9,702	7,084	16,786	8 58	11.2	Arran.
2,488,855	.....	43,300	13,606	9,375	22,981	7 18	9.2	Brant.
1,832,690	.....	25,000	12,232	7,420	19,652	8 79	10.7	Bruce.

†Lake Superior Power Co. pays Sault Ste. Marie $7,500 on an assessment of $1,390,600 in lieu of all taxes.

‡Lake Superior Power Co. pays Steelton a specific tax of $5,000 on a fixed assessment of $662,169 on their industrial works.

NOTE.—The property assessed for schools only is included in the total assessment in previous column. The item of municipal taxes includes, beside the general rate, the county rates and local improvements.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed Population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
BRUCE.—Con.		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Carrick .....Tp.	3,909	59,431	1,876,725	890,430	2,732,155	33,845	1,600
Culross ..... "	2,340	56,289	1,371,661	380,115	1,738,076	2,900	.....
Eastnor ..... "	1,504	55,502	423,625	188,525	593,175	8,675	100
Elderslie ..... "	1,853	54,392	1,484,295	411,600	1,871,895	2,800	.....
Greenock .... "	2,179	64,420	1,340,582	482,630	1,790,412	13,580	5,000
Huron..... "	2,854	57,990	1,832,555	766,280	2,555,335	17,882	3,620
Kincardine ... "	2,183	59,050	1,438,675	436,775	1,833,950	1,925	.....
Kinloss ..... "	1,761	46,148	1,194,787	328,395	1,507,682	5,350	2,500
Lindsay ..... "	625	67,499	121,537	19,805	136,092	750	.....
St. Edmunds.. "	383	61,399	52,187	29,710	79,897	2,000	50
Saugeen ..... "	1,306	36,771	707,320	307,420	1,005,540	1,250	.....
Totals.. 1911	33,028	932,892	17,207,033	5,961,019	22,809,967	113,957	12,870
Totals.. 1910	33,422	933,676	17,232,986	5,936,642	22,807,936	120,639	15,427
Hepworth ....Vill.	400	718	16,200	51,040	59,140	6,765	200
Lucknow ..... "	1,051	500	54,322	302,195	286,617	43,846	6,962
Paisley ..... "	779	500	48,830	245,615	280,745	26,565	10,758
Port Elgin.... "	1,190	600	80,100	368,650	396,800	32,491	13,930
Tara ..... "	547	500	41,895	170 750	195,095	19,483	800
Teeswater.... "	819	474	54,475	213,625	239,075	25,370	2,442
Tiverton ..... "	355	420	27,050	83,495	84,895	8,283	2,250
Chesley .....Tn.	1,726	583	221,000	508,000	625,000	52,700	10,535
Kincardine ... "	2,631	1,900	192,130	705,605	658,635	73,089	5,468
Southampton . "	1,704	1,631	77,658	396,950	404,658	46,037	13,440
Walkerton.... "	3,045	1,350	202,155	794,480	708,735	99,140	18,825
Wiarton ..... "	2,272	756	195,910	493,685	623,170	72,422	8,430
Totals.. 1911	16,519	9,932	1,211,725	4,334,090	4,562,565	506,191	94,040
Totals.. 1910	16,872	9,954	1,173,885	4,335,300	4,557,295	554,822	102,627
CARLETON:—							
Fitzroy .....Tp.	2,277	60,791	1,203,817	218,090	1,396,382	8,300	.....
Gloucester.... "	6,095	83,330	1,312,606	553,105	1,813,211	6,700	.....
Goulburn .... "	2,210	65,126	1,314,172	572,375	1,812,797	6,646	400
Gower N..... "	1,686	33,066	765,550	283,900	1,032,900	11,950	4,335
Huntley ..... "	1,988	62,443	965,103	268,528	1,190,256	7,620	1,650
March ..... "	943	28,070	708,589	126,782	811,546	1,105	.....
Marlborough.. "	1,276	56,952	422,563	165,400	572,378	3,040	145
Nepean ..... "	4,268	56,293	2,147,508	983,425	2,897,683	10,112	3,150
Osgoode ..... "	‡4,000	91,184	1,590,890	597,510	2,139,600	6,850	200
Torbolton .... "	779	25,988	147,080	38,595	177,175	.....	.....
Totals.. 1911	25,522	563,243	10,577,878	3,807,710	13,843,928	62,323	9,880
Totals.. 1910	25,207	561,949	10,488,788	3,805,694	13,797,967	72,140	11,140
Eastview ....Vill.	2,789	669	285,459	373,950	592,559	8,150	.....
Richmond .... "	392	1,456	36,781	56,725	74,175	6,550	300
Totals . 1911	3,181	2,125	322,240	430,675	666,734	14,700	300
Totals . 1910	2,847	2,125	300,085	359,725	591,060	11,850	400
*Ottawa City 1911	90,520	5,089	30,117,802	48,075,705	54,950,786	5,991,980	2,344,389
*Ottawa City 1910	86,106	5,089	23,091,720	44,078,210	46,460,530	5,031,433	2,569,212

‡ Estimated.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		
								BRUCE.—*Con.*
2,767,600	.....	35,000	11,638	11,779	23,417	5 99	8.5	Carrick.
1,740,976	.....	13,700	8,784	7,700	16,484	7 04	9.5	Culross.
601,950	.....	18,975	5,072	3,203	8,275	5 50	13.7	Eastuor.
1,874,695	.....	24,000	9,827	7,767	17,594	9 49	9.4	Elderslie.
1,808,992	.....	32,800	10,524	7,033	17,557	8 06	9.7	Greenock.
2,576,837	.....	43,500	16,625	9,586	26,211	9 18	10.2	Huron.
1,835,875	.....	41,500	10,648	10,242	20,890	9 57	11.4	Kincardine.
1,515,532	.....	15,500	6,983	5,697	12,680	7 20	8.4	Kinloss.
136,842	.....	5,250	2,155	1,450	3,605	5 77	26.3	Lindsay.
81,947	.....	2,000	1,026	612	1,638	4 28	20.0	St. Edmunds.
1,006,790	.....	9,200	7,133	3,680	10,813	8 28	10.7	Saugeen.
22,936,794	.....	358,085	135,958	103,653	239,611	7 25	10.4	Totals.
22,944,002	.....	361,692	120,427	98,677	219,104	6 56	9.5	
66,105	500	8,100	711	1,185	1,896	4 74	28.7	Hepworth.
337,425	5,300	69,900	6,151	2,915	9,066	8 63	26.9	Lucknow.
318,068	.....	13,700	5,618	1,972	7,590	9 74	23.9	Paisley.
443,221	19,600	51,950	9,304	3,767	13,071	10 98	29.5	Port Elgin.
215,378	1,500	17,550	2,920	2,000	4,920	8 99	22.8	Tara.
266,887	.....	29,025	3,150	2,400	5,550	6 78	20.8	Teeswater.
95,428	.....	25,650	1,076	1,149	2,225	6 27	23.3	Tiverton.
688,235	52,800	104,000	11,097	6,745	17,842	10 34	25.9	Chesley.
737,192	54,520	239,100	11,587	8,842	20,429	7 76	27.7	Kincardine.
464,135	72,000	69,950	8,228	5,895	14,123	8 29	30.4	Southampton.
826,700	57,400	287,900	15,198	8,045	23,243	7 63	28.1	Walkerton.
704,022	4,000	66,425	16,261	6,936	23,197	10 21	32.9	Wiarton.
5,162,796	267,620	983,250	91,301	51,851	143,152	8 67	27.7	Totals.
5,214,744	252,570	951,890	87,659	48,939	136,598	8 10	26.2	
								CARLETON:
1,404,682	.....	25,525	8,570	6,722	15,292	6 72	10.9	Fitzroy.
1,819,911	.....	52,500	20,195	17,471	37,666	6 18	20.7	Gloucester.
1,819,843	.....	73,750	8,155	6,493	14,648	6 63	8.0	Goulburn.
1,049,185	.....	16,550	7,209	6,428	13,637	8 09	13.0	Gower N.
1,199,526	.....	43,375	7,952	7,084	15,036	7 56	12.5	Huntley.
812,651	.....	23,825	3,791	2,657	6,448	6 84	7.9	March.
575,563	.....	15,585	4,833	4,630	9,463	7 42	16.4	Marlborough.
2,910,945	.....	233,250	18,308	14,454	32,762	7 68	11.3	Nepean.
2,146,650	.....	48,800	27,558	14,375	41,933	10 48	19.5	Osgoode.
177,175	.....	8,500	1,915	2,453	4,368	5 61	24.7	Torbolton.
13,916,131	.....	541,660	108,486	82,767	191,253	7 49	13.7	Totals.
13,881,247	.....	496,515	102,625	80,151	182,776	7 25	13.2	
600,709	.....	66,850	4,394	5,512	9,906	3 55	16.5	Eastview.
81,025	.....	19,331	1,415	1,436	2,851	7 27	35.2	Richmond.
681,734	.....	86,181	5,809	6,948	12,757	4 01	18.7	Totals.
603,310	.....	68,750	4,609	4,479	9,088	3 19	15.1	
63,287,155	.....	23,242,721	1,077,743	496,999	1,574,742	17 40	24.9	Ottawa City
54,061,175	.....	20,709,400	952,170	459,959	1,412,129	16 40	26.1	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
DUFFERIN:—		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Amaranth .....Tp.	2,084	63,464	1,374,865	514,527	1,869,092	1,750	110
Garafraxa, E..... "	1,518	40,865	941,893	220,600	1,142,343	500	.....
Luther, E..... "	1,258	38,580	824,803	364,791	1,177,469	1,550	.....
Melancthon ..... "	2,896	74,582	1,337,340	491,927	1,766,817	6,225	.....
Mono ..... "	2,445	69,127	1,796,300	493,700	2,260,050	3,500	.....
Mulmur ..... "	2,796	69,813	1,236,380	255,620	1,473,260	4,550	700
Totals.... {1911	12,997	356,431	7,511,581	2,341,165	9,689,031	18,075	810
{1910	13,078	356,285	7,505,398	2,310,326	9,681,749	17,360	300
Grand Valley ...Vill.	686	262	69,860	167,900	220,260	20,725	3,490
Shelburne ..... "	1,124	625	107,575	340,125	391,700	39,807	7,875
Orangeville.....Tn.	2,321	1,732	253,855	665,715	857,770	91,802	8,498
Totals.... {1911	4,131	2,619	431,290	1,173,740	1,469,730	152,334	19,863
{1910	4,260	2,594	431,720	1,162,960	1,459,780	155,791	19,024
DUNDAS:							
Matilda .....Tp.	3,451	62,027	1,009,645	365,055	1,352,800	10,600	3,675
Mountain ..... "	2,575	56,028	1,309,803	339,805	1,573,108	6,675	1,367
Williamsburg.... "	3,554	59,727	1,048,005	445,645	1,465,925	11,060	5,500
Winchester ..... "	3,015	56,966	1,033,991	435,740	1,455,506	8,850	.....
Totals.... {1911	12,595	234,748	4,401,444	1,586,245	5,847,339	37,185	10,542
{1910	12,498	237,823	4,362,654	1,667,617	5,890,746	39,320	13,353
Chesterville ....Vill.	820	500	53,838	176,545	197,433	17,999	11,500
Iroquois..... "	808	1,160	100,775	293,600	304,875	22,290	8,047
Morrisburg..... "	1,589	1,310	144,275	472,625	578,600	65,862	50,381
Winchester ..... "	1,121	500	100,950	308,975	366,425	30,085	8,985
Totals.... {1911	4,338	3,470	399,838	1,251,745	1,447,333	136,236	78,913
{1910	4,501	3,560	399,360	1,243,875	1,441,985	132,028	72,507
DURHAM:							
Cartwright .....Tp.	1,400	37,001	627,228	259,210	863,388	6,600	600
Cavan ..... "	2,160	62,772	1,170,296	438,210	1,570,706	1,650	.....
Clarke..... "	3,034	68,401	1,318,202	737,285	2,014,287	21,375	1,545
Darlington..... "	3,534	68,580	1,629,368	752,680	2,333,748	5,550	2,750
Hope ..... "	2,836	61,907	1,534,757	783,965	2,163,222	1,900	5,350
Manvers..... "	2,621	69,838	562,010	354,134	886,529	6,705	850
Totals.... {1911	15,585	368,499	6,841,861	3,325,484	9,831,880	43,780	11,095
{1910	15,821	368,249	6,863,348	3,316,074	9,845,268	38,860	14,010
Millbrook .....Vill.	813	360	44,960	203,604	228,464	18,228	600
Newcastle ..... "	604	1,929	76,990	145,043	195,433	6,387	2,400
Bowmanville.....Tn.	2,633	2,919	276,310	911,455	1,024,865	106,590	29,270
Port Hope ..... "	4,795	1,089	367,164	1,509,190	1,707,554	234,720	35,520
Totals.... {1911	8,845	6,297	765,424	2,769,292	3,156,316	365,925	67,790
{1910	8,689	6,458	753,489	2,722,881	3,109,870	355,213	74,294
ELGIN:							
Aldborough.....Tp.	†3,141	†75,159	2,329,400	796,528	3,084,653	2,900	150
Bayham ..... "	3,041	56,747	1,434,304	584,873	1,990,277	10,936	1,803
Dorchester, S..... "	1,529	30,564	1,191,935	529,275	1,711,510	5,750	700

† Figures for 1910 used, 1911 not yet received.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		DUFFERIN:
1,870,952	.....	20,300	11,016	8,317	19,333	9 28	10.3	Amaranth.
1,142,843	.....	20,150	6,482	5,911	12,393	8 16	10.8	Garafraxa, E.
1,179,019	.....	12,125	8,908	6,252	15,160	12 05	12.9	Luther, E.
1,773,042	.....	62,450	13,993	8,770	22,763	7 86	12.8	Melancthon.
2,263,550	.....	29,950	9,905	9,458	19,363	7 92	8.6	Mono.
1,478,510	.....	18,740	8,500	9,687	18,187	6 50	12.3	Mulmur.
9,707,916	.....	163,715	58,804	48,395	107,199	8 25	11.6	Totals.
9,699,409	.....	133,975	50,620	48,040	98,660	7 54	10.2	
244,475	.....	17,500	2,615	2,103	4,718	6 88	19.3	Grand Valley.
439,382	.....	56,000	7,723	6,686	14,409	12 82	32.8	Shelburne.
958,070	18,250	61,800	17,297	11,368	28,665	12 35	29.9	Orangeville.
1,641,927	18,250	135,300	27,635	20,157	47,792	11 57	29.1	Totals.
1,634,595	22,000	134,900	28,790	16,036	44,826	10 52	27.4	
								DUNDAS:
1,367,075	.....	21,900	14,653	11,943	26,596	7 71	19.5	Matilda.
1,581,150	.....	76,500	21,231	11,870	33,101	12 85	20.9	Mountain.
1,482,485	.....	27,725	17,712	9,948	27,660	7 78	18.7	Williamsburg
1,464,356	.....	14,225	26,129	15,997	42,126	13 97	28.8	Winchester.
5,895,066	.....	140,350	79,725	49,758	129,483	10 28	22 0	Totals.
5,943,419	.....	139,525	72,741	43,353	116,094	9 29	19.5	
226,932	.....	32,950	2,491	3,289	5,780	7 05	25.5	Chesterville.
335,212	6,000	89,500	6,350	4,250	10,600	13 12	31.6	Iroquois.
694,843	.....	38,300	11,987	8,889	20,876	13 14	30.0	Morrisburg.
405,495	.....	43,500	5,372	1,687	7,059	6 30	17.4	Winchester.
1,662,482	6,000	204,250	26,200	18,115	44,315	10 22	26.7	Totals.
1,646,520	6,000	201,250	28,529	17,649	46,178	10 26	28 0	
								DURHAM:
870,588	.....	23,050	5,372	4,844	10,216	7 30	11.7	Cartwright.
1,572,356	.....	37,800	12,478	8,480	20,958	9 70	13.3	Cavan.
2,037,207	.....	41,200	10,274	10,479	20,753	6 84	10.2	Clarke.
2,342,048	.....	48,300	13,225	11,206	24,431	6 91	10.4	Darlington.
2,170,472	.....	155,500	9,175	8,893	18,068	6 37	8.3	Hope.
894,084	.....	29,615	7,120	8,899	16,019	6 11	17.9	Manvers.
9,886,755	.....	335,465	57,644	52,801	110,445	7 09	11.2	Totals.
9,898,138	.....	334,154	61,601	44,878	106,479	6 73	10.8	
247,292	.....	20,100	3,348	1,628	4,976	6 12	20.1	Millbrook.
204,220	.....	26,600	1,878	2,683	4,561	7 55	22.3	Newcastle.
1,160,725	76,840	162,900	21,466	9,425	30,891	11 73	26.6	Bowmanville.
1,977,794	182,000	168,800	43,926	12,050	55,976	11 67	28.3	Port Hope.
3,590,031	258,840	378,400	70,618	25,786	96,404	10 90	26.9	Totals.
3,539,377	212,840	366,500	72,668	23,346	96,014	11 05	27.1	
								ELGIN:
3,087,703	.....	41,275	27,017	10,004	37,021	11 79	12.0	Aldborough.
2,003,016	.....	28,900	18,333	9,875	28,208	9 28	14.1	Bayham.
1,717,960	.....	9,700	12,659	7,212	19,871	13 00	11.6	Dorchester, S.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed Population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
ELGIN—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Dunwich .....Tp.	3,095	69,309	1,932,566	600,390	2,509,856	3,985	1,600
Malahide ..... "	3,258	62,398	1,901,023	772,780	2,626,518	5,900	3,100
Southwold..... "	3,531	72,696	2,404,097	756,405	3,122,752	13,954	.....
Yarmouth ..... "	4,623	69,510	2,563,606	999,640	3,519,086	8,530	1,700
Totals.... 1911	22,218	436,383	13,756,931	5,039,891	18,564,652	51,955	9,053
Totals.... 1910	22,367	436,291	12,340,143	4,341,978	16,510,306	55,481	10,855
Dutton .....Vill.	811	500	87,310	302,870	369,505	31,576	11,219
Port Stanley.... "	644	505	118,905	184,940	283,645	13,365	1,538
Rodney ..... "	742	467	71,970	242,375	294,795	22,375	4,430
Springfield ..... "	477	408	32,460	92,460	111,920	8,272	1,965
Vienna ..... "	333	1,307	42,285	72,965	103,500	5,950	369
West Lorne..... "	799	493	37,706	166,620	188,876	16,735	3,026
Aylmer .....Tn.	2,084	549	188,464	711,110	824,764	99,803	23,257
Totals.... 1911	5,890	4,229	579,100	1,773,340	2,177,005	198,076	45,804
Totals.... 1910	6,294	4,238	572,448	1,537,265	1,956,908	182,625	34,849
*St. Thomas, City.. 1911	15,240	1,800	2,680,090	5,615,630	7,083,120	513,999	118,810
*St. Thomas, City.. 1910	14,872	1,800	2,677,725	5,240,085	6,735,110	500,173	121,738
ESSEX:							
Anderdon .....Tp.	1,828	23,208	696,814	147,520	837,884	1,100	.....
Colchester, N..... "	1,878	30,250	813,574	105,450	888,024	520	.....
Colchester, S..... "	2,756	34,581	850,148	326,806	1,158,754	11,717	3,900
Gosfield, N..... "	1,929	28,003	1,066,310	347,945	1,386,155	900	.....
Gosfield, S..... "	2,041	29,924	1,116,393	369,675	1,464,568	3,750	650
Maidstone ..... "	2,749	44,362	1,629,946	249,866	1,838,837	5,075	.....
Malden..... "	1,322	21,031	700,265	294,340	980,680	420	1,200
Mersea ..... "	3,823	59,177	1,869,211	654,555	2,462,841	6,350	.....
Rochester..... "	2,031	32,516	1,320,670	294,040	1,579,760	8,581	350
Sandwich, E. .... "	3,305	18,401	858,180	307,575	1,076,455	29,250	.....
Sandwich, S..... "	1,601	23,505	715,681	167,776	864,872	935	.....
Sandwich, W..... "	2,596	22,504	969,674	167,256	1,131,230	8,850	.....
Tilbury, N..... "	1,938	27,265	853,547	158,810	986,082	2,775	1,500
Tilbury, W.....	1,697	22,513	810,750	196,194	989,744	10,875	16,115
Totals.... 1911	31,494	417,240	14,271,163	3,787,808	17,645,886	91,098	23,715
Totals.... 1910	31,373	417,689	14,016,721	3,725,434	17,362,330	84,290	25,701
Belle River.....Vill.	548	346	35,760	104,170	119,930	15,820	65
Amherstburg ....Tn.	2,492	358	238,570	541,705	675,275	41,395	1,157
Essex ..... "	1,318	700	158,022	416,638	509,600	42,060	3,848
Kingsville ..... "	1,684	446	135,103	457,972	494,625	25,505	4,731
Leamington..... "	2,681	815	251,974	705,119	844,993	69,006	13,027
Sandwich..... "	2,302	2,000	572,630	594,360	938,915	37,000	2,478
Totals.... 1911	11,025	4,665	1,392,059	2,819,964	3,583,338	230,786	25,306
Totals.... 1910	10,762	4,684	1,170,702	2,582,285	3,199,467	231,138	32,764
*Pelee Island, Township.. 1911	696	9,856	196,577	158,463	346,270	5,010	.....
*Pelee Island, Township.. 1910	652	9,857	195,080	150,255	336,570	5,110	.....
*Walkerville, Town.. 1911	3,349	436	889,122	2,667,740	3,357,202	1,531,643	164,450
*Walkerville, Town.. 1910	3,048	436	885,974	2,586,931	3,278,917	1,460,628	163,896
*Windsor, City.. 1911	18,220	2,020	4,528,175	6,298,525	9,316,375	848,075	107,015
*Windsor, City.. 1910	17,534	2,020	3,999,675	6,012,000	8,569,650	795,525	115,750

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		ELGIN.—*Con.*
2,515,441	.....	23,100	19,557	9,350	28,907	9 34	11.5	Dunwich.
2,635,518	.....	47,285	17,431	10,918	28,349	8 70	10.8	Malahide.
3,136,706	.....	37,750	26,408	11,124	37,532	10 63	12.0	Southwold.
3,529,316	15,850	44,160	35,315	15,690	51,005	11 03	14.5	Yarmouth.
18,625,660	15,850	232,170	156,720	74,173	230,893	10 39	12.4	Totals.
16,576,642	15,850	171,815	161,575	68,611	230,186	10 29	13.9	
412,300	.....	20,675	4,311	1,850	6,161	7 60	14.9	Dutton.
298,548	2,800	20,200	4,198	2,680	6,878	10 68	23.0	Port Stanley
321,600	.....	19,550	3,020	1,322	4,342	5 85	13.5	Rodney.
122,157	.....	13,000	2,264	760	3,024	6 34	24.8	Springfield.
109,819	.....	11,750	1,439	988	2,427	7 29	22.1	Vienna.
208,637	.....	15,450	2,750	1,148	3,898	4 88	18.7	West Lorne.
947,824	41,000	74,810	20,136	7,473	27,609	13 25	29.1	Aylmer.
2,420,885	43,800	175,435	38,118	16,221	54,339	9 23	22.4	Totals.
2,174,382	60,500	152,805	40,849	15,942	56,791	9 02	26.1	
7,715,929	194,700	1,212,600	133,090	61,584	194,674	12 77	25.2	*St. Thomas.
7,357,021	198,200	1,182,700	118,474	53,584	172,058	11 57	23.4	
								ESSEX
838,984	.....	6,450	9,093	5,278	14,371	7 86	17.1	Anderdon.
888,544	.....	31,000	15,373	5,529	20,902	11 13	23.5	Colchester, N.
1,174,371	.....	18,200	17,887	9,263	27,150	9 85	23.1	Colchester, S.
1,387,055	32,300	28,100	19,886	5,020	24,906	12 91	18.0	Gosfield, N.
1,468,968	18,000	21,500	15,211	7,179	22,390	10 97	15.2	Gosfield, S.
1,843,912	11,930	40,975	21,301	8,328	29,629	10 78	16.1	Maidstone.
982,300	.....	13,925	8,167	4,204	12,371	9 36	12.6	Malden.
2,469,191	1,350	60,925	32,385	11,933	44,318	11 59	17.9	Mersea.
1,588,691	.....	34,950	15,385	6,131	21,516	10 59	13.5	Rochester.
1,105,705	.....	89,300	17,344	6,255	23,599	7 14	21.3	Sandwich, E.
865,807	.....	18,585	12,679	3,791	16,470	10 29	19.0	Sandwich, S.
1,140,080	23,525	5,700	12,981	6,522	19,503	7 51	17.1	Sandwich, W.
990,357	.....	26,275	10,829	4,338	15,167	7 83	15.3	Tilbury, N.
1,016,734	.....	17,200	9,652	5,276	14,928	8 80	14.7	Tilbury, W.
17,760,699	87,105	413,085	218,173	89,047	307,220	9 75	17.3	Totals.
17,472,221	74,775	379,925	206,962	86,946	293,908	9 37	16.8	
135,815	13,040	20,000	1,491	582	2,073	3 78	15.3	Belle River.
717,827	.....	105,000	14,400	8,199	22,599	9 07	31.5	Amherstburg.
555,508	20,500	65,060	7,405	6,675	14,080	10 68	25.3	Essex.
524,861	35,750	98,450	11,986	3,674	15,660	9 30	29.8	Kingsville.
927,026	35,520	112,100	8,829	11,866	20,695	7 72	22.3	Leamington
978,393	23,945	228,075	17,059	5,974	23,033	10 01	23.5	Sandwich.
3,839,430	128,755	628,685	61,170	36,970	98,140	8 90	25.6	Totals.
3,463,369	118,490	553,520	59,179	32,702	91,881	8 54	26.5	
351,280	.....	8,770	11,744	2,200	13,944	20 03	39.7	*Pelee Island.
341,680	.....	8,765	10,368	2,050	12,418	19 05	36.3	
5,053,295	3,000	199,660	67,134	13,461	80,595	24 07	15.9	*Walkerville.
4,903,441	3,000	193,988	49,887	12,551	62,438	20 48	12.7	
10,271,465	327,850	1,510,325	196,421	82,954	279,375	15 33	27.2	*Windsor.
9,480,925	216,550	1,442,025	178,182	82,191	260,373	14 85	27.5	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
FRONTENAC:		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Barrie .....Tp.	454	25,597	49,159	16,925	63,544	.....	.....
Bedford ..... "	1,136	65,417	200,127	118,700	302,477	.....	5,192
Clarendon and M. "	788	48,497	50,787	25,613	71,935	1,065	.....
Hinchinbrooke ... "	1,147	65,908	148,900	46,325	191,025	2,500	.....
Howe Island..... "	287	8,000	53,015	34,740	79,805	650	.....
Kennebec ..... "	946	44,461	69,444	42,735	104,579	2,495	.....
Kingston ..... "	2,216	49,338	1,024,135	425,083	1,403,403	2,500	.....
Loughborough.... "	1,675	50,841	243,005	170,285	406,315	4,225	6,700
Olden ..... "	994	54,143	151,613	80,551	224,429	2,590	.....
Oso..... "	1,005	41,528	69,574	48,503	110,052	1,677	.....
Palmerston, etc.. "	721	56,790	48,325	36,087	80,022	1,967	.....
Pittsburg..,..... "	1,902	47,641	525,059	295,047	807,506	.....	.....
Portland ..... "	1,879	52,672	618,086	264,157	880,243	3,050	.....
Storrington ..... "	1,758	55,552	304,340	118,620	418,860	6,535	.....
Wolfe Island..... "	1,396	31,254	468,185	165,604	596,789	3,785	.....
Totals ....{1911	18,304	697,639	4,023,754	1,888,975	5,740,984	33,039	11,892
Totals ....{1910	18,950	702,711	3,820,444	1,898,107	5,566,956	40.361	10,992
Garden Island...Vill.	155	77	12,950	16,050	27,000	10,000	12,500
Portsmouth..... "	660	155	56,710	2,111,764	111,324	7,800	4,974
Totals....{1911	815	232	69,660	2,127,814	138,324	17,800	17,474
Totals....{1910	835	232	69,795	2,119,632	130,277	17,000	17,418
*Kingston {1911	18,828	2,300	3,269,355	7,944,867	8,156,072	976,290	371,550
City..{1910	18,914	2,300	3,216,617	7,894,837	7,646,154	899,915	361,309
GLENGARRY:							
Charlottenburg ..Tp.	4,458	81,278	1,164,520	1,125,835	2,173,455	19,450	200
Kenyon..... "	3,925	78,094	1,094,730	323,595	1,392,725	13,311	100
Lancaster ..... "	3,431	57,436	1,695,864	658,749	2,293,288	10,610	13,681
Lochiel ..... "	3,993	71,279	1,424,180	554,725	1,937,010	10,260	1,175
Totals ...{1911	15,807	288,087	5,379,294	2,662,904	7,796,478	53,631	15,156
Totals ...{1910	15,882	287,857	5,768,225	2,400,432	7,934,887	53,845	14,825
Lancaster .....Vill.	588	130	19,105	134,735	141,240	10,535	611
Maxville ..... "	807	500	58,675	180,645	222,820	14,124	1,850
Alexandria .....Tn.	2,253	400	127,890	485,450	518,515	38,874	4,750
Totals ...{1911	3,648	1,030	205,670	798,830	882,575	63,533	7,211
Totals ...{1910	3,667	1,030	191,225	750,050	842,275	64,430	5,894
GRENVILLE:							
Augusta .....Tp.	3,134	74,611	931,020	412,706	1,286,901	17,370	800
Edwardsburg .... "	3,164	70,344	935,877	276,775	1,192,152	4,700	2,450
Gower, S..... "	767	21,700	232,893	94,325	319,293	.....	.....
Oxford-on-Rideau "	2,277	59,446	614,167	242,360	805,832	1,435	1,475
Wolford ..... "	1,328	46,256	639,669	291,850	918,009	8,380	.....
Totals ...{1911	10,670	272,357	3,353,626	1,318,016	4,522,187	31,885	4,725
Totals ...{1910	10,588	272,295	3,316,374	1,413,066	4,521,770	34,815	6,400

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		FRONTENAC:
63,544	.....	2,540	753	978	1,731	3 81	27.2	Barrie.
307,669	.....	16,350	3,218	3,540	6,758	5 95	22.0	Bedford.
73,000	.....	4,465	1,032	1,369	2,401	3 05	32.9	Clarendon and M.
193,525	.....	4,200	3,007	3,201	6,208	5 41	32.1	Hinchinbrooke.
80,455	.....	7,950	1,154	867	2,021	7 04	25.1	Howe Island.
107,074	.....	7,600	1,658	2,120	3,778	3 99	35.3	Kennebec.
1,405,903	.....	45,815	17,547	7,634	25,181	11 36	17.9	Kingston.
417,240	.....	6,975	7,445	4,826	12,271	7 33	29.4	Loughborough.
227,019	1,280	7,735	2,619	2,259	4,878	4 91	21.5	Olden.
111,729	.....	8,025	2,291	1,654	3,945	3 93	35.3	Oso.
81,989	.....	4,390	1,179	1,616	2,795	3 88	34.1	Palmerston, etc.
807,506	.....	12,600	14,218	7,300	21,518	11 31	26.6	Pittsburg.
883,293	.....	2,000	11,835	5,984	17,819	9 48	20.2	Portland.
425,395	.....	4,100	11,405	5,270	16,675	9 49	39.2	Storrington.
600,574	.....	37,000	8,201	5,608	13,809	9 89	23.0	Wolfe Island.
5,785,915	1,280	171,745	87,562	54,226	141,788	7 75	24.5	Totals.
5,618,309	1,280	151,595	87,900	51,487	139,387	7 36	24.8	
49,500	.....	2,000	743	866	1,609	10 38	32.5	Garden Island.
124,098	2,800	2,057,150	1,971	1,220	3,191	4 83	25.7	Portsmouth.
173,598	2,800	2,059,150	2,714	2,086	4,800	5 89	27.7	Totals.
164,695	2,800	2,059,150	2,662	1,999	4,661	5 58	28.3	
9,503,912	839,280	3,058,150	145,527	65,292	210,819	11 20	22.2	*Kingston
8,907,378	640,730	3,465,300	137,002	47,209	184,211	9 74	20.7	
								GLENGARRY:
2,193,105	.....	116,900	17,734	14,324	32,058	7 19	14.6	Charlottenburg.
1,406,136	.....	25,600	9,128	12,199	21,327	5 43	15.2	Kenyon.
2,317,579	.....	61,325	8,451	10,784	19,235	5 61	8.3	Lancaster.
1,948,445	.....	41,895	20,071	5,120	25,191	6 31	12.9	Lochiel.
7,865,265	.....	245,720	55,384	42,427	97,811	6 19	12.4	Totals.
8,003,557	.....	233,770	40,602	45,860	86,462	5 44	10.8	
152,386	.....	12,600	1,986	1,525	3,511	5 97	23.0	Lancaster.
238,794	.....	16,500	1,926	1,973	3,899	4 83	16.3	Maxville.
562,139	.....	92,825	12,108	4,791	16,899	7 50	30.1	Alexandria.
953,319	.....	121,925	16,020	8,289	24,309	6 66	25.5	Totals.
912,599	.....	99,000	14,835	7,964	22,799	6 22	25.0	
								GRENVILLE:
1,305,071	.....	56,825	11,730	11,920	23,650	7 55	18.1	Augusta.
1,199,302	.....	20,500	12,852	13,013	25,865	8 17	21.6	Edwardsburg.
319,293	.....	7,925	3,038	2,086	5,124	6 68	16.0	Gower, S.
808,742	.....	50,695	6,645	7,598	14,243	6 26	17.6	Oxford-on-Rideau.
926,389	.....	13,510	4,992	5,490	10,482	7 89	11.3	Wolford.
4,558,797	.....	149,455	39,257	40,107	79,364	7 44	17.4	Totals.
4,562,985	.....	207,670	34,342	37,099	71,441	6 75	15.7	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.		Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
				Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
GRENVILLE.—*Con.*			Acres	$	$	$	$	$
Cardinal	Vill.	1,164	450	125,795	246,520	363,715	42,025	7,585
Kemptville	"	1,209	359	92,563	377,300	395,563	25,379	10,200
Merrickville	"	997	679	71,970	266,390	287,310	24,655	27,786
Totals	1911	3,370	1,488	290,328	890,210	1,046,588	92,059	45,571
	1910	3,297	1,487	288,330	889,895	1,044,775	94,220	44,860
*Prescott. Town	1911	2,775	1,182	300,185	1,012,339	1,065,524	149,174	32,868
	1910	2,924	1,182	270,831	958,699	982,530	139,652	35,914
GREY:								
Artemesia	Tp.	2,962	68,080	978,959	369,080	1,293,739	18,050	.....
Bentinck	"	2,648	74,992	1,110,623	415,666	1,503,161	5,850	.....
Collingwood	"	2,940	65,924	894,344	521,003	1,389,822	11,150	.....
Derby	"	1,674	40,284	761,180	336,095	1,068,375	3,465	.....
Egremont	"	2,827	72,544	1,509,265	465,115	1,940,780	8,750	1,860
Euphrasia	"	2,488	71,775	949,405	426,185	1,330,940	1,785	.....
Glenelg	"	2,115	67,607	639,230	134,560	754,180	1,920	.....
Holland	"	2,151	68,589	864,215	449,015	1,276,280	13,900	.....
Keppel	"	2,734	90,903	541,895	150,455	680,050	12,870	.....
Normanby	"	3,307	67,554	1,481,365	580,100	2,041,290	16,750	700
Osprey	"	2,536	70,791	783,665	259,910	1,021,410	3,800	.....
Proton	"	2,532	81,796	1,117,839	429,784	1,502,623	4,050	.....
St. Vincent	"	2,253	63,526	905,317	483,763	1,367,510	125	.....
Sarawak	"	634	10,360	113,705	98,525	201,620	200	.....
Sullivan	"	2,832	74,887	1,233,325	410,295	1,624,070	4,100	.....
Sydenham	"	2,947	75,805	1,290,988	607,100	1,868,888	1,700	1,100
Totals	1911	39,580	1,065,417	15,175,320	6,136,651	20,864,738	108,465	3,660
	1910	40,846	1,065,653	15,040,725	6,183,664	20,789,496	137,968	4,400
Chatsworth	Vill.	372	122	31,125	103,550	117,075	8,425	1,465
Dundalk	"	607	440	65,476	219,861	255,887	28,413	1,050
Markdale	"	880	950	97,696	265,755	292,251	33,665	1,983
Neustadt	"	483	669	33,450	85,300	110,550	16,850	400
Shallow Lake	"	506	500	18,095	55,900	68,995	16,200	.....
Durham	Tn.	1,526	950	131,410	388,810	479,270	74,435	8,525
Hanover	"	2,640	520	103,575	416,525	485,250	75,695	2,200
Meaford	"	2,883	1,500	367,985	862,498	1,106,758	127,282	5,100
Owen Sound	"	12,383	2,900	2,661,295	3,827,890	5,217,035	592,345	92,550
Thornbury	"	705	900	95,682	223,285	302,842	33,220	1,800
Totals	1911	22,988	9,460	3,605,789	6,449,374	8,435,913	1,006,530	115,073
	1910	21,376	8,968	3,078,527	6,101,375	7,828,262	905,363	136,030
HALDIMAND:								
Canborough	Tp.	883	21,553	378,855	141,550	509,730	2,658	.....
Cayuga, N.	"	1,451	32,715	653,597	318,635	946,907	4,985	725
Cayuga, S.	"	637	13,240	290,877	140,305	417,182	400	.....
Dunn	"	714	14,822	71,670	377,620	443,840	3,100	.....
Moulton	"	1,787	27,286	494,795	172,625	658,670	600	.....
Oneida	"	1,252	32,601	673,557	381,093	1,043,050	3,100	.....
Rainham	"	1,740	25,610	596,763	290,485	878,678	5,895	23,690
Seneca	"	1,598	41,735	856,661	452,020	1,280,681	2,550	2,000
Sherbrooke	"	347	4,650	118,640	44,467	160,532	910	.....
Walpole	"	3,176	66,372	1,522,983	514,992	2,004,350	9,545	2,350
Totals	1911	13,585	280,614	5,658,398	2,833,792	8,343,620	33,743	28,765
	1019	13,831	281,092	5,851,197	9,449,623	8,152,473	33,743	27,207

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		GRENVILLE.—*Con.*
413,325	60,000	8,600	2,789	3,141	5,930	5 09	14.3	Cardinal.
431,142	.....	74,300	5,501	5,800	11,301	9 35	26.2	Kemptville.
339,751	.....	51,050	4,115	3,058	7,173	7 19	21.1	Merrickville.
1,184,218	60,000	133,950	12,405	11,999	24,404	7 24	20.6	Totals.
1,183,855	60,000	133,450	12,565	11,196	23,761	7 21	20.1	
1,247,566	.....	247,000	19,557	12,086	31,643	11 40	25.4	*Prescott.
1,158,101	.....	247,000	19,446	11,196	30,642	10 48	26.5	
								GREY:
1,311,789	.....	54,300	9,444	13,789	23,233	7 84	17.7	Artemesia.
1,509,011	.....	23,128	8,320	7,744	16,064	6 07	10.6	Bentinck.
1,400,972	.....	25,525	10,268	10,271	20,539	6 99	14.7	Collingwood.
1,071,840	.....	28,900	7,645	3,780	11,425	6 82	10.7	Derby.
1,951,390	.....	33,600	9,345	9,734	19,079	6 75	9.8	Egremont.
1,332,725	.....	44,650	7,182	10,563	17,745	7 13	13.3	Euphrasia.
756,100	.....	19,610	6,511	6,223	12,734	6 02	16.8	Glenelg.
1,290,180	.....	36,950	6,905	7,526	14,431	6 71	11.2	Holland.
692,920	.....	12,300	7,539	8,283	15,822	5 79	22.8	Keppel.
2,058,740	.....	20,175	8,911	9,282	18,193	5 50	8.8	Normanby.
1,025,210	.....	22,165	8,393	9,018	17,411	6 87	17.0	Osprey.
1,506,673	.....	45,000	12,373	9,383	21,756	8 59	14.4	Proton.
1,367,635	.....	21,570	16,500	8,246	24,746	10 98	18.1	St. Vincent.
201,820	.....	10,610	2,266	2,463	4,729	7 46	23.4	Sarawak.
1,628,170	.....	19,550	6,537	8,998	15,535	5 49	9.5	Sullivan.
1,871,688	.....	29,200	10,994	9,506	20,500	6 96	11.0	Sydenham.
0,976,863	.....	447,233	139,133	134,809	273,942	6 92	13.1	Totals.
0,931,864	.....	434,893	131,081	124,117	255,198	6 25	12.2	
126,965	.....	17,600	874	1,067	1,941	5 22	15.3	Chatsworth.
285,350	.....	29,450	4,141	2,791	6,932	11 42	24.3	Dundalk.
327,899	6,700	71,200	5,644	3,408	9,052	10 29	27.6	Markdale.
127,800	.....	8,200	1,424	1,342	2,766	5 73	21.6	Neustadt.
85,195	.....	5,000	1,276	982	2,258	4 46	26.5	Shallow Lake
562,230	103,090	40,950	9,520	3,800	13,320	8 73	23.7	Durham.
563,145	45,200	34,850	9,537	5,864	15,401	5 83	27.3	Hanover.
1,239,140	110,120	123,725	17,606	10,534	28,140	9 75	22.7	Meaford.
5,901,930	195,700	1,272,150	100,542	52,040	152,582	12 32	25.9	Owen Sound.
337,862	.....	16,125	5,101	2,331	7,432	10 54	22.0	Thornbury.
0,557,516	460,810	1,619,250	155,665	84,159	239,824	10 43	25.1	Totals.
3,869,655	445,875	1,351,640	147,974	71,758	219,732	10 28	24.8	
								HALDIMAND:
512,388	.....	10,675	3,468	2,100	5,568	6 31	10.9	Canborough.
952,617	.....	25,325	5,163	4,790	9,953	6 86	10.4	Cayuga, N.
417,582	.....	14,000	1,180	2,207	4,387	6 89	10.5	Cayuga, S.
446,940	.....	5,450	2,404	2,324	4,728	6 62	10.6	Dunn.
659,270	.....	8,750	9,002	3,627	12,629	7 07	19.2	Moulton.
1,046,150	.....	11,600	4,845	5,750	10,595	8 46	10.1	Oneida.
908,263	.....	8,570	4,734	4,515	9,249	5 31	10.2	Rainham.
1,285,231	.....	28,000	6,818	5,895	12,713	7 96	9.9	Seneca.
161,442	.....	2,575	957	1,205	2,162	6 23	13.4	Sherbrooke.
1,016,245	.....	33,625	21,419	13,680	35,099	11 05	17.4	Walpole.
1,406,128	.....	148,570	60,990	46,093	107,083	7 88	12.7	Totals
1,213,423	.....	148,347	63,856	39,317	103,173	7 46	12.6	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
HALDIMAND—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Caledonia.....Vill.	865	547	54,530	273,375	280,605	23,473	2,100
Cayuga ..... "	754	925	74,030	209,855	222,085	19,809	6,850
Hagersville .... "	1,050	349	94,850	218,150	291,000	32,762	1,450
Jarvis ..... "	616	271	21,738	126,543	124,231	9,513	.....
Dunnville..... Tn.	3,146	938	527,375	978,700	1,362,650	112,575	23,925
Totals.... {1911	6,431	3,030	772,523	1,806,623	2,280,571	198,132	34,325
{1910	6,140	3,051	764,799	1,677,186	2,173,005	180,015	30,575
HALIBURTON:							
Anson and Hindon Tp.	273	13,196	22,810	12,080	32,540	1,685	.....
Cardiff ..... "	515	25,915	50,493	8,658	57,081	220	.....
Dysart, etc..... "	1,126	363,606	653,220	98,835	746,055	19,455	77
Glamorgan..... "	447	22,582	26,314	8,604	32,268	1,325	.....
Lutterworth ..... "	303	23,936	31,745	10,290	37,780	.....	.....
Minden ..... "	833	37,931	55,379	40,357	87,461	2,150	700
Monmouth ..... "	645	29,894	66,393	23,386	84,907	913	.....
Sherborne, etc.... "	238	13,989	24,218	39,740	60,828	2,175	.....
Snowdon ..... "	641	34,732	55,710	15,175	67,285	400	.....
Stanhope ..... "	476	19,069	30,250	15,101	42,503	950	.....
Totals.... {1911	5,497	584,850	1,016,532	272,226	1,248,708	29,273	777
{1910	5,876	587,735	871,650	272,669	1,104,709	29,165	700
HALTON:							
Esquesing .....Tp.	3,533	66,765	1,499,629	736,805	2,197,534	57,725	4,780
Nassagaweya .... "	2,026	44,785	943,595	506,827	1,420,422	18,450	3,550
Nelson ..... "	2,518	46,409	1,644,647	537,425	2,127,472	500	500
Trafalgar ..... "	3,407	67,060	2,352,762	482,800	2,785,562	3,620	2,200
Totals.... {1911	11,484	225,019	6,440,633	2,263,857	8,530,990	80,295	11,030
{1910	11,634	224,592	6,299,128	2,340,221	8,480,249	62,855	10,930
Acton .....Vill.	1,627	429	140,600	313,991	408,741	37,715	1,500
Burlington..... "	1,725	553	210,070	479,960	637,130	21,219	1,350
Georgetown..... "	1,732	1,062	120,290	391,045	436,235	37,927	4,782
Milton..... Tn.	1,665	400	114,010	507,045	483,005	43,515	5,500
Oakville..... "	2,362	1,303	482,635	748,645	1,030,880	56,740	15,000
Totals.... {1911	9,111	3,747	1,067,605	2,440,686	2,995,991	197,116	28,132
{1910	8,850	3,757	934,820	2,309,991	2,730,718	201,261	32,646
HASTINGS:							
Bangor, W., & McC. Tp.	1,060	44,590	40,290	39,575	65,065	1,100	.....
Carlow ..... "	628	26,925	39,620	34,135	71,180	900	.....
Dungannon ..... "	649	36,317	61,459	34,118	87,635	569	.....
Elzevir and G.... "	1,189	66,151	171,021	111,580	268,901	1,006	.....
Faraday ..... "	902	50,910	61,832	20,405	79,637	.....	.....
Hungerford ..... "	3,423	89,405	1,288,373	371,450	1,624,823	50,000	.....
Huntingdon ..... "	2,103	53,591	637,333	275,459	881,392	.....	.....
Limerick ..... "	435	45,695	56,275	11,950	64,335	.....	.....
Madoc ..... "	2,448	70,656	660,665	239,790	847,905	4,200	2,660
Marmora and Lake "	1,596	109,776	481,801	135,680	606,981	1,598	9,120
Mayo ..... "	488	23,390	22,679	16,491	36,870	400	.....
Monteagle and H. "	1,806	71,300	80,657	25,743	89,900	2,400	.....
Rawdon ..... "	2,772	66,412	999,707	250,898	1,248,155	3,060	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvement only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		HALDIMAND—*Con.*
306,178	.....	47,300	3,402	3,700	7,102	8 21	23.2	Caledonia.
248,744	.....	61,800	3,402	2,600	6,002	7 96	24.1	Cayuga.
325,212	.....	22,000	3,814	3,050	6,864	6 54	21.2	Hagersville.
133,744	2,180	24,050	1,920	1,725	3,645	5 92	27.3	Jarvis.
1,499,150	91,500	143,425	20,455	12,482	32,937	10 47	22.0	Dunnville.
2,513,028	93,680	298,575	32,993	23,557	56,550	8 79	22.5	Totals.
2,383,595	53,675	268,980	32,992	18,334	51,326	8 36	21.5	
								HALIBURTON:
34,225	.....	2,350	514	547	1,061	3 89	31.0	Anson and Hindon.
57,301	.....	2,070	875	1,532	2,407	4 67	42.0	Cardiff.
765,587	.....	6,000	6,814	1,758	8,572	7 61	11.2	Dysart, etc.
33,593	.....	2,650	751	862	1,613	3 61	48.0	Glamorgan.
37,780	125	4,255	540	1,144	1,684	5 56	44.6	Lutterworth.
90,311	.....	8,275	1,181	2,263	3,444	4 13	38.1	Minden.
85,820	1,600	4,872	1,059	1,765	2,824	4 38	32.9	Monmouth.
63,003	.....	3,130	1,068	504	1,572	6 60	25.0	Sherborne, etc.
67,685	.....	3,600	1,003	1,883	2,886	4 50	42.6	Snowdon.
43,453	.....	2,848	852	1,107	1,959	4 12	45.1	Stanhope.
1,278,758	1,725	40,050	14,657	13,365	28,022	5 10	21.9	Totals.
1,134,574	1,685	39,610	16,040	12,615	28,655	4 88	25.3	
								HALTON:
2,260,039	.....	38,900	12,418	8,057	20,475	5 80	9.1	Esquesing.
1,442,422	.....	30,000	4,748	5,236	9,984	4 93	6.9	Nassagaweya.
2,128,472	.....	54,600	12,657	6,189	18,846	7 48	8.9	Nelson.
2,791,382	.....	50,000	18,165	7,161	25,326	7 43	9.1	Trafalgar.
8,622,315	.....	173,500	47,988	26,643	74,631	6 50	8.7	Totals.
8,554,034	.....	159,100	52,559	27,730	80,289	6 90	9.4	
447,956	.....	45,850	5,076	4,107	9,183	5 64	20.5	Acton.
659,699	.....	52,900	14,523	4,000	18,523	10 74	28.1	Burlington.
478,944	5,000	75,100	7,306	5,500	12,806	7 39	26.7	Georgetown.
532,020	9,800	138,050	10,382	3,000	13,382	8 04	25.2	Milton.
1,102,620	.....	200,400	18,969	9,943	28,912	12 24	26.2	Oakville.
3,221,239	14,800	512,300	56,256	26,550	82,806	9 09	25.7	Totals.
2,964,625	19,600	514,093	53,529	24,745	78,274	8 86	26.4	
								HASTINGS:
66,165	.....	14,800	1,212	2,069	3,281	3 10	49.6	Bangor, W. & McC.
72,080	.....	2,575	1,080	1,309	2,389	3 80	33.1	Carlow.
88,204	.....	7,942	1,265	2,351	3,616	5 57	41.0	Dungannon.
269,907	.....	13,700	1,479	3,117	4,596	3 87	17.0	Elzevir and G.
79,637	.....	2,600	1,281	2,209	3,490	3 87	43.8	Faraday.
1,674,823	.....	35,000	11,365	11,901	23,266	6 80	13.9	Hungerford.
881,392	.....	31,400	6,369	5,880	12,249	5 82	13.9	Huntingdon.
64,335	.....	3,890	772	840	1,612	3 71	25.1	Limerick.
854,765	.....	52,550	9,569	8,015	17,584	7 18	20.6	Madoc.
617,699	.....	10,500	4,547	5,485	10,032	6 29	16.2	Marmora and Lake.
37,270	.....	2,300	621	1,433	2,054	4 21	55.1	Mayo.
92,300	.....	16,500	1,806	3,475	5,281	2 92	57.2	Monteagle and H.
1,251,215	.....	2,450	11,423	10,355	21,778	7 86	17.4	Rawdon.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
HASTINGS—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Sidney ..... Tp.	4,122	69,349	1,909,539	1,135,880	2,691,119	31,650	1,629
Thurlow ..... "	3,638	53,682	1,270,887	2,184,350	3,401,137	1,086,550	.....
Tudor and Cashel "	798	61,034	74,754	42,050	110,129	1,505	.....
Tyendinaga..... "	2,939	77,197	1,175,953	403,205	1,523,488	4,600	.....
Wollaston ..... "	766	51,239	106,120	37,075	136,645	2,600	.....
Totals.... 1911	31,762	1,067,619	9,138,965	5,369,834	13,835,297	1,192,138	13,409
Totals.... 1910	32,249	1,061,889	9,143,019	5,266,446	13,780,360	1,152,508	15,888
Bancroft .....Vill.	698	444	22,685	89,465	100,515	9,456	655
Madoc..... "	1,030	424	141,592	294,693	333,965	33,432	7,240
Marmora..... "	849	470	60,838	230,215	267,203	27,190	2,101
Stirling ..... "	816	845	91,982	272,202	328,884	35,385	6,493
Tweed ..... "	1,300	398	148,253	411,555	478,008	39,673	3,700
Deseronto ..... Tn.	2,005	530	270,875	738,910	869,985	136,751	15,985
Totals.... 1911	6,698	3,111	736,225	2,037,040	2,378,560	281,887	36,174
Totals.... 1910	6,909	3,140	745,467	2,027,105	2,378,087	283,555	35,988
*Trenton, Town 1911	3,692	1,800	452,709	1,096,970	1,390,019	118,364	17,387
*Trenton, Town 1910	3,762	1,800	454,946	1,026,741	1,322,402	139,968	26,947
*Belleville City. 1911	10,440	1,700	1,327,837	3,981,180	4,346,377	447,220	153,220
*Belleville City. 1910	10,012	1,700	1,026,695	3,718,100	3,770,900	461,699	130,060
HURON:							
Ashfield .....Tp.	2,670	64,016	1,958,675	600,075	2,488,900	6,700	200
Colborne ..... "	1,490	33,526	1,007,940	369,665	1,361,505	9,500	1,575
Goderich ..... "	1,806	52,323	1,389,175	333,400	1,696,575	600	.....
Grey ..... "	2,777	64,840	1,966,500	864,350	2,809,750	8,450	300
Hay..... "	2,960	52,486	1,574,785	870,975	2,397,985	24,700	1,550
Howick..... "	3,517	67,551	1,952,233	942,121	2,861,204	15,100	1,650
Hullett..... "	2,392	53,468	1,470,550	533,550	1,979,200	3,700	.....
McKillop ..... "	2,168	52,166	1,702,090	589,580	2,247,170	1,500	100
Morris ..... "	2,110	55,366	1,450,583	676,750	2,095,033	4,200	350
Stanley..... "	1,791	43,318	1,517,183	456,715	1,956,223	2,497	1,650
Stephen ..... "	3,555	56,806	2,029,363	733,340	2,695,503	22,717	700
Tuckersmith .... "	2,064	40,689	1,633,398	494,345	2,105,443	8,207	6,597
Turnberry..... "	1,696	35,515	906,200	456,235	1,321,360	2,660	1,850
Usborne..... "	1,850	42,682	2,010,855	427,750	2,418,505	5,200	.....
Wawanosh, E.... "	1,530	41,731	1,134,778	444,627	1,560,705	2,527	950
Wawanosh, W.... "	1,712	41,700	1,120,053	510,475	1,595,528	9,487	4,800
Totals.... 1911	36,088	798,183	24,824,361	9,303,953	33,590,589	127,745	22,272
Totals.... 1910	36,567	797,779	24,690,740	9,364,770	33,512,100	125,153	21,535
Bayfield .....Vill.	505	1,780	43,621	66,385	100,966	4,190	363
Blyth ..... "	680	448	60,555	193,006	243,561	28,805	1,552
Brussels..... "	1,054	422	55,750	308,630	343,080	38,747	5,850
Exeter ..... "	1,519	1,050	137,736	448,969	543,555	43,309	5,703
Hensall ..... "	785	490	76,850	222,485	274,985	18,600	4,295
Wroxeter..... "	371	496	31,411	125,122	135,933	11,569	1,088
Clinton..... Tn.	2,265	903	175,125	618,420	679,145	72,666	5,000
Goderich ..... "	4,795	1,000	450,000	1,608,620	1,883,620	273,963	46,796

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		HASTINGS—*Con.*
2,724,398	.....	354,300	18,669	12,870	31,539	7 65	11.6	Sidney.
4,487,687	1,854,500	54,100	14,986	18,536	33,522	9 21	7.5	Thurlow.
111,634	.....	6,675	1,787	1,589	3,376	4 23	30.2	Tudor and Cashel.
1,528,088	.....	55,670	12,374	10,797	23,171	7 88	15.2	Tyendinaga.
139,245	.....	6,550	1,173	1,821	2,994	3 91	21.5	Wollaston.
15,040,844	1,854,500	673,502	101,778	104,052	205,830	6 48	13.7	Totals.
14,948,756	1,817,500	629,105	103,626	90,492	194,118	6 02	13.0	
110,626	.....	11,635	1,835	1,964	3,799	5 44	34.3	Bancroft.
374,637	.....	102,320	4,233	4,120	8,353	8 11	22.3	Madoc.
296,494	3,400	23,850	3,132	2,409	5,541	6 53	18.7	Marmora.
370,762	.....	35,300	4,364	3,457	7,821	9 58	21.1	Stirling.
521,381	7,775	81,800	6,241	3,886	10,127	7 79	19.4	Tweed.
1,022,721	.....	139,800	20,571	8,693	29,264	14 60	28.6	Deseronto.
2,696,621	11,175	394,705	40,376	24,529	64,905	9 69	24.1	Totals.
2,695,630	8,275	394,485	40,717	20,972	61,689	8 93	22.9	
1,525,770	.....	159,660	23,900	14,354	38,254	10 36	25.1	*Trenton Town.
1,489,317	97,375	159,285	23,032	12,884	35,916	9 55	24.1	
4,946,817	30,000	962,640	95,703	32,673	128,376	12 30	26.0	*Belleville City.
4,362,659	30,000	973,895	91,749	30,896	122,645	12 25	28.1	
								HURON:
2,495,800	.....	69,850	8,699	8,995	17,694	6 63	7.1	Ashfield.
1,372,580	.....	16,100	7,064	5,153	12,217	8 20	8.9	Colborne.
1,697,175	.....	26,000	7,238	5,719	12,957	7 17	7.6	Goderich.
2,818,500	.....	21,100	25,557	8,776	34,333	12 36	12.2	Grey.
2,424,235	.....	47,775	13,305	9,790	23,095	7 80	9.5	Hay.
2,877,954	.....	33,150	15,736	10,571	26,307	7 48	9.1	Howick.
1,982,900	.....	24,900	14,425	7,853	22,278	9 31	11.2	Hullett.
2,248,770	.....	44,500	17,832	7,265	25,097	11 58	11.2	McKillop.
2,099,583	.....	32,300	20,500	6,629	27,129	12 86	12.9	Morris.
1,960,370	.....	17,675	11,422	5,965	17,387	9 71	8.9	Stanley.
2,718,920	.....	67,200	14,247	10,467	24,714	6 95	9.1	Stephen.
2,120,247	.....	22,300	13,961	4,729	18,690	9 06	8.8	Tuckersmith.
1,325,870	.....	41,075	9,053	5,409	14,462	8 53	10.9	Turuberry.
2,423,705	.....	20,100	9,959	4,998	14,957	8 08	6.2	Usborne.
1,564,182	.....	18,700	7,538	5,958	13,496	8 82	8.6	Wawanosh, E.
1,609,815	.....	35,000	6,385	5,226	11,611	6 78	7.2	Wawanosh, W.
33,740,606	.....	537,725	202,921	113,503	316,424	8 77	9.4	Totals.
33,658,788	.....	543,410	185,691	106,681	292,372	8 00	8.7	
105,519	600	9,040	830	1,026	1,856	3 68	17.6	Bayfield.
273,918	9,480	10,000	3,281	2,328	5,609	8 25	20.5	Blyth.
387,677	4,000	21,300	7,315	2,686	10,001	9 49	25.8	Brussels.
592,567	16,980	43,150	11,495	3,597	15,092	9 94	25.5	Exeter.
297,886	.....	24,350	3,381	1,639	5,020	6 39	16.9	Hensall.
148,590	.....	20,600	1,718	1,238	2,956	7 97	19.9	Wroxeter.
756,811	4,500	114,400	16,907	7,156	24,063	10 62	31.8	Clinton.
2,204,379	318,200	175,000	34,170	16,534	50,704	10 57	23.0	Goderich.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Exclusive buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
HURON—*Con.*							
Seaforth .....Tn.	2,120	550	158,270	683,415	745,585	88,972	10,300
Wingham..... "	2,481	650	224,020	630,240	738,760	79,936	7,652
Totals....{1911	16,575	7,789	1,413,338	4,905,292	5,689,190	660,757	88,599
{1910	16,633	7,700	1,425,613	4,713,409	5,499,032	631,418	100,980
KENORA:							
Ignace .....Tp.	223	730	23,516	69,800	90,126	500	32,370
Jaffray & Melick. "	191	26,687	74,296	30,070	102,666	.....	.....
Machin ..... "	228	24,722	46,310	21,444	66,039	962	.....
Van Horne..... "	85	15,785	50,603	18,955	68,258	.....	.....
Totals....{1911	727	67,924	194,725	140,269	327,089	1,462	32,370
{1910	680	69,046	231,315	141,936	366,201	10,220	23,080
Dryden.....Tn.	670	750	76,850	211,455	272,405	28,161	.....
Keewatin..... "	1,272	2,560	113,855	323,125	394,980	104,255	10,675
Kenora ..... "	5,021	7,140	969,065	2,661,870	2,759,050	425,110	158,223
Totals....{1911	6,963	10,450	1,159,770	3,196,450	3,426,435	557,526	168,898
{1910	7,184	10,450	1,186,101	3,100,370	3,359,936	523,138	170,442
KENT:							
Camden .....Tp.	2,285	40,615	1,261,490	278,830	1,510,495	1,200	200
Chatham ..... "	5,498	83,866	3,003,449	489,826	3,454,575	17,450	1,000
Dover ..... "	4,141	67,371	2,290,911	638,980	2,821,291	6,520	.....
Harwich..... "	4,602	88,007	3,213,355	868,700	3,983,755	7,160	6,769
Howard ..... "	2,750	58,031	2,003,505	450,480	2,412,535	5,975	200
Orford ..... "	2,551	49,800	1,461,787	359,180	1,785,767	9,610	600
Raleigh ..... "	3,851	71,078	2,356,882	455,640	2,738,447	5,531	47,700
Romney ..... "	1,740	26,215	806,740	182,470	958,660	6,400	19,845
Tilbury, E..... "	2,879	54,461	1,423,777	406,181	1,798,203	3,675	62,179
Zone ..... "	1,044	27,284	542,950	132,075	667,150	475	20,540
Totals....{1911	31,341	566,728	18,364,846	4,262,362	22,130,878	63,996	159,033
{1910	31,616	566,294	18,542,626	4,020,850	22,082,921	68,004	114,335
Thamesville ....Vill.	749	387	69,860	189,965	232,675	19,567	5,665
Blenheim..... Tn.	1,332	490	112,778	360,840	409,743	35,605	4,800
Bothwell..... "	755	231	59,960	152,550	179,260	17,115	3,750
Dresden ..... "	1,652	642	106,760	405,670	458,180	27,275	7,362
Ridgetown ..... "	2,120	621	158,565	536,080	610,345	66,345	5,650
Tilbury ..... "	1,446	577	82,535	330,645	349,080	31,202	3,050
Wallaceburg ... "	3,581	577	306,030	798,185	860,965	90,205	33,155
Totals....{1911	11,635	3,525	896,488	2,773,935	3,100,248	287,314	63,432
{1910	11,555	3,525	803,858	2,695,805	2,984,063	265,139	60,847
*Chatham, City {1911	10,463	1,650	1,898,560	3,868,779	4,654,983	606,133	144,047
Totals....{1910	10,317	1,650	1,884,816	3,779,047	4,557,007	529,289	98,962
LAMBTON:							
Bosanquet.....Tp.	2,199	71,019	1,617,760	559,192	2,159,832	3,085	.....
Brooke ..... "	2,813	74,056	2,091,340	458,520	2,521,310	9,130	.....
Dawn ..... "	2,810	65,529	1,679,995	281,155	1,931,150	900	.....
Enniskillen..... "	3,428	82,128	2,201,350	420,400	2,594,850	1,700	66,730

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		HURON—*Con.*
844,857	39,200	96,100	18,924	7,181	26,105	12 31	30.9	Seaforth.
826,348	19,000	115,500	17,443	6,846	24,289	9 79	29.4	Wingham.
6,438,546	411,960	629,440	115,464	50,231	165,695	10 00	25.7	Totals.
6,231,430	529,760	639,990	110,603	43,580	154,183	9 27	24.7	
								KENORA:
122,996	.....	3,190	892	596	1,488	6 67	12.1	Ignace.
102,666	27,896	1,700	2,971	419	3,390	17 75	33.0	Jaffray and Melick.
67,001	6,130	1,715	985	899	1,884	8 26	28.1	Machin.
68,258	.....	1,300	352	413	765	9 00	11.2	Van Horne.
360,921	34,026	7,905	5,200	2,327	7,527	10 35	20.9	Totals.
399,501	8,179	7,050	4,845	3,143	7,988	11 75	20 0	
300,566	.....	15,900	1,366	2,528	3,894	5 81	13.0	Dryden.
509,910	.....	42,000	7,254	6,757	14,011	11 01	27.5	Keewatin.
3,342,383	326,080	871,885	49,634	25,078	74,712	14 88	22.4	Kenora.
4,152,859	326,080	929,785	58,254	34,363	92,617	13 30	22.3	Totals.
4,053,516	326,180	926,535	56,850	32,757	89,607	12 47	22.2	
								KENT:
1,511,895	.....	29,825	12,862	9,709	22,571	9 88	14.9	Camden.
3,473,025	1,600	38,700	46,322	14,768	61,090	11 11	17.6	Chatham.
2,827,811	.....	108,600	28,330	10,483	38,813	9 37	13.7	Dover.
3,997,684	.....	98,300	43,424	8,415	51,839	11 26	13.0	Harwich.
2,418,710	.....	41,450	20,274	9,449	29,723	10 81	12.3	Howard.
1,795,977	.....	35,200	18,114	8,221	26,335	10 32	14.7	Orford.
2,791,678	.....	74,075	35,935	11,805	47,740	12 40	17.1	Raleigh.
984,905	.....	30,550	13,728	5,228	18,956	10 89	19.2	Romney.
1,864,057	.....	31,755	38,512	9,845	48,357	16 80	25.9	Tilbury, E.
688,165	.....	7,875	6,866	2,604	9,470	9 07	13.8	Zone.
22,353,907	1,600	496,330	264,367	90,527	354,894	11 32	15.9	Totals.
22,265,260	2,500	488,555	245,524	91,897	337,421	10 67	15.2	
257,907	.....	27,150	5,099	2,141	7,240	9 67	28.1	Thamesville.
450,148	.....	63,875	6,250	4,321	10,571	7 94	23.5	Blenheim.
200,125	.....	33,250	4,072	1,960	6,032	7 99	30.1	Bothwell.
492,817	8,500	54,250	9,468	4,140	13,608	8 24	27.6	Dresden.
682,340	.....	84,300	11,057	6,829	17,886	8 44	26.2	Ridgetown.
383,332	10,425	64,100	9,714	3,586	13,300	9 20	34.7	Tilbury.
984,325	.....	243,250	20,977	9,839	29,816	8 33	30.3	Wallaceburg.
3,450,994	18,925	570,175	65,637	32,816	98,453	8 46	28.5	Totals.
3,310,049	8,500	515,600	62,848	28,537	91,385	7 91	27.6	
5,405,163	245,705	1,112,356	148,304	44,941	193,245	18 47	35.8	*Chatham.
5,185,258	236,745	1,106,856	141,628	46,410	188,038	18 23	36.3	
								LAMBTON:
2,162,917	.....	17,120	12,728	8,160	20,888	9 50	9.7	Bosanquet.
2,530,440	.....	28,550	25,073	11,188	36,261	12 89	14.3	Brooke.
1,932,050	.....	30,000	20,618	10,821	31,439	11 19	16.3	Dawn.
2,663,280	.....	26,900	31,943	14,135	46,078	13 44	17.3	Enniskillen.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
LAMBTON.—		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Euphemia.....Tp.	1,563	39,112	836,516	200,475	1,019,741	5,330	.....
Moore ..... "	3,575	72,598	2,152,551	775,411	2,888,082	32,572	21,360
Plympton..... "	3,016	75,015	2,055,967	460,130	2,490,912	3,250	.....
Sarnia..... "	1,838	38,306	1,002,081	342,685	1,265,816	600	.....
Sombra ..... "	3,301	72,030	1,356,962	401,658	1,728,810	7,670	1,710
Warwick..... "	2,556	69,985	2,109,813	337,775	2,422,588	4,000	.....
Totals.... 1911	27,099	659,778	17,104,335	4,237,401	21,023,091	68,237	89,800
Totals.... 1910	27,771	660,613	17,050,353	4,167,170	20,898,603	68,252	96,385
Alvinston.....Vill.	820	446	58,990	224,660	252,075	26,499	5,740
Arkona..... "	426	457	27,005	83,995	104,950	7,115	1,400
Courtright..... "	345	433	33,415	107,890	130,905	9,750	.....
Oil Springs..... "	621	1,896	79,707	144,428	206,610	16,725	33,840
Point Edward... "	†907	†616	†115,026	†145,275	†248,326	†626	.....
Thedford ..... "	587	439	28,515	101,515	124,730	11,880	.....
Watford ..... "	1,198	400	74,913	297,692	337,205	29,330	4,753
Wyoming ..... "	590	475	29,300	107,055	120,695	8,118	1,057
Forest..... Tn.	1,479	950	119,493	338,697	426,950	39,129	7,686
Petrolea..... "	3,913	2,700	385,840	958,109	1,103,749	65,894	58,120
Sarnia..... "	9,459	1,450	1,853,117	3,755,110	4,509,057	347,538	70,146
Totals.... 1911	20,345	10,262	2,805,321	6,264,426	7,565,252	562,604	182,742
Totals.... 1910	20,564	10,129	2,761,265	6,228,849	7,477,264	569,317	184,341
LANARK:							
Bathurst .....Tp.	2,041	61,370	959,053	364,308	1,289,211	5,875	.....
Beckwith..... "	1,315	56,424	370,935	151,115	511,450	3,665	.....
Burgess, N..... "	651	33,565	342,510	98,765	432,975	500	.....
Dalhousie, etc.... "	1,437	68,734	317,619	147,886	456,045	3,862	.....
Darling..... "	571	41,847	71,745	40,360	107,155	300	.....
Drummond..... "	1,581	58,139	872,219	295,985	1,145,404	4,885	1,320
Elmsley, N..... "	818	28,600	498,850	144,075	634,925	2,250	2,400
Lanark..... "	1,435	60,297	606,065	256,440	839,055	5,885	.....
Lavant ..... "	428	41,913	49,252	33,770	81,052	1,400	.....
Montague..... "	1,964	62,535	470,396	148,405	606,201	.....	.....
Pakenham..... "	1,656	57,432	418,405	225,409	615,314	14,255	2,050
Ramsay..... "	1,788	61,119	1,023,251	395,800	1,375,151	12,342	1,349
Sherbrooke, S.... "	678	37,164	87,365	38,957	116,567	900	.....
Totals.... 1911	16,363	669,139	6,087,665	2,341,275	8,210,505	56,123	7,119
Totals.... 1910	16,230	670,035	6,111,564	2,320,155	8,218,579	58,773	4,819
Lanark.....Vill.	722	1,109	51,180	189,605	210,985	23,150	6,791
Almonte .....Tn.	2,517	700	165,995	709,200	674,350	102,092	21,200
Carleton Place.... "	3,617	550	263,635	803,865	951,050	94,163	20,609
Perth..... "	3,352	1,400	437,865	1,051,695	1,202,560	108,770	48,360
Totals.... 1911	10,208	3,759	918,675	2,754,365	3,038,945	328,175	96,960
Totals.... 1910	10,466	3,740	912,180	2,744,315	3,010,350	323,067	90,665
smith's alls 1911	6,146	1,030	782,251	1,611,998	1,955,649	130,003	10,400
T 1910	6,003	1,030	501,322	1,527,020	1,728,542	116,377	9,400

† Figures for 1910, no returns for 1911.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		LAMBTON—*Con.*
1,025,071	.....	17,250	10,701	6,491	17,192	11 00	16.8	Euphemia.
2,942,014	.....	39,880	27,369	11,721	39,090	10 93	13.3	Moore.
2,494,162	.....	25,185	17,593	11,114	28,707	9 52	11.5	Plympton.
1,266,416	3,100	78,950	13,736	6,874	20,610	11 21	16.3	Sarnia.
1,738,190	.....	29,810	24,110	11,851	35,961	10 89	20.7	Sombra.
2,426,588	.....	25,000	13,357	9,152	22,509	8 81	9.3	Warwick.
21,181,128	3,100	318,645	197,228	101,507	298,735	11 02	14.1	Totals.
21,063,240	3,700	318,920	192,707	94,954	287,661	10 36	13.7	
284,314	4,000	31,575	4,905	2,600	7,505	9 15	26.4	Alvinston.
113,465	.....	6,050	1,283	936	2,219	5 21	19.6	Arkona.
140,655	.....	10,400	958	879	1,837	5 32	13.1	Courtright.
257,175	9,200	17,525	4,446	2,100	6,546	10 54	25.5	Oil Springs.
†248,952	†9,000	†11,975	†4,201	†1,981	†6,182	6 82	24.8	Point Edward.
136,610	.....	5,300	1,838	1,366	3,204	5 46	23.5	Thedford.
371,288	5,000	35,400	5,474	4,029	9,503	7 93	25.6	Watford.
129,870	805	15,660	2,107	1,558	3,665	6 21	28.2	Wyoming.
473,765	.....	31,240	7,029	4,784	11,813	7 99	24.9	Forest.
1,227,763	41,400	240,200	26,641	13,260	39,901	10 20	32.5	Petrolea.
4,926,741	84,150	1,099,170	97,466	38,434	135,900	14 37	27.6	Sarnia.
8,310,598	153,555	1,504,495	156,348	71,927	228,275	11 22	27.5	Totals.
8,230,922	144,650	1,512,850	152,480	72,213	224,693	10 93	27.3	
								LANARK:
1,295,086	.....	34,150	5,982	5,904	11,886	5 82	9.2	Bathurst.
515,115	.....	10,600	4,598	4,657	9,255	7 04	18.0	Beckwith.
433,475	.....	8,300	1,993	2,325	4,318	6 63	10.0	Burgess, N.
459,907	.....	9,460	3,460	3,754	7,214	5 02	15.7	Dalhousie, etc.
107,455	.....	4,950	932	1,123	2,055	3 60	19.1	Darling.
1,151,609	.....	22,800	10,655	1,184	11,839	7 49	10.3	Drummond.
639,575	.....	8,000	5,320	897	6,217	7 60	9.7	Elmsley, N.
844,944	.....	23,450	4,381	4,328	8,709	6 07	10.3	Lanark.
82,452	.....	1,970	924	1,183	2,107	4 92	25.6	Lavant.
606,201	.....	12,600	6,186	5,754	11,940	6 08	19.7	Montague.
631,619	.....	28,500	6,486	5,320	11,806	7 13	18.7	Pakenham.
1,388,842	.....	43,900	8,313	6,017	14,330	8 01	10.3	Ramsay.
117,467	.....	9,755	1,146	1,293	2,439	3 60	20.8	Sherbrooke, S.
8,273,747	.....	218,435	60,376	43,739	104,115	6 36	12.6	Totals.
8,282,171	.....	213,140	54,119	42,814	96,933	5 97	11.7	
240,926	.....	29,800	2,475	2,401	4,876	6 75	20 2	Lanark.
797,642	.....	200,845	14,129	7,096	21,225	8 43	26.6	Almonte.
1,065,822	22,000	116,450	20,141	9,347	29,488	8 15	27.7	Carleton Place.
1,359,690	5,000	287,000	29,588	16,408	45,996	13 72	33.8	Perth.
3,464,080	27,000	634,095	66,333	35,252	101,585	9 95	29.3	Totals.
3,424,082	27,000	646,145	65,783	32,084	97,867	9 35	28.6	
2,096,052	.....	438,600	52,823	20,960	73,783	12 01	35.2	*Smith's Fall
1,854,319	.....	299,800	38,023	15,764	53,787	8 96	29.0	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
LEEDS:							
Bastard and Burgess, S.....Tp.	2,527	Acres. 56,832	$ 1,227,405	$ 543,225	$ 1,728,730	$ 17,785	$ .....
Crosby, N..... "	904	42,374	256,937	78,010	332,707	850	.....
Crosby, S..... "	1,532	36,521	472,175	311,365	756,740	8,970	1,100
Elizabethtown ... "	3,330	77,125	917,548	523,862	1,395,135	8,690	.....
Elmsley, S..... "	682	22,466	332,038	128,390	450,548	2,415	.....
Escott, Front.... "	1,072	23,980	290,126	141,262	427,863	1,500	250
Kitley..... "	1,625	49,193	730,895	296,750	1,007,945	1,140	750
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front .. "	2,686	58,239	1,372,268	621,625	1,936,548	8,850	250
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear ... "	2,159	45,352	923,854	498,625	1,390,629	26,478	1,850
Yonge, Front .... "	1,279	31,081	307,540	191,550	488,315	5,600	2,200
Yonge and Escott, Rear ..... "	1,054	27,281	294,390	125,530	414,640	2,310	300
Totals.... 1911	18,850	470,444	7,125,176	3,460,194	10,329,800	84,588	6,700
Totals.... 1910	18,870	470,482	7,179,024	3,419,550	10,338,919	84,216	8,770
Athens.....Vill.	817	500	76,580	312,340	322,670	19,515	8,285
Newboro ..... "	489	1,073	33,660	77,435	101,495	6,560	.....
Westport ..... "	877	500	30,640	119,480	128,220	11,665	2,290
Gananoque..... Tn.	3,708	1,237	430,718	972,103	1,246,371	154,779	13,900
Totals.... 1911	5,891	3,310	571,598	1,481,358	1,798,756	192,519	24,475
Totals.... 1910	5,802	3,105	554,430	1,442,693	1,735,123	181,438	24,530
*Brockville 1911	9,339	1,242	1,155,686	2,878,434	3,432,520	333,025	149,560
Town. 1910	9,425	1,242	1,153,115	2,806,730	3,374,845	314,450	169,400
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:							
Adolphustown ...Tp.	600	11,701	255,172	84,928	325,261	.....	500
Amherst Island.. "	695	14,670	261,430	109,310	351,840	4,300	400
Camden, E... .... "	3,416	86,402	1,182,156	537,439	1,691,745	30,920	9,400
Denbigh,etc..... "	810	44,385	50,848	18,067	61,918	.....	.....
Ernestown..... "	2,782	61,849	973,425	521,040	1,478,940	7,100	1,525
Fredericksburg, N "	1,329	22,810	464,010	273,250	717,260	.....	.....
Fredericksburg, S "	966	20,583	467,520	267,250	715,000	2,132	.....
Kaladar, etc..... "	1,121	62,306	62,042	64,535	119,852	2,769	.....
Richmond..... "	2,036	49,956	827,610	186,575	991,535	1,200	.....
Sheffield..... "	1,711	71,205	522,201	276,082	742,726	12,624	.....
Totals.... 1911	15,466	445,867	5,066,414	2,338,476	7,196,077	61,045	11,825
Totals.... 1910	15,406	447,118	5,053,354	2,327,792	7,182,930	59,376	12,575
Bath..... Vill.	355	2,277	52,003	79,121	113,949	5,870	392
Newburgh ..... "	494	3,200	49,680	75,320	118,400	4,875	1,902
Napanee ..... Tn.	2,690	600	272,911	1,151,383	1,101,744	111,945	37,876
Totals.... 1911	3,539	6,077	374,594	1,305,824	1,334,093	122,690	40,170
Totals.... 1910	3,499	5,965	378,369	1,288,569	1,326,863	135,280	52,438
LINCOLN:							
Caistor.....Tp.	1,384	32,747	563,655	183,723	722,378	2,750	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		LEEDS:
1,746,515	.....	41,900	9,899	9,578	19,477	7 71	11.2	Bastard & Burgess, S.
333,557	.....	2,240	2,885	4,295	7,180	7 94	21.5	Crosby, N.
766,810	.....	26,800	4,343	5,428	9,771	6 38	12.7	Crosby, S.
1,403,825	.....	46,275	13,446	12,272	25,718	7 72	18.3	Elizabethtown.
452,963	.....	9,880	2,857	2,548	5,405	7 93	11.9	Elmsley, S.
429,613	.....	3,525	3,933	3,464	7,397	6 90	17.2	Escott, Front.
1,009,835	.....	19,700	6,112	6,999	13,111	8 07	13.0	Kitley.
1,945,648	.....	57,345	11,713	9,878	21,591	8 04	11.1	Leeds and Lansdowne, Front.
1,418,957	.....	31,850	8,864	6,762	15,626	7 24	11.0	Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear.
496,115	.....	10,775	5,083	4,567	9,650	7 54	19.4	Yonge, Front.
417,250	.....	5,280	3,297	5,702	8,999	8 54	21.6	Yonge and Escott Rear.
10,421,088	.....	255,570	72,432	71,493	143,925	7 64	13.8	Totals.
10,431,905	.....	259,655	66,231	68,970	135,201	7 16	13.0	
350,470	.....	66,250	2,943	3,704	6,647	8 14	19.0	Athens.
108,055	720	9,600	1,089	1,163	2,252	4 61	20.8	Newboro'.
142,175	.....	21,900	3,076	2,709	5,785	6 60	40.7	Westport.
1,415,050	43,770	156,450	27,010	12,000	39,010	10 52	27.6	Gananoque.
2,015,750	44,490	254,200	34,118	19,576	53,694	9 11	26.6	Totals.
1,941,091	17,050	262,000	33,112	17,840	50,952	8 78	26.2	
3,915,105	187,725	601,600	85,536	34,341	119,877	12 84	30.6	*Brockville Town.
3,858,695	183,750	585,000	69,669	33,129	102,798	10 91	26.6	
								LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:
325,761	.....	14,839	2,727	1,725	4,452	7 42	13.7	Adolphustown.
356,540	.....	18,900	2,718	1,914	4,632	6 66	13.0	Amherst Island.
1,732,065	.....	27,850	16,069	11,996	28,065	8 22	16.2	Camden, E.
61,918	.....	6,997	996	1,167	2,163	2 67	34.9	Denbigh, etc.
1,487,565	.....	15,525	20,510	2,558	23,068	8 29	15.6	Ernestown.
717,260	.....	20,000	7,258	1,227	8,485	6 38	11.8	Fredericksburgh, N.
717,132	.....	19,770	6,808	1,399	8,207	8 50	11.4	Fredericksburgh, S.
122,621	.....	6,725	1,545	1,963	3,508	3 13	28.6	Kaladar, etc.
992,735	.....	22,650	8,443	6,612	15,055	7 39	15.2	Richmond.
755,350	.....	55,557	5,366	4,847	10,213	5 97	13.5	Sheffield.
7,268,947	.....	208,813	72,440	35,408	107,848	6 97	14.8	Totals.
7,254,881	.....	198,216	66,770	37,281	104,051	6 75	14.3	
120,211	.....	17,175	1,513	1,413	2,926	8 24	24.3	Bath.
125,177	.....	6,600	1,463	1,700	3,163	6 40	25.3	Newburgh.
1,251,565	10,000	322,550	23,463	9,922	33,385	12 42	26.7	Napanee.
1,496,953	10,000	346,325	26,439	13,035	39,474	11 15	26.4	Totals.
1,514,581	.....	340,075	26,754	13,7 1	40,515	11 58	26.7	
								LINCOLN:
725,128	.....	25,000	6,546	4,977	11,523	8 33	15.9	Caistor.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
LINCOLN—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Clinton .....Tp.	2,189	24,678	1,070,814	492,031	1,519,345	4,000	650
Gainsborough .... "	2,095	39,881	863,151	366,187	1,192,818	7,250	975
Grantham ..... "	2,198	19,120	1,107,290	372,050	1,429,340	6,450	1,700
Grimsby, N..... "	1,523	15,627	764,295	440,747	1,182,292	2,700	900
Grimsby, S..... "	1,316	18,121	405,048	297,122	689,330	10,785	9,145
Louth ..... "	1,794	18,681	808,045	248,382	1,043,027	4,640	3,700
Niagara ..... "	1,699	22,047	1,010,118	353,477	1,301,820	4,035	1,790
Totals....{1911	14,198	190,902	6,592,396	2,753,719	9,080,350	42,610	18,860
{1910	13,949	190,544	6,396,554	2,697,063	8,833,232	38,562	15,210
Beamsville .....Vill.	919	517	104,905	255,055	344,260	25,518	12,700
Grimsby..... "	1,487	509	322,520	471,890	742,360	49,203	4,100
Merritton..... "	1,767	450	128,733	614,753	699,336	117,128	5,450
Port Dalhousie.. "	1,123	187	94,040	367,165	437,505	10,096	14,172
Niagara .....Tn.	1,724	654	269,788	465,087	559,125	26,955	.....
Totals....{1911	7,020	2,317	919,986	2,173,950	2,782,586	228,900	36,422
{1910	6,706	2,291	846,672	1,960,117	2,506,241	210,613	36,745
*St. Catharines, City {1911	13,403	2,400	1,627,223	5,161,705	5,920,743	700,800	240,198
{1910	12,652	2,400	1,157,576	5,301,695	5,598,566	677,545	231,298
MANITOULIN:							
Assigiuack .....Tp.	965	50,436	170,917	79,335	237,727	6,500	200
Billings ..... "	403	24,016	26,642	48,115	70,857	2,235	.....
Burpee ..... "	294	21,469	44,113	19,290	62,053	.....	.....
Carnarvon ..... "	739	29,724	80,450	103,375	179,525	3,553	200
Cockburn Island.. "	287	21,301	52,000	19,685	68,240	1,425	.....
Gordon ..... "	601	36,100	93,695	35,100	126,295	100	.....
Howland ..... "	811	51,635	131,513	62,830	188,728	2,700	.....
Sandfield ..... "	245	19,207	27,670	11,903	36,073	.....	.....
Tehkummah ..... "	549	21,358	72,810	24,920	95,830	450	.....
Totals....{1911	4,894	275,246	699,810	404,553	1,065,328	16,963	400
{1910	5,981	277,209	724,275	353,234	1,039,924	22,873	800
Gore Bay .....Tn.	695	500	48,150	120,325	161,475	15,600	7,100
Little Current ... "	1,119	320	59,485	150,020	195,505	17,910	850
Totals....{1911	1,814	820	107,635	270,345	356,980	33,510	7,950
{1910	1,679	805	94,100	252,260	321,460	33,175	7,285
MIDDLESEX:							
Adelaide .....Tp.	1,645	44,090	1,671,620	394,685	1,991,930	4,335	.....
Biddulph ..... "	1,912	39,230	1,505,190	377,445	1,847,985	4,580	3,000
Caradoc ..... "	3,066	62,005	1,800,465	685,690	2,436,550	7,300	1,100
Delaware ..... "	1,284	23,531	666,590	268,180	921,020	5,860	150
Dorchester, N.... "	3,181	51,623	1,738,935	900,055	2,566,240	13,229	500
Ekfrid ..... "	2,220	53,428	1,811,560	448,255	2,227,315	7,695	600
Lobo ..... "	1,985	47,263	1,785,223	471,357	2,233,780	10,482	.....
London ..... "	9,121	98,990	4,311,205	2,666,865	6,017,070	44,015	11,010
McGillivray ..... "	2,251	66,836	2,297,975	323,045	2,592,720	1,200	.....
Metcalfe..... "	1,311	36,198	1,108,470	234,670	1,327,990	5,225	.....
Mosa..... "	1,826	47,138	1,245,598	286,780	1,525,639	100	100
Nissouri, W..... "	2,369	49,611	1,952,856	708,310	2,636,266	12,980	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		LINCOLN—*Con.*
1,523,995	.....	43,500	10,922	9,880	20,802	9 50	13.6	Clinton.
1,201,043	.....	36,500	6,117	6,414	12,531	5 98	10.4	Gainsborough.
1,437,490	200,000	50,000	11,068	6,059	17,127	7 79	11.9	Grantham.
1,185,892	.....	22,750	12,168	5,927	18,095	11 88	15.3	Grimsby, N.
709,260	4,969	12,840	6,500	2,696	9,196	6 99	13.0	Grimsby, S.
1,051,367	.....	13,400	9,255	6,972	16,227	9 05	15.4	Louth.
1,307,645	.....	61,775	13,835	2,683	16,518	9 72	12.6	Niagara.
9,141,820	204,969	265,765	76,411	45,608	122,019	8 59	13.3	Totals.
8,887,004	194,469	260,385	73,114	37,118	110,232	7 90	12.4	
382,478	21,820	15,700	7,102	2,979	10,081	10 97	26.4	Beamsville.
795,663	.....	52,050	12,466	7,968	20,434	13 74	25.7	Grimsby.
821,914	217,500	44,150	16,530	5,168	21,698	12 28	26.4	Merritton.
461,773	.....	23,700	6,602	2,718	9,320	8 30	20.2	Port Dalhousie.
586,080	.....	175,750	12,064	3,244	15,308	8 88	26.1	Niagara.
3,047,908	239,320	311,350	54,764	22,077	76,841	10 95	25.2	Totals.
2,753,599	42,420	300,548	47,302	18,306	65,608	9 78	23.8	
6,861,741	334,237	868,185	167,205	42,131	209,336	15 62	30.5	*St. Catharines
6,507,409	330,700	860,705	149,376	39,300	188,676	14 91	29.0	
								MANITOULIN:
244,427	.....	12,525	2,386	2,720	5,106	5.29	20.9	Assiginack.
73,092	.....	3,900	1,843	816	2,659	6 60	36.4	Billings.
62,053	.....	1,350	386	745	1,131	3 85	18.2	Burpee.
183,278	.....	4,300	2,233	1,618	3,851	5 21	21.0	Carnarvon.
69,665	.....	3,445	359	540	899	3 13	12.9	Cockburn Island.
126,395	.....	2,500	2,482	746	3,228	5.37	25.5	Gordon.
191,428	.....	5,615	1,523	2,632	4,155	5 12	21.7	Howland.
36,073	.....	3,500	558	605	1,163	4 74	32.2	Sandfield.
96,280	.....	1,900	1,573	534	2,107	3 84	21.9	Tehkummah.
1,082,691	.....	39,035	13,343	10,956	24,299	4 96	22.4	Totals.
1,063,597	.....	37,585	9,222	10,408	19,630	3 86	18.5	
184,175	750	7,000	2,610	3,000	5,610	8 07	30.5	Gore Bay.
214,265	.....	14,000	1,999	3,034	5,033	4 50	23.5	Little Current.
398,440	750	21,000	4,609	6,034	10,643	5 87	26.7	Totals.
361,920	5,850	24,900	4,343	5,658	10,001	5 96	27.6	
								MIDDLESEX:
1,996,265	.....	74,375	12,069	6,357	18,426	11 20	9.2	Adelaide.
1,855,565	.....	34,650	8,211	6,374	14,585	7 63	7.9	Biddulph.
2,444,950	.....	49,605	16,868	9,272	26,140	8 53	10.7	Caradoc.
927,030	.....	13,750	8,457	4,065	12,522	9 75	13.5	Delaware.
2,579,969	.....	72,750	17,169	10,531	27,700	8 71	10.7	Dorchester, N.
2,235,610	.....	32,500	14,283	8,153	22,436	10 11	10.0	Ekfrid.
2,244,262	.....	22,800	16,341	5,940	22,281	11 22	9.9	Lobo.
6,072,101	.....	961,000	49,143	21,382	70,525	7 73	11.6	London.
2,593,920	.....	28,300	13,351	8,829	22,180	9 85	8.6	McGillivray.
1,333,215	.....	15,150	11,316	5,168	16,484	12 57	12.4	Metcalfe.
1,525,839	.....	6,739	11,134	6,773	17,907	9 81	11.7	Mosa.
2,649,246	.....	24,900	18,658	7,830	26,488	11 18	10.0	Nissouri, W.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
MIDDLESEX.—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Westminster.....Tp.	4,733	63,528	2,822,885	1,334,345	4,048,555	11,700	1,950
Williams, E. .... "	1,178	38,069	1,236,881	103,874	1,336,380	3,375	.....
Williams, W..... "	1,214	35,242	969,290	205,220	1,157,260	2,312	300
Totals.... 1911	39,296	756,782	26,924,743	9,408,776	34,866,700	134,388	18,716
Totals.... 1910	39,745	757,739	26,786,086	9,332,948	34,645,715	134,238	22,714
Ailsa Craig.....Vill.	579	445	42,695	125,145	147,340	12,546	990
Glencoe..... "	†853	†454	69,875	297,455	322,630	27,837	1,825
Lucan..... "	705	500	66,754	196,161	238,125	25,015	5,400
Newbury..... "	474	500	24,738	52,779	71,467	4,335	.....
Wardsville..... "	225	413	15,020	68,053	56,823	2,235	1,132
Parkhill..... Tn.	1,346	525	87,462	360,732	373,694	36,316	9,579
Strathroy..... "	2,969	2,165	190,515	969,135	1,010,860	103,626	23,800
Totals.... 1911	7,151	5,002	497,059	2,069,460	2,220,939	211,910	42,726
Totals.... 1910	7,357	4,826	492,661	2,052,200	2,210,946	229,312	45,568
*London 1911	48,123	4,478	11,032,372	17,109,586	23,931,158	2,734,659	1,077,149
City..... 1910	46,727	4,478	10,413,574	16,336,870	22,501,064	2,603,692	1,112,623
MUSKOKA:							
Brunel.....Tp.	689	41,072	94,765	34,950	125,715	650	.....
Cardwell..... "	292	35,489	77,948	19,086	94,634	.....	.....
Chaffey..... "	883	44,073	122,520	49,330	163,125	2,800	.....
Draper..... "	912	39,400	93,192	31,754	119,686	1,720	1,169
McLean & Ridout. "	742	42,366	79,794	123,840	194,854	3,704	.....
Macaulay..... "	497	32,695	73,171	37,889	108,425	.....	.....
Medora & Wood.. "	1,032	66,729	380,447	480,680	847,977	5,800	.....
Monck..... "	1,134	28,428	178,581	230,220	397,596	5,662	2,292
Morrison..... "	804	27,111	69,277	45,404	111,721	3,455	140
Muskoka..... "	606	32,177	86,210	107,125	149,685	.....	3,500
Oakley..... "	300	27,920	44,796	17,870	58,466	600	.....
Ryde..... "	476	26,900	53,574	13,800	64,374	800	.....
Stephensou..... "	996	42,008	136,156	98,313	213,469	5,659	400
Stisted..... "	572	42,577	87,462	38,228	114,570	795	.....
Watt..... "	810	35,158	126,695	94,413	211,738	4,654	.....
Totals.... 1911	10,745	562,103	1,704,588	1,422,902	2,976,035	36,299	7,501
Totals.... 1910	11,089	569,041	1,579,479	1,187,462	2,566,986	35,792	5,228
Port Carling....Vill.	299	3,970	50,685	104,630	144,715	6,625	377
Bracebridge.....Tn.	2,983	605	170,675	707,730	680,225	109,950	11,100
Gravenhurst..... "	2,200	664	111,177	449,495	482,097	48,000	3,227
Huntsville..... "	2,364	436	122,673	444,708	510,106	62,347	4,799
Totals ... 1911	7,846	5,675	455,210	1,706,563	1,817,143	226,922	19,503
Totals ... 1910	7,663	5,552	448,447	1,693,292	1,775,759	215,524	24,605
NIPISSING:							
Bonfield.....Tp.	1,088	37,291	83,268	42,915	121,378	1,651	.....
Bucke..... "	1,031	19,760	223,010	94,745	309,705	3,600	.....
Caldwell..... "	1,428	31,491	298,768	205,500	473,768	8,412	604
Calvin..... "	479	24,899	52,000	19,904	66,592	.....	.....
Cameron..... "	304	12,396	19,925	19,727	38,652	4,500	200

†Figures for 1910; no returns for 1911 from Clerk.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		MIDDLESEX.—*Con.*
4,062,205	18,000	108,675	27,925	13,430	41,355	8 74	10.2	Westminster.
1,339,755	.....	4,375	10,456	4,462	14,918	12 66	11.1	Williams, E.
1,159,872	.....	17,250	6,984	3,606	10,590	8 72	9.1	Williams, W.
35,019,804	18,000	1,466,819	242,365	122,172	364,537	9 28	10.4	Totals.
34,802,667	17,000	1,473,319	237,261	115,037	352,298	8 86	10.1	
160,876	.....	20,500	2,378	1,408	3,786	6 54	23.5	Ailsa Craig.
352,292	5,000	44,700	6,572	1,838	8,410	9 86	23.9	Glencoe.
268,540	.....	24,790	2,934	2,685	5,619	7 97	20.9	Lucan.
75,802	.....	6,050	1,265	626	1,891	3 99	24.9	Newbury.
60,190	.....	26,250	819	686	1,505	6 69	25.0	Wardsville.
419,589	.....	74,500	5,898	4,196	10,094	7 50	24.1	Parkhill.
1,138,286	20,810	148,790	20,072	9,200	29,272	9 86	25.7	Strathroy.
2,475,575	25,810	345,580	39,938	20,639	60,577	8 47	24.5	Totals.
2,485,826	20,810	333,915	39,850	19,220	59,070	8 03	23.8	
27,742,966	257,060	4,210,800	502,823	225,145	727,968	15 13	26.2	*London.
26,217,379	60,880	4,249,380	492,258	219,558	711,816	15 23	27.2	
								MUSKOKA;
126,365	.....	4,000	855	1,836	2,691	3 91	21.3	Brunel.
94,634	.....	2,400	765	959	1,724	5 90	18.2	Cardwell.
165,925	.....	8,725	1,126	2,360	3,486	3 95	21.0	Chaffey.
122,575	.....	5,260	2,248	1,530	3,778	4 14	30.8	Draper.
198,558	25,910	8,780	2,322	2,169	4,491	6 05	22.6	McLean and Ridout.
108,425	.....	2,635	1,588	1,317	2,905	5 85	26.8	Macaulay.
853,777	.....	13,150	6,506	4,190	10,696	10 36	12.5	Medora and Wood.
405,550	.....	11,205	2,775	3,518	6,293	5 55	15.5	Monck.
115,316	.....	2,960	1,004	1,789	2,793	3 47	24.2	Morrison.
153,185	.....	43,650	1,711	1,787	3,498	5 77	22.8	Muskoka.
59,066	.....	4,200	1,006	792	1,798	5 99	30.4	Oakley.
65,174	.....	3,000	582	1,126	1,708	3 59	26.2	Ryde.
219,528	.....	21,000	2,900	2,907	5,807	5 83	26.5	Stephenson.
115,365	.....	11,120	1,273	1,479	2,752	4 81	23.9	Stisted.
216,392	.....	9,370	1,621	2,507	4,128	5 10	19.1	Watt.
3,019,835	25,910	151,455	28,282	30,266	58,548	5 45	19.4	Totals.
2,608,006	25,660	199,955	28,461	28,317	56,778	5 12	21.8	
151,717	.....	10,600	1,503	1,107	2,610	8 73	17.2	Port Carling.
801,275	29,140	198,180	11,151	9,561	20,712	6 94	25.8	Bracebridge.
533,324	.....	78,575	10,719	6,371	17,090	7 77	32.0	Gravenhurst.
577,252	.....	57,275	11,372	6,523	17,895	7 57	31.0	Huntsville.
2,063,568	29,140	344,630	34,745	23,562	58,307	7 43	28.3	Totals.
2,015,888	28,340	365,980	33,482	23,355	56,837	7 42	28.2	
								NIPISSING:
123,029	.....	4,805	1,162	2,573	3,735	3 43	30.4	Bonfield.
313,305	.....	8,050	8,997	4,497	13,494	13 09	43.1	Bucke.
482,784	.....	30,500	3,201	3,379	6,580	4.61	13.6	Caldwell.
66,592	.....	5,312	814	739	1,553	3 24	23.3	Calvin.
43,352	.....	1 000	173	434	607	2 00	14.0	Cameron.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Exclusive of buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
NIPISSING—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Casey ..... Tp.	210	19,193	74,135	21,256	92,869	.....	.....
Chamberlain..... "	213	22,967	54,385	6,275	56,810	.....	.....
Coleman..... "	2,680	11,477	240,000	446,325	649,025	3,325	6,061,679
Dack..... "	528	19,059	121,555	82,900	179,205	8,004	.....
Dymond..... "	687	20,484	150,300	49,769	181,544	1,400	300
Evanturel..... "	344	20,998	81,692	13,070	87,622	542	.....
Ferris..... "	1,088	38,772	112,451	102,208	198,269	1,802	.....
Harley ..... "	452	23,031	95,343	10,375	105,018	1,025	.....
Harris..... "	279	13,784	71,775	8,700	80,175	.....	.....
Hilliard ..... "	254	20,671	92,945	9,950	101,595	490	.....
Hudson..... "	295	21,210	66,996	18,900	79,996	1,000	.....
James..... "	863	5,486	252,220	135,407	343,580	19,100	.....
Kerns..... "	459	22,698	103,825	34,230	131,855	715	.....
Mattawan ..... "	169	11,108	17,190	7,960	24,750	.....	.....
Papineau ..... "	586	22,536	43,700	15,600	57,800	.....	.....
Springer ..... "	1,024	33,329	207,684	44,785	249,669	1,475	.....
Widdifield ..... "	977	55,374	123,272	74,240	172,427	4,950	1,000
Totals.... {1911	15,438	508,014	2,586,439	1,464,741	3,802,304	61,991	6,063,783
Totals.... {1910	17,459	492,839	2,783,326	1,443,058	3,914,833	91,809	5,759,440
Bonfield.....Tn.	462	587	16,140	64,965	61,705	3,461	.....
Cache Bay..... "	791	563	38,780	131,280	161,520	25,255	1,230
Cobalt..... "	4,768	417	560,580	655,875	1,147,305	117,300	1,038,205
Cochrane ..... "	2,543	331	203,825	853,225	665,550	58,017	.....
Englehart ..... "	664	689	72,457	196,185	167,867	16,430	4,151
Haileybury ..... "	3,628	750	1,044,115	1,280,615	2,089,530	144,160	6,275
Latchford..... "	331	382	93,160	124,040	198,300	56,349	1,900
Mattawa ..... "	1,577	922	82,643	272,035	251,953	28,886	2,477
New Liskeard ... "	2,115	740	510,000	676,260	1,130,835	76,325	14,850
North Bay ..... "	8,534	2,100	1,072,537	2,290,655	2,809,242	197,550	59,070
Sturgeon Falls... "	2,070	1,440	395,564	1,403,930	1,351,354	58,026	13,935
Totals.... {1911	27,483	8,921	4,089,801	7,949,065	10,035,161	781,759	1,142,093
Totals.... {1910	26,072	8,856	3,961,021	6,868,650	9,083,843	769,708	992,947
NORFOLK:							
Charlotteville ...Tp.	2,723	59,975	888,986	410,835	1,268,471	8,630	3,205
Houghton..... "	1,762	33,585	343,880	172,895	500,225	5,600	.....
Middleton ..... "	2,212	44,496	766,831	225,860	972,091	6,065	912
Townsend ..... "	3,276	65,011	1,996,766	742,975	2,678,901	7,050	7,225
Walsingham, N... "	1,585	39,755	490,905	242,235	721,790	5,900	.....
Walsingham, S... "	1,562	52,596	672,512	210,530	858,232	3,600	445
Windham..... "	3,157	66,889	1,157,320	621,832	1,724,812	7,685	1,265
Woodhouse ..... "	1,935	34,708	1,105,455	491,934	1,540,640	7,385	4,995
Totals.... {1911	18,212	397,015	7,422,655	3,119,096	10,265,162	51,915	18,047
Totals.... {1910	19,056	397,039	7,474,139	3,081,075	10,286,124	52,690	20,549
Delhi .....Vill.	741	500	37,925	174,100	200,400	24,215	3,117
Port Dover..... "	1,118	413	112,241	322,315	392,956	28,510	4,575
Port Rowan..... "	642	500	49,495	157,825	197,320	14,932	4,936
Waterford..... "	1,110	463	23,150	310,675	287,825	20,717	9,500
Simcoe.....Tn.	3,610	794	276,830	925,345	1,125,275	124,146	58,747
Totals.... {1911	7,221	2,670	499,641	1,890,260	2,203,776	212,520	80,875
Totals.... {1910	7,437	2,625	527,406	1,773,110	2,134,091	208,845	79,683

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		NIPISSING—*Con.*
92,869	.....	2,522	929	1,233	2,162	10 30	23.3	Casey.
56,810	.....	3,850	738	882	1,620	7 61	28.5	Chamberlain.
6,714,029	.....	37,300	47,110	20,142	67,252	25 09	10.0	Coleman.
187,209	.....	25,250	2,516	1,956	4,472	8 47	23.9	Dack.
183,244	.....	18,525	2,971	2,162	5,133	7 47	28.0	Dymond.
88,164	.....	7,140	2,203	901	3,104	9 02	35.2	Evanturel.
200,071	.....	16,390	1,598	2,108	3,706	3 41	18.5	Ferris.
106,043	.....	700	1,450	794	2,244	4 96	21.2	Harley.
80,175	.....	300	1,536	580	2,116	7 58	26.4	Harris.
102,085	2,700	1,300	1,704	1,179	2,883	11 35	28.2	Hilliard.
80,996	5,400	5,900	1,657	2,478	4,135	14 02	51.1	Hudson.
362,680	.....	44,047	5,107	2,000	7,107	8 24	19.6	James.
132,570	.....	6,200	1,920	1,105	3,025	6 59	22.8	Kerns.
24,750	.....	400	248	231	479	2 83	19.4	Mattawan.
57,800	.....	1,500	477	916	1,393	2 38	24.1	Papineau.
251,144	2,575	2,800	1,544	2,976	4,520	4 41	18.0	Springer.
178,377	4,600	25,085	3,461	3,792	7,253	7 42	40.7	Widdifield.
9,928,078	15,275	248,876	91,516	57,057	148,573	9 62	15.0	Totals.
9,766,082	18,650	311,551	91,789	54,964	146,753	8 41	15.0	
65,166	.....	19,400	538	874	1,412	3 06	21.7	Bonfield.
188,005	.....	8,540	4,709	2,832	7,541	9 53	40.1	Cache Bay.
2,302,810	.....	69,150	73,117	10,653	83,770	17 57	36.4	Cobalt.
723,567	.....	391,500	4,853	3,882	8,735	3 43	12.1	Cochrane.
188,448	.....	100,775	2,464	2,455	4,919	7 41	26.1	Englehart.
2,239,965	.....	235,200	43,901	25,378	69,279	19 10	30.9	Haileybury.
256,549	.....	18,900	5,089	2,437	7,526	22 74	29.3	Latchford.
283,316	.....	102,725	5,776	4,165	9,941	6 30	35.1	Mattawa.
1,222,010	.....	55,425	27,349	9,927	37,276	17 62	30.5	New Liskeard.
3,065,862	4,000	553,950	45,934	36,791	82,725	9 69	27.0	North Bay.
1,423,315	142,060	448,140	16,195	12,293	28,488	13 76	20.6	Sturgeon Falls.
11,959,013	146,060	2,003,705	229,925	111,687	341,612	12 43	28 6	Totals.
10,846,498	146,060	1,745,828	183,445	93,235	276,680	10 61	25.5	
								NORFOLK:
1,280,306	.....	31,350	6,774	8,459	15,233	5 59	11.9	Charlotteville.
505,825	.....	16,550	4,787	6,368	11,155	6 33	22.1	Houghton.
979,068	.....	20,600	8,328	6,890	15,218	6 88	15.5	Middleton.
2,693,176	.....	60,840	12,012	11,266	23,278	7 11	8.6	Townsend.
727,690	.....	11,350	5,659	5,924	11,583	7 31	15.9	Walsingham, N.
862,277	.....	24,810	6,342	5,783	12,125	7 76	14.1	Walsingham, S.
1,733,762	.....	54,340	9,444	5,855	15,299	4 85	8.8	Windham.
1,553,020	.....	56,749	9,003	6,129	15,132	7 82	9.7	Woodhouse.
10,335,124	.....	276,589	62,349	56,674	119,023	6 54	11.5	Totals.
10,359,363	.....	269,090	60,692	52,718	113,410	5 95	10.9	
227,732	.....	11,625	3,589	2,141	5,730	7 73	25.2	Delhi.
426,041	6,500	41,600	4,991	3,500	8,491	7 59	19.9	Port Dover.
217,188	.....	10,000	3,545	2,172	5,717	8 90	26.3	Port Rowan.
318,042	11,400	46,000	4,025	3,794	7,819	7 04	24.6	Waterford.
1,308,168	3,200	76,900	26,746	10,414	37,160	10 29	28.4	Simcoe.
2,497,171	21,100	186,125	42,896	22,021	64,917	8 99	26.0	Totals.
2,422,619	18,200	166,425	39,808	21,622	61,430	8 26	25.4	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Exclusive of buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
NORTHUMBERLAND:		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Alnwick .....Tp.	818	18,093	245,920	204,180	437,800	5,030	200
Brighton ..... "	2,129	48,431	859,645	390,110	1,224,010	600	.....
Cramahe ..... "	2,069	46,939	770,095	385,310	1,120,455	10,200	.....
Haldimand ..... "	3,293	76,972	1,070,390	501,555	1,531,945	6,400	900
Hamilton ..... "	3,303	62,513	1,351,550	808,375	2,094,925	10,175	1,675
Monaghan, S..... "	856	18,121	518,335	159,750	666,085	1,410	.....
Murray ..... "	2,615	48,250	837,725	405,700	1,202,425	7,300	2,700
Percy ..... "	2,678	51,450	763,310	282,570	985,570	16,198	2,000
Seymour ..... "	2,449	66,970	822,135	374,450	1,156,735	5,020	1,825
Totals.... 1911	20,210	437,739	7,239,105	3,512,000	10,419,950	62,333	9,300
Totals.... 1910	20,872	437,462	7,210,493	3,488,102	10,383,015	64,547	9,840
Brighton .....Vill.	1,306	2,706	173,060	376,455	532,015	24,505	.....
Colborne..... "	1,050	1,069	93,124	266,456	332,340	23,960	3,660
Hastings ..... "	770	559	77,080	205,825	235,855	20,951	10,302
Campbellford ...Tn.	3,197	600	265,450	692,325	883,475	87,450	20,850
Cobourg ..... "	5,321	2,417	606,074	1,664,988	1,608,362	155,403	35,716
Totals.... 1911	11,644	7,351	1,214,788	3,206,049	3,592,047	312,269	70,528
Totals.... 1910	11,640	7,351	1,230,240	2,904,575	3,520,525	358,597	56,441
ONTARIO;							
Brock .....Tp.	3,166	66,356	1,965,107	842,192	2,730,199	13,654	.....
Mara ..... "	2,761	61,305	1,227,727	444,625	1,635,452	12,987	1,200
Pickering..... "	4,683	71,780	2,409,728	995,010	3,314,538	31,430	13,770
Rama ..... "	1,046	35,882	152,794	86,445	229,089	10,951	457
Reach ..... "	2,843	63,150	1,557,738	514,737	2,035,375	6,150	100
Scott..... "	1,843	49,322	1,041,447	364,991	1,379,888	3,650	.....
Scugog ..... "	449	10,941	200,960	92,365	285,550	250	100
Thorah ..... "	1,239	32,237	827,542	343,405	1,160,847	3,695	.....
Uxbridge ..... "	2,317	51,894	694,527	326,280	989,107	2,840	.....
Whitby ..... "	1,757	30,576	1,089,560	470,750	1,529,060	7,305	2,200
Whitby, E..... "	2,708	32,025	1,123,080	598,900	1,682,980	28,430	600
Totals.... 1911	24,812	505,468	12,290,210	5,079,700	16,972,085	121,312	18,427
Totals.... 1910	24,880	504,436	12,239,731	5,047,808	16,887,114	130,613	23,613
Beaverton .....Vill.	1,007	458	64,160	307,170	315,330	19,360	4,300
Cannington ..... "	1,005	463	81,095	277,555	334,550	37,997	6,750
Port Perry ..... "	1,172	650	71,690	375,415	400,180	47,560	23,235
Oshawa .....Tn.	7,417	2,400	410,650	1,628,520	1,914,270	174,482	45,265
Uxbridge ..... "	1,567	500	64,680	486,640	452,120	47,680	7,225
Whitby ..... "	2,279	3,800	256,749	1,220,215	1,159,974	44,980	41,610
Totals.... 1911	14,447	8,271	949,024	4,295,515	4,576,424	372,059	128,385
Totals.... 1910	13,502	8,066	983,245	3,805,252	4,151,307	386,499	126,777
OXFORD:							
Blandford .....Tp.	1,462	29,658	915,307	378,625	1,266,232	8,760	1,950
Blenheim ..... "	3,988	66,990	2,033,443	1,168,300	3,133,268	30,025	7,549
Dereham ..... "	3,651	64,914	2,359,798	1,093,175	3,250,233	19,854	1,100
Nissouri, E..... "	2,375	46,529	1,957,263	813,048	2,746,561	18,200	1,415
Norwich, N..... "	2,082	33,893	1,226,050	493,550	1,692,100	11,950	3,700
Norwich, S..... "	1,952	36,789	750,286	417,895	1,147,906	8,820	2,790
Oxford, E..... "	1,892	34,530	1,137,975	435,113	1,553,988	7,000	3,612

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		NORTHUMBERLAND:
443,030	.....	12,300	2,500	2,171	4,671	5 71	10.5	Alnwick.
1,224,610	.....	25,745	6,619	6,489	13,108	6 16	10.7	Brighton.
1,130,655	.....	34,950	9,079	7,832	16,911	8 17	15.0	Cramahe.
1,539,245	.....	40,000	10,631	10,082	20,713	6 29	13.5	Haldimand.
2,106,775	.....	65,000	11,588	9,488	21,076	6 38	10.0	Hamilton.
667,495	.....	12,000	3,308	2,271	5,579	6 52	8.4	Monaghan, S.
1,212,425	.....	41,000	6,730	7,242	13,972	5 34	11.5	Murray.
1,003,768	.....	60,310	7,678	7,552	15,230	5 69	15.2	Percy.
1,163,580	15,000	39,850	11,290	7,123	18,413	7 52	15.8	Seymour.
10,491,583	15,000	331,155	69,423	60,250	129,673	6 42	12.4	Totals.
10,457,402	39,875	315,580	68,876	58,686	127,562	6 11	12.2	
556,520	.....	17,500	7,135	2,783	9,918	7 59	17.8	Brighton.
359,960	.....	27,240	3,954	3,115	7,069	6 73	19.6	Colborne.
267,108	.....	47,050	3,812	1,707	5,519	7 17	20.7	Hastings.
991,775	25,000	74,300	17,423	7,336	24,759	7 74	25.0	Campbellford.
1,799,481	.....	662,700	33,364	17,220	50,584	9 51	28.1	Cobourg.
3,974,844	25,000	828,790	65,688	32,161	97,849	8 40	24.6	Totals.
3,935,563	153,100	614,290	64,210	31,828	96,038	8 25	24.4	
								ONTARIO:
2,743,853	.....	77,100	14,170	9,727	23,897	7 55	8.7	Brock.
1,649,639	.....	36,900	11,829	6,545	18,374	6 65	11.1	Mara.
3,359,738	.....	90,200	20,141	13,354	33,495	7 15	16.0	Pickering.
240,497	.....	10,150	2,986	2,689	5,675	5 43	23.6	Rama.
2,041,625	.....	37,100	10,198	8,975	19,173	6 74	9.4	Reach.
1,383,538	.....	26,550	7,872	7,142	15,014	8 15	10.9	Scott.
285,900	.....	7,775	1,415	1,550	2,965	6 60	10.4	Scugog.
1,164,512	.....	10,100	6,949	3,925	10,874	8 78	9.3	Thorah.
991,947	.....	31,700	5,879	6,458	12,337	5 32	12.4	Uxbridge.
1,538,565	.....	31,250	10,868	5,928	16,796	9 56	10.9	Whitby.
1,712,010	.....	39,000	11,641	5,641	17,282	6 38	10.1	Whitby, E.
17,111,824	.....	397,825	103,948	71,934	175,882	7 09	10.3	Totals.
17,041,340	.....	400,425	96,270	65,853	162,123	6 52	9.5	
338,996	.....	56,000	2,942	2,716	5,658	5 62	16.7	Beaverton.
379,297	.....	24,100	2,858	2,981	5,839	5 81	15.4	Cannington.
470,975	.....	46,925	9,556	3,768	13,324	11 37	28.3	Port Perry.
2,134,017	19,850	124,900	39,021	25,118	64,139	8 65	30.1	Oshawa.
507,025	.....	99,200	8,988	5,586	14,574	9 30	28.7	Uxbridge.
1,246,564	17,425	316,990	17,446	7,823	25,269	11 09	20.3	Whitby.
5,076,868	37,275	668,115	80,811	47,992	128,803	8 91	25.4	Totals.
4,664,583	43,225	637,190	84,645	41,426	126,071	9 34	27.0	
								OXFORD:
1,276,942	.....	27,700	11,143	4,249	15,392	10 53	12.1	Blandford.
3,170,842	.....	68,475	20,205	15,769	35,974	9 02	11.3	Blenheim.
3,271,187	.....	202,740	33,118	10,269	43,387	11 88	13.3	Dereham.
2,766,176	.....	23,750	16,821	6,979	23,800	10 02	8.6	Nissouri, E.
1,707,750	.....	27,500	17,524	6,198	23,722	11 39	13.9	Norwich, N.
1,159,516	.....	20,275	12,379	5,483	17,862	9 15	15.4	Norwich, S.
1,564,660	.....	19,100	14,361	6,521	20,882	11 04	13.3	Oxford, E.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
OXFORD.—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Oxford, N.....Tp.	1,114	21,076	855,440	269,850	1,112,290	9,070	1,000
Oxford, W..... "	1,715	25,961	1,076,723	409,820	1,438,543	11,249	650
Zorra, E..... "	3,334	57,080	2,662,034	1,387,786	3,793,920	15,420	1,850
Zorra, W..... "	2,366	55,135	2,199,811	728,965	2,912,026	1,300	450
Totals.... 1911	25,931	472,555	17,174,130	7,587,127	24,047,067	141,648	26,066
Totals.... 1910	26,271	472,363	17,408,492	7,298,655	24,015,532	139,223	28,603
Embro.....Vill.	481	1,247	65,837	156,675	192,112	15,628	900
Norwich..... "	1,170	550	76,415	331,640	362,155	29,680	13,833
Tavistock..... "	934	396	101,623	374,400	464,473	42,442	1,750
Ingersoll.....Tn.	4,869	2,200	573,410	1,312,800	1,783,610	185,825	44,742
Tillsonburg..... "	2,760	1,602	355,110	867,925	1,125,435	87,970	31,500
Totals.... 1911	10,214	5,995	1,172,395	3,043,440	3,927,785	361,545	92,725
Totals.... 1910	10,299	5,932	1,145,150	3,027,427	3,887,452	376,057	107,431
*Woodstock City 1911	10,091	1,525	1,135,671	3,365,224	3,840,545	281,749	117,117
City..... 1910	9,448	1,525	1,120,427	3,266,268	3,805,270	272,050	111,756
PARRY SOUND:							
Armour.....Tp.	954	37,729	166,814	65,828	228,322	3,425	.....
Carling..... "	249	31,567	40,595	19,019	57,164	.....	.....
Chapman..... "	760	41,657	123,345	87,380	200,475	5,091	.....
Christie..... "	493	26,313	64,240	44,605	104,645	2,130	100
Foley..... "	613	32,561	78,388	49,200	124,988	1,400	.....
Hagerman..... "	390	24,121	40,456	24,475	57,631	1,505	.....
Himsworth, N.... "	699	17,590	45,124	93,498	125,122	24,869	942
Himsworth, S.... "	945	53,800	187,509	80,100	261,609	3,865	.....
Humphrey..... "	487	31,288	133,126	170,400	290,501	10,282	.....
Joly..... "	206	23,763	46,395	13,683	59,825	.....	.....
McDougall..... "	494	29,983	90,970	32,795	118,690	.....	.....
McKellar..... "	528	30,887	48,735	26,550	71,980	516	100
McMurrich..... "	666	40,242	113,148	46,315	155,920	4,075	.....
Machar..... "	414	47,329	73,960	9,165	79,615	1,250	.....
Nipissing..... "	742	35,605	88,365	117,742	204,107	2,690	1,800
Perry..... "	†840	†43,903	‡139,695	‡69,970	‡201,315	‡4,955	.....
Ryerson..... "	648	44,200	179,304	53,735	228,864	1,480	.....
Strong..... "	660	38,810	120,255	41,800	160,020	200	.....
Totals.... 1911	10,788	630,448	1,780,424	1,046,260	2,730,793	67,733	2,942
Totals.... 1910	11,022	619,107	1,781,149	1,023,211	2,708,187	71,040	2,075
Burk's Falls....Vill.	901	681	65,784	255,173	292,673	54,751	5,137
South River..... "	642	954	16,135	91,935	100,725	17,086	.....
Sundridge..... "	380	375	15,620	53,580	66,050	6,389	.....
Kearney.....Tn.	360	257	12,567	75,528	72,365	9,307	.....
Parry Sound.... "	3,014	1,300	534,273	1,023,400	1,372,458	129,685	13,178
Powassan..... "	641	742	38,370	127,910	143,300	15,480	2,900
Totals.... 1911	5,938	4,309	682,749	1,627,526	2,047,571	232,698	21,215
Totals.... 1910	6,619	4,225	721,227	1,480,199	1,954,207	232,599	26,466
PEEL:							
Albion.....Tp.	2,250	56,241	1,195,614	396,320	1,560,709	2,450	.....
Caledon..... "	3,321	68,567	1,251,475	610,970	1,798,145	19,225	2,950
Chinguacousy.... "	3,381	79,691	3,003,925	1,058,369	3,967,739	12,365	8,050

†For 1910. ‡For 1909; no later returns received from Clerk of Perry.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		OXFORD.—*Con*
1,122,360	.....	13,000	9,526	3,617	13,143	11 80	11.7	Oxford, N.
1,450,442	.....	39,000	11,140	6,077	17,217	10 04	11.9	Oxford, W.
3,811,190	.....	255,900	25,562	8,687	34,249	10 27	9.0	Zorra, E.
2,913,776	.....	16,750	23,624	7,283	30,907	13 06	10.6	Zorra, W.
24,214,781	.....	714,190	195,403	81,132	276,535	10 66	11.4	Totals.
24,183,358	10,000	691,615	181,125	78,406	259,531	9 88	10.7	
208,640	.....	30,400	2,939	1,400	4,339	9 02	20.8	Embro.
405,668	3,200	45,900	8,325	3,956	12,281	10 50	30.3	Norwich.
508,665	.....	11,550	3,040	2,376	5,416	5 80	10.6	Tavistock.
2,014,177	10,000	102,600	39,320	15,568	54,888	11 27	27.3	Ingersoll.
1,244,965	27,800	97,600	22,793	7,911	30,704	11 12	24.7	Tillsonburg.
4,382,055	41,000	288,050	76,417	31,211	107,628	10 54	24.6	Totals.
4,370,940	44,900	285,125	76,024	32,354	108,378	10 52	24.8	
4,239,411	2,000	660,350	65,447	34,981	100,428	9 95	23.7	*Woodstock.
4,189,076	2,000	581,425	63,243	30,581	93,824	9 93	22.4	
								PARRY SOUND:
231,747	.....	4,320	2,239	2,336	4,575	4 80	19.7	Armour.
57,164	.....	2,450	514	888	1,402	5 65	24.5	Carling.
205,566	.....	10,250	2,116	1,873	3,989	5 25	19.4	Chapman.
106,875	.....	4,200	542	814	1,356	2 75	12.7	Christie.
126,388	.....	2,600	1,163	826	1,989	3 24	15.7	Foley.
59,136	.....	7,300	506	1,233	1,739	4 46	29.4	Hagerman.
150,933	200	13,500	1,302	3,281	4,583	6 56	30.4	Himsworth, N.
265,474	150	6,000	2,777	3,679	6,456	6 83	24.3	Himsworth, S.
300,783	.....	13,025	1,726	2,423	4,149	8 52	13.8	Humphrey.
59,825	.....	253	557	453	1,010	4 90	16.9	Joly.
118,690	.....	5,075	1,303	1,520	2,823	5 71	23.8	McDougall.
72,596	.....	3,305	668	1,738	2,406	4 56	33.1	McKellar.
159,995	.....	3,543	1,411	1,934	3,345	5 02	21.0	McMurrich.
80,865	.....	3,510	1,017	1,558	2,575	6 22	31.8	Machar.
208,597	730	2,000	602	1,850	2,452	3 30	11.8	Nipissing.
‡206,270	.....	‡8,350	‡1,373	‡2,507	‡3,880	4 62	18.8	Perry.
230,344	.....	4,175	1,025	1,997	3,022	4 66	13.1	Ryerson.
160,220	.....	2,035	1,090	1,753	2,843	4 31	17.7	Strong.
2,801,468	1,080	95,891	21,931	32,663	54,594	5 06	19.5	Totals.
2,781,302	.....	96,173	18,322	30,655	48,977	4 44	17.6	
352,561	.....	28,284	5,255	3,891	9,146	10 15	25.9	Burk's Falls.
117,811	.....	7,345	1,078	1,638	2,716	4 23	23.1	South River.
72,439	.....	3,150	1,047	1,449	2,496	6 57	34.5	Sundridge.
81,672	.....	15,730	678	980	1,658	4 61	20.3	Kearney.
1,515,321	56,990	185,215	22,344	14,244	36,588	12 14	24.1	Parry Sound.
161,680	.....	22,980	1,617	2,425	4,042	6 31	25.0	Powassan.
2,301,484	56,990	262,704	32,019	24,627	56,646	9 54	24.6	Totals.
2,213,272	60,455	247,219	33,976	22,141	56,117	8 48	25.4	
								PEEL:
1,563,159	.....	31,225	11,421	7,392	18,813	8 36	12.0	Albion.
1,820,320	.....	64,300	11,731	10,786	22,517	6 78	12.4	Caledon.
3,988,154	.....	94,555	25,391	11,655	37,046	10 96	9.3	Chinguacousy.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding Buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
PEEL—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Toronto ..... Tp.	5,481	65,047	2,715,049	1,032,470	3,476,669	37,700	1,250
Toronto Gore..... "	847	19,008	585,315	227,460	797,075	3,450	200
Totals.... 1911	15,280	288,554	8,751,378	3,325,589	11,600,337	75,190	12,450
Totals.... 1910	15,169	288,677	8,310,966	3,316,860	11,410,006	77,690	13,920
Bolton..... Vill.	682	500	49,460	225,365	245,275	21,015	8,335
Streetsville .... "	549	455	67,975	162,450	189,675	14,954	600
Brampton..... Tn.	3,141	1,193	169,100	1,460,585	1,475,185	105,499	40,608
Totals.... 1911	4,372	2,148	286,535	1,848,400	1,910,135	141,468	49,543
Totals.... 1910	4,442	2,128	450,285	1,611,570	1,830,555	147,853	50,737
PERTH:							
Blanshard..... Tp.	2,173	45,964	1,990,814	548,700	2,513,164	2,700	1,200
Downie..... "	2,410	48,486	2,008,610	762,300	2,746,910	5,350	300
Easthope, N..... "	1,970	43,123	1,664,072	737,763	2,372,285	13,289	4,455
Easthope, S..... "	1,287	23,510	1,125,841	529,300	1,642,326	8,877	300
Ellice ..... "	2,808	54,455	1,875,280	660,325	2,458,450	8,475	.....
Elma..... "	3,518	67,340	2,513,127	1,055,455	3,533,482	28,734	500
Fullarton..... "	1,876	40,268	1,731,813	589,742	2,281,730	5,100	.....
Hibbert ..... "	2,127	41,616	1,583,190	588,685	2,118,875	9,150	200
Logan ..... "	2,706	53,774	1,975,185	850,130	2,744,195	5,600	1,400
Mornington..... "	2,749	49,879	1,508,785	838,450	2,276,635	11,950	700
Wallace ..... "	2,358	49,954	1,292,750	728,700	1,991,450	2,100	.....
Totals.... 1911	25,982	518,369	19,269,467	7,889,550	26,679,502	101,325	9,055
Totals.... 1910	26,139	518,244	19,235,979	7,787,447	26,547,026	100,324	10,065
Milverton ..... Vill.	763	470	80,500	276,350	314,850	24,450	5,400
Listowel..... Tn.	2,337	1,500	184,686	670,580	803,991	96,025	3,950
Mitchell..... "	1,696	1,400	229,035	542,805	688,650	78,440	18,432
Totals.... 1911	4,796	3,370	494,221	1,489,735	1,807,491	198,915	27,782
Totals.... 1910	4,833	3,377	497,416	1,492,395	1,824,671	206,022	27,828
*St. Mary's Town 1911	3,555	2,683	717,215	1,215,122	1,529,737	127,283	35,055
1910	3,412	2,683	565,290	1,362,560	1,525,250	123,416	32,991
*Stratford City..... 1911	14,596	2,835	2,032,320	6,107,340	6,780,635	571,245	164,509
1910	14,848	2,835	1,971,455	5,607,885	6,202,315	533,680	178,377
PETERBOROUGH:							
Asphodel ..... Tp.	1,526	37,806	703,070	185,455	874,925	2,540	.....
Belmont and M .. "	1,599	77,197	153,260	73,695	218,580	850	.....
Burleigh and A .. "	581	32,580	73,930	34,665	102,910	4,650	.....
Chandos ..... "	692	43,525	66,849	25,530	84,179	665	.....
Douro ..... "	1,794	38,260	603,463	105,750	691,913	2,165	.....
Dummer..... "	1,400	69,575	529,938	123,015	641,353	.....	.....
Ennismore..... "	763	17,662	271,560	127,615	354,675	1,350	.....
Galway and C.... "	870	50,760	32,350	18,150	47,000	300	.....
Harvey..... "	889	69,129	189,322	28,095	208,362	396	.....
Monaghan, N..... "	1,328	14,034	491,207	250,550	726,157	.....	.....
Otonabee ..... "	2,759	63,569	1,584,284	441,986	2,005,420	7,265	5,995
Smith ..... "	2,450	57,848	1,224,975	483,100	1,634,265	.....	.....
Totals.... 1911	16,651	571,939	5,924,208	1,897,606	7,589,739	20,181	5,995
Totals.... 1910	16,501	572,083	6,042,226	1,892,945	7,693,971	22,436	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		PEEL—*Con.*
3,515,619	.....	270,850	27,396	13,500	40,896	7 46	11.6	Toronto.
800,725	.....	15,700	5,977	2,516	8,493	10 03	10.6	Toronto Gore.
11,687,977	.....	476,630	81,916	45,849	127,765	8 36	10.9	Totals.
11,501,616	.....	217,820	73,709	41,946	115,655	7 62	10.1	
274,625	.....	29,550	2,839	1,627	4,466	6 55	16.3	Bolton.
205,229	.....	40,750	2,944	1,744	4,688	8 54	22.8	Streetsville.
1,621,292	27,150	154,500	36,112	9,861	45,973	14 64	28.3	Brampton.
2,101,146	27,150	224,800	41,895	13,232	55,127	12 61	26.2	Totals.
2,029,145	42,150	231,300	40,567	11,713	52,280	11 77	25.8	
								PERTH:
2,517,064	.....	26,350	14,292	7,308	21,600	9 94	8.6	Blanshard.
2,752,560	.....	24,000	15,935	6,167	22,102	9 17	8.0	Downie.
2,390,029	.....	29,550	16,490	2,952	19,442	9 87	8.1	Easthope, N.
1,651,503	.....	12,815	9,415	3,305	12,720	9 88	7.7	Easthope, S.
2,466,925	.....	77,155	20,180	7,851	28,031	9 98	11.4	Ellice.
3,562,716	.....	35,100	29,077	9,004	38,081	10 82	10.7	Elma.
2,286,830	.....	39,825	11,754	5,119	16,873	8 99	7.4	Fullarton.
2,128,225	.....	53,000	16,403	6,412	22,815	10 73	10.7	Hibbert.
2,751,195	.....	81,120	18,720	8,374	27,094	10 01	9.8	Logan.
2,289,285	.....	70,600	25,147	8,582	33,729	12 27	14.7	Mornington.
1,993,550	.....	30,000	9,447	7,541	16,988	7 20	8.5	Wallace.
26,789,882	.....	479,515	186,860	72,615	259,475	9 99	9.7	Totals.
26,657,415	.....	476,400	178,475	67,313	245,788	9 40	9.2	
344,700	5,500	42,000	2,670	2,400	5,070	6 64	14.7	Milverton.
903,966	12,000	51,275	18,873	7,919	26,792	11 46	29.6	Listowel.
785,522	.....	83,190	15,191	5,499	20,690	12 20	26.3	Mitchell.
2,034,188	17,500	176,465	36,734	15,818	52,552	10 96	25.8	Totals.
2,058,521	17,500	165,140	36,342	16,340	52,682	10 90	25.6	
1,692,075	.....	402,600	24,732	13,148	37,880	10 66	22.4	*St. Mary's.
1,681,657	.....	402,600	25,467	13,066	38,533	11 29	22.9	
7,516,389	204,200	1,359,025	140,769	56,902	197,671	13 54	26.3	*Stratford.
6,914,372	166,800	1,377,025	138,101	54,764	192,865	12 99	27.9	
								PETERBOROUGH:
877,465	.....	13,600	6,488	5,636	12,124	7 94	13.8	Asphodel.
219,430	.....	8,375	3,426	4,556	7,982	4 99	36.4	Belmont and M.
107,560	.....	5,685	1,432	1,477	2,909	5 01	27.0	Burleigh and A.
84,844	.....	8,200	1,172	1,982	3,154	4 56	37.2	Chandos.
694,078	.....	17,300	6,487	5,361	11,848	6 60	17.1	Douro.
641,353	.....	11,600	4,647	4,372	9,019	6 44	14.1	Dummer.
356,025	.....	44,500	2,674	2,250	4,924	6 45	13.8	Ennismore.
47,300	.....	3,500	683	1,006	1,689	1 94	35.7	Galway and C.
208,758	.....	9,055	2,300	2,063	4,363	4 91	20.9	Harvey.
726,157	28,000	15,600	4,695	2,663	7,358	5 55	10.1	Monaghan, N.
2,018,680	.....	20,850	13,301	8,047	21,348	7 74	10.6	Otonabee.
1,634,265	.....	73,810	9,902	6,922	16,824	6 87	10.3	Smith.
7,615,915	28,000	232,075	57,207	46,335	103,542	6 22	13.6	Totals.
7,716,407	28,000	241,200	55,183	44,111	99,294	6 02	12.9	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
PETERBOROUGH—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Havelock.....Vill.	1,407	360	56,598	296,925	333,523	14,694	6,700
Lakefield ..... "	1,350	515	148,450	394,950	489,000	65,195	4,000
Norwood ..... "	788	395	56,115	250,125	226,490	17,650	1,682
Totals.... {1911	3,545	1,270	261,163	942,000	1,049,013	97,539	12,382
Totals.... {1910	3,565	1,221	250,830	917,878	1,030,458	98,692	12,275
*Peterborough City.... {1911	19,300	2,808	3,964,896	6,226,397	8,493,773	1,019,727	194,455
*Peterborough City.... {1910	16,923	2,808	3,933,448	5,957,824	7,870,218	712,145	232,660
PRESCOTT:							
Alfred .....Tp.	3,126	43,622	1,152,377	318,735	1,366,812	20,186	3,753
Caledonia..... "	1,910	43,452	784,079	264,700	1,036,279	16,170	600
Hawkesbury, E... "	4,029	56,634	322,275	150,000	449,775	1,925	.....
Hawkesbury, W.. "	1,671	28,756	449,470	212,845	655,015	.....	.....
Longueuil ..... "	895	18,250	376,953	90,022	456,975	.....	.....
Plantagenet, N... "	3,950	50,772	737,780	469,375	1,095,930	24,750	1,275
Plantagenet, S... "	3,198	48,973	803,025	257,375	1,007,400	9,850	4,300
Totals.... {1911	18,779	290,459	4,625,959	1,763,052	6,068,186	72,881	9,928
Totals.... {1910	18,548	290,281	4,711,801	1,662,735	6,047,286	74,780	8,965
L'Orignal .....Vill.	1,222	3,870	171,900	271,300	357,100	15,750	6,128
Hawkesbury....Tn.	4,236	1,704	274,850	679,700	753,050	85,789	22,490
Vankleek Hill... "	1,573	620	118,300	413,350	447,650	37,085	5,625
Totals.... {1911	7,031	6,194	565,050	1,364,350	1,557,800	138,624	34,243
Totals.... {1910	7,171	6,374	577,041	1,374,699	1,571,740	142,882	30,253
PRINCE EDWARD:							
Ameliasburg.....Tp.	2,369	44,472	988,040	318,935	1,266,975	700	.....
Athol ..... "	967	23,168	420,755	154,280	570,435	.....	.....
Hallowell ..... "	2,402	42,956	1,330,308	365,275	1,661,933	480	800
Hillier ..... "	1,462	31,911	865,190	299,250	1,144,440	14,010	500
Marysburg, N.... "	988	23,627	440,325	183,575	597,900	10,600	.....
Marysburg, S.... "	1,097	24,257	476,754	223,116	678,220	6,600	.....
Sophiasburg ..... "	1,855	43,277	722,958	359,996	1,052,754	275	.....
Totals.... {1911	11,140	233,668	5,244,330	1,904,427	6,972,657	32,665	1,300
Totals.... {1910	11,197	234,639	4,227,082	1,657,716	5,705,023	26,765	1,400
Bloomfield.....Vill.	615	422	81,621	221,214	279,860	21,364	800
Wellington ..... "	800	1,500	125,475	270,125	381,600	11,600	.....
Picton..... Tn.	3,456	552	426,015	1,474,560	1,618,025	162,725	28,425
Totals.... {1911	4,871	2,474	633,111	1,965,899	2,279,485	195,689	29,225
Totals.... {1910	5,024	2,467	579,725	1,783,645	2,039,020	156,045	29,390
RAINY RIVER:							
Alberton .....Tp.	285	25,380	140,930	7,350	146,680	1,000	.....
Atwood and C.... "	286	8,077	62,148	11,000	72,468	.....	.....
Chapple ..... "	871	74,448	218,003	28,647	243,535	2,535	.....
Dilke..... "	237	7,947	48,031	22,710	68,611	3,010	.....
Emo ..... "	783	41,828	215,570	75,285	282,555	5,475	700
Lavallee ..... "	701	53,171	235,883	39,760	271,143	2,550	.....
Mclrvine ..... "	12	5,221	137,263	4,227	141,490	.....	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		PETERBOROUGH—*Con.*
354,917		20,000	3,377	4,293	7,670	5 45	21.6	Havelock.
558,195		54,400	6,733	5,303	12,036	8 92	21.6	Lakefield.
245,822		79,750	3,106	3,228	6,334	8 04	25.8	Norwood.
1,158,934		154,150	13,216	12,824	26,040	7 35	20.7	Totals.
1,141,425	72,800	138,250	12,853	12,834	25,687	7 21	22.5	
9,707,955	834,810	1,697,520	137,544	86,432	223,976	11 60	23.1	*Peterborough.
8,815,023	176,980	2,021,054	127,778	83,102	210,880	12 46	23.9	
								PRESCOTT:
1,390,751		104,300	5,085	8,798	13,883	4 44	10.0	Alfred.
1,053,049		12,500	4,465	5,654	10,119	5 30	9.6	Caledonia.
451,700		22,500	8,028	10,838	18,866	4 68	4.2	Hawkesbury, E.
655,015		7,300	6,470	4,584	11,054	6 62	16.9	Hawkesbury, W.
456,975		10,000	2,101	2,703	4,804	5 37	10.5	Longueuil.
1,121,955		111,225	6,994	11,448	18,442	4 67	16.4	Plantagenet, N.
1,021,550		53,000	6,545	8,443	14,988	4 69	14.6	Plantagenet, S.
6,150,995		320,825	39,688	52,468	92,156	4 91	15.0	Totals.
6,131,031		327,250	35,778	49,585	85,363	4 60	13.9	
378,978		86,100	2,919	2,308	5,227	4 28	13.8	L'Orignal.
861,329		201,500	21,071	7,025	28,096	6 63	32.6	Hawkesbury.
490,360		84,000	4,413	6,579	10,992	6 99	22.4	Vankleek Hill.
1,730,667		371,600	28,403	15,912	44,315	6 30	25.6	Totals.
1,744,875		380,000	28,642	15,967	44,609	6 22	25.6	
								PRINCE EDWARD:
1,267,675		40,000	7,770	6,582	14,352	6 06	11.3	Ameliasburg.
570,435		4,600	3,227	2,943	6,170	6 38	10.8	Athol.
1,663,213		33,650	9,321	6,499	15,820	6 59	9.5	Hallowell.
1,158,950		20,000	6,169	5,766	11,935	8 16	10.3	Hillier.
608,500		26,000	4,456	3,150	7,606	7 70	12.5	Marysburg, N.
684,820		21,650	3,228	2,736	5,964	5 44	8.7	Marysburg, S.
1,053,029		30,200	6,885	5,568	12,453	6 71	11.8	Sophiasburg.
7,006,622		176,100	41,056	33,244	74,300	6 67	10.6	Totals.
5,733,188		179,775	42,128	29,362	71,490	6 38	12.5	
302,024		22,975	2,122	1,400	3,522	5 73	11.7	Bloomfield.
393,200		14,000	4,637	1,298	5,935	7 42	15.1	Wellington.
1,809,175		282,550	20,397	18,120	38,517	11 14	21.3	Picton.
2,504,399		319,525	27,156	20,818	47,974	9 85	19.2	Totals.
2,224,455		324,350	24,645	15,512	40,157	7 99	18.1	
								RAINY RIVER:
147,680	3,800	1,600	1,824	1,315	3,139	11 01	21.3	Alberton.
72,468		680	1,751	772	2,523	8 82	34.8	Atwood and C.
246,070	20,920	3,115	4,755	3,429	8,184	9 40	33.2	Chapple.
71,621	670	2,130	1,242	595	1,837	7 75	25.6	Dilke.
288,730	14,450	8,300	4,179	3,579	7,758	9 91	26.9	Emo.
273,693	6,725	4,500	5,439	2,837	8,276	11 81	30.2	Lavallee.
141,490	500	none	1,959	707	2,666	222 17	18.8	Mclrvine.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed valnes.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
RAINY RIVER.—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Morley and P....Tp.	461	34,918	149,564	54,837	198,251	5,987	.....
Worthington and B "	275	27,145	123,707	21,470	143,977	225	.....
Totals....{1911	3,911	278,135	1,331,099	265,286	1,568,710	20,782	700
Totals....{1910	3,896	278,364	1,315,181	262,167	1,552,377	22,386	700
Fort Frances ....Tn.	1,755	750	1,048,601	927,758	1,830,825	52,166	7,300
Rainy River..... "	1,602	700	143,540	512,971	608,661	103,811	25,090
Totals....{1911	3,357	1,450	1,192,141	1,440,729	2,439,486	155,977	32,390
Totals....{1910	3,399	1,450	1,013,627	1,051,986	1,945,573	163,477	44,750
RENFREW:							
Admaston .....Tp.	1,701	72,300	599,665	190,789	780,100	1,530	.....
Algona, S..... "	657	30,409	69,465	42,345	104,510	3,920	.....
Alice and Fraser. "	1,871	58,625	399,551	183,524	571,165	1,575	.....
Bagot and B..... "	1,218	59,445	102,831	55,691	151,122	3,900	200
Bromley ..... "	1,775	49,445	991,375	356,625	1,281,100	8,450	.....
Brougham..... "	506	23,657	42,670	36,730	77,200	700	.....
Brudenell and L.. "	1,109	62,527	103,765	77,075	156,840	840	.....
Grattan..... "	1,887	64,500	190,540	137,100	291,190	3,100	.....
Griffith and M.... "	556	25,664	34,155	16,911	49,759	300	.....
Hagarty and R. .. "	1,727	59,916	182,072	101,370	268,700	1,000	.....
Head, etc..... "	321	15,416	35,738	30,685	61,223	2,250	.....
Horton ..... "	1,388	36,835	377,730	166,006	535,306	500	.....
McNab ..... "	3,315	62,895	792,192	371,823	1,136,415	35,680	6,745
Pembroke..... "	1,053	8,404	213,471	113,325	322,846	2,250	800
Petewawa & McK. "	725	19,777	43,789	31,635	70,499	1,068	.....
Radcliffe..... "	394	22,782	22,430	25,380	45,010	1,965	.....
Raglan..... "	738	35,115	29,479	34,976	60,815	.....	.....
Rolph, etc..... "	963	34,552	68,046	104,221	162,867	2,950	700
Ross..... "	1,849	52,134	631,875	256,600	875,550	1,225	.....
Sebastopol..... "	571	32,982	38,316	21,757	57,393	300	.....
Sherwood, J. & B. "	1,478	56,621	116,538	69,275	176,463	4,650	.....
Stafford..... "	1,021	21,324	583,705	59,900	635,105	500	.....
Westmeath..... "	2,999	70,181	1,296,199	491,114	1,728,653	7,710	400
Wilberforce, etc.. "	1,806	72,207	407,356	154,700	541,861	4,000	.....
Totals....{1911	31,628	1,047,713	7,372,953	3,129,557	10,141,692	90,363	8,845
Totals....{1910	32,914	1,043,476	7,531,660	3,139,884	10,348,574	102,688	11,245
Cobden.....Vill.	719	469	89,200	179,325	249,825	17,036	300
Eganville..... "	1,180	310	90,550	306,200	313,150	42,157	4,648
Killaloe Station,. "	†379	†500	26,140	61,780	78,420	7,645	.....
Arnprior .....Tn.	4,164	1,121	357,650	836,895	1,075,045	117,698	22,818
Pembroke..... "	5,382	607	861,235	1,965,660	2,406,500	281,875	66,990
Renfrew..... "	3,634	2,400	464,413	967,736	1,130,594	189,770	15,665
Totals....{1911	15,458	5,407	1,889,188	4,317,596	5,253,534	656,181	110,421
Totals....{1910	15,473	4,925	1,867,876	4,179,528	5,170,104	603,868	102,967
RUSSELL:							
Cambridge.....Tp.	3,607	59,317	816,721	266,715	1,044,536	5,450	.....
Clarence ..... "	4,596	70,964	894,326	306,904	1,116,480	10,368	.....
Cumberland..... "	3,818	74,228	1,424,951	341,910	1,709,611	8,250	718
Russell ..... "	3,089	47,555	‡1,085,010	‡572,850	‡1,562,360	‡12,900	.....
Totals....{1911	15,110	252,064	4,221,008	1,488,379	5,432,987	36,968	718
Totals....{1910	15,067	250,555	4,221,475	1,408,881	5,416,031	36,006	.....

d area for 1912 used for Killaloe Station, 1911 not yet received.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		RAINY RIVER.—*Con.*
204,238	.....	6,150	3,066	2,677	5,743	12 46	28.1	Morley and P.
144,202	7,989	1,200	2,261	1,784	4,045	14 71	28.1	Worthington and B.
1,590,192	55,054	27,675	26,476	17,695	44,171	11 29	27.8	Totals.
1,575,463	73,340	24,971	26,105	14,505	40,610	10 42	25.8	
1,890,291	63,534	145,534	39,726	7,553	47,279	26 94	25.0	Fort Frances.
737,562	70,000	47,850	14,469	3,825	18,294	11 42	24.8	Rainy River.
2,627,853	133,534	193,384	54,195	11,378	65,573	19 54	25.0	Totals.
2,153,800	152,018	120,040	31,013	10,780	41,793	12 30	19.4	
								RENFREW:
781,630	.....	10,354	3,531	4,777	8,308	4 88	10.6	Admaston.
108,430	.....	7,300	864	1,151	2,015	3 07	18.6	Algona, S.
572,740	.....	11,910	2,129	5,631	7,760	4 15	13.5	Alice and Fraser.
155,222	.....	7,400	1,740	3,154	4,894	4 02	31.5	Bagot and B.
1,289,550	.....	66,900	7,273	5,179	12,452	7 02	9.7	Bromley.
77,900	.....	2,200	417	546	963	1 90	12.4	Brougham.
157,680	.....	24,000	1,005	2,029	3,034	2 74	19.2	Brudenell and L.
294,290	.....	36,450	1,594	3,086	4,680	2 48	15.9	Grattan.
50,059	.....	1,307	485	615	1,100	1 98	22.0	Griffith and M.
269,700	.....	14,742	1,561	1,454	3,015	1 75	11.2	Hagarty and R.
63,473	.....	5,200	326	900	1,226	3 82	19.3	Head, etc.
535,806	.....	8,430	2,508	3,376	5,884	4 24	11.0	Horton.
1,178,840	.....	27,600	8,693	7,900	16,593	5 01	14.1	McNab.
325,896	.....	3,950	1,480	1,633	3,113	2 96	9.6	Pembroke.
71,567	.....	4,925	677	1,187	1,864	2 57	26.0	Petewawa and McK
46,975	.....	2,800	480	837	1,317	3 34	28.0	Radcliffe.
60,815	.....	3,640	657	1,806	2,463	3 34	40.5	Raglan.
166,517	.....	9,400	636	2,659	3,295	3 42	19.8	Rolph, etc.
876,775	.....	12,925	5,521	6,318	11,839	6 40	13.5	Ross.
57,693	.....	2,680	479	790	1,269	2 22	22.0	Sebastopol.
181,113	.....	9,350	1,001	1,459	2,460	1 66	13.6	Sherwood, J. & B.
635,605	.....	8,500	2,328	3,140	5,468	5 36	8.6	Stafford.
1,736,763	.....	58,660	7,045	11,421	18,466	6 16	10.6	Westmeath.
545,861	.....	20,195	3,097	7,529	10,626	5 88	19.5	Wilberforce, etc.
10,240,900	.....	360,818	55,527	78,577	134,104	4 24	13.1	Totals.
10,462,507	.....	322,970	52,251	73,618	125,869	3 82	12.0	
267,161	.....	18,700	2,793	882	3,675	5 11	13.8	Cobden.
359,955	.....	83,600	3,941	4,572	8,513	7 21	23.7	Eganville.
86,065	.....	9,500	610	992	1,602	4 23	18.6	Killaloe Station.
1,215,561	.....	119,500	29,518	15,298	44,816	10 76	36.9	Arnprior.
2,755,365	.....	420,395	38,679	21,697	60,376	11 22	21.9	Pembroke.
1,336,029	119,000	301,555	27,027	17,294	44,321	12 20	33.2	Renfrew.
6,020,136	119,000	953,250	102,568	60,735	163,303	10 63	27.1	Totals.
5,876,939	114,200	877,300	88,977	57,197	146,174	9 45	24.9	
								RUSSELL:
1,049,986	.....	38,900	10,232	8,120	18,352	5 09	17.5	Cambridge.
1,126,848	.....	84,750	9,108	14,105	23,213	5 05	20.6	Clarence.
1,718,579	.....	57,250	18,658	6,305	24,963	6 54	14.5	Cumberland.
‡1,575,260	.....	‡95,500	‡16,012	‡10,566	‡26,578	8 60	16.9	Russell.
5,470,673	.....	276,400	54,010	39,096	93,106	6 16	17.0	Totals.
5,452,037	.....	214,325	51,350	43,138	94,488	6 27	17.3	

‡ Return for 1910, no later return received from Russell Township.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
			$	$	$		
RUSSELL—*Con.*							
Casselman.....Vill.	948	1,200	42,546	111,605	131,051	6,800	.....
Rockland.....Tn.	3,199	700	68,155	316,865	291,020	25,000	400
Totals....{1911	4,147	1,900	110,701	428,470	422,071	31,800	400
1910	3,781	1,900	108,230	442,435	434,065	7,120	.....
SIMCOE:							
Adjala .....Tp.	1,632	46,208	1,174,645	402,500	1,536,225	2,450	.....
Essa ..... "	2,937	67,506	1,487,609	454,946	1,921,865	12,437	3,659
Flos ..... "	3,392	63,835	1,448,781	570,325	1,971,806	26,655	2,331
Gwillimbury, W.. "	2,088	46,840	1,432,765	544,395	1,950,460	3,225	.....
Innisfil..... "	3,037	68,705	1,968,242	491,260	2,442,277	8,394	700
Matchedash ..... "	423	19,325	81,755	34,082	112,687	.....	.....
Medonte..... "	3,851	66,052	846,141	359,234	1,170,065	7,620	.....
Nottawasaga .... "	4,285	90,230	1,889,879	781,050	2,602,829	8,625	.....
Orillia ..... "	3,228	71,499	410,177	307,285	657,262	13,295	5,300
Oro ..... "	3,223	73,240	1,085,107	556,430	1,578,537	5,200	.....
Sunnidale ..... "	2,320	58,108	649,184	353,381	965,551	3,315	.....
Tay..... "	4,353	46,510	1,354,855	592,845	1,909,250	57,800	5,550
Tecumseth ..... "	2,880	65,985	2,220,365	944,110	3,096,960	5,750	4,605
Tiny..... "	3,540	78,332	1,051,145	365,165	1,378,510	4,109	.....
Tossorontio..... "	1,472	44,521	565,253	210,330	751,183	2,350	128
Vespra..... "	2,431	63,214	1,079,340	345,200	1,394,540	6,200	.....
Totals....{1911	45,092	970,110	18,745,243	7,312,538	25,439,987	167,425	22,273
1910	46,852	991,053	18,648,731	7,838,163	25,924,769	213,757	23,459
Beeton .....Vill.	653	475	42,575	177,825	198,700	15,134	3,875
Bradford ..... "	943	1,700	92,325	251,975	316,200	20,535	4,425
Coldwater ..... "	580	350	61,895	192,750	214,345	19,720	22,125
Creemore..... "	620	490	37,300	159,000	185,150	21,050	1,750
Tottenham ..... "	500	400	‡42,300	‡203,625	‡219,975	‡11,125	‡1,150
Victoria Harbour "	1,453	740	67,100	205,175	255,675	43,271	1,425
Alliston .....Tn.	1,298	500	125,983	392,444	469,427	33,482	2,665
Barrie ..... "	6,417	2,550	913,380	2,506,670	2,977,430	278,884	32,219
Collingwood ..... "	7,601	4,440	1,287,433	2,206,134	3,072,757	259,199	18,200
Midland..... "	4,238	582	731,559	1,176,056	1,751,515	142,100	52,271
Orillia ..... "	6,478	1,600	998,650	2,028,280	2,635,435	285,705	43,840
Penetanguishene. "	3,689	1,717	261,630	1,163,745	839,575	133,165	7,607
Stayner..... "	930	1,156	71,353	272,280	302,833	21,306	1,050
Totals....{1911	35,400	16,700	4,733,483	10,935,959	13,439,017	1,284,676	192,602
1910	32,928	15,972	4,131,824	9,653,144	11,915,668	1,047,996	185,138
STORMONT:							
Cornwall .....Tp.	5,644	63,600	788,015	591,611	1,269,626	5,880	.....
Finch..... "	2,795	49,250	883,644	302,623	1,161,267	11,290	.....
Osnabruck..... "	4,488	62,040	1,159,000	895,180	2,022,180	17,020	1,600
Roxborough ..... "	3,994	72,130	1,178,424	483,455	1,630,879	16,075	.....
Totals....{1911	16,921	247,020	4,009,083	2,272,869	6,083,952	50,265	1,600
1910	16,630	246,221	3,990,576	2,254,314	6,031,970	67,080	1,250
Finch .....Vill.	421	476	28,210	67,225	87,685	3,626	.....
Cornwall.....Tn.	6,268	680	552,905	1,698,765	1,900,945	205,665	29,175
Totals....{1911	6,689	1,156	581,115	1,765,990	1,988,630	209,291	29,175
1910	6,655	1,151	583,852	1,744,102	1,968,659	210,620	31,500

Victoria Harbour incorporated Jan. 1st, 1911, taken out of Tay Township.
Severn River ranching companies area not included in Matchedash in 1911.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	Schools.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		RUSSELL—*Con.*
137,851	.....	23,100	1,997	1,493	3,490	3 68	25.3	Casselman.
316,420	.....	94,000	4,388	7,667	12,055	3 77	38.1	Rockland.
454,271	.....	117,100	6,385	9,160	15,545	3 75	34.2	} Totals.
441,185	.....	116,600	4,696	9,054	13,750	3 64	31.2	
								SIMCOE:
1,538,675	.....	40,920	7,450	6,646	14,096	8 64	9.2	Adjala.
1,937,961	.....	20,690	13,221	8,872	22,093	7 52	11.4	Essa.
2,000,792	.....	47,300	15,307	9,704	25,011	7 37	12.5	Flos.
1,953,685	.....	26,700	7,826	7,429	15,255	7 31	7.8	Gwillimbury, W.
2,451,371	.....	17,225	11,499	9,149	20,648	6 80	8.4	Innisfil.
112,687	.....	3,150	1,037	745	1,782	4 21	15.8	Matchedash.
1,177,685	.....	35,310	9,017	8,250	17,267	4 48	14.7	Medonte.
2,611,454	.....	68,100	14,871	14,149	29,020	6 77	11.1	Nottawasaga.
675,857	.....	60,200	11,222	9,071	20,293	6 29	30.0	Orillia.
1,583,737	.....	63,000	8,861	9,635	18,496	5 74	11.7	Oro.
968,846	.....	37,034	8,866	5,256	14,122	6 09	14.6	Sunnidale.
1,972,600	†600,000	38,450	8,614	16,345	24,959	5 73	12.7	Tay.
3,107,315	.....	67,515	15,948	9,174	25,122	8 72	8.1	Tecumseth.
1,382,619	.....	37,800	12,082	9,177	21,259	6 01	15.4	Tiny.
753,661	.....	24,400	5,008	4,475	9,483	6 44	12.6	Tossorontio.
1,400,740	.....	30,000	9,062	7,170	16,232	6 68	11.5	Vespra.
25,629,685	600,000	617,794	159,891	135,247	295,138	6 55	11.5	} Totals.
26,161,985	600,000	562,125	162,432	131,437	293,869	6 27	11.2	
217,709	2,500	21,700	2,774	1,600	4,374	6 70	20.1	Beeton.
341,160	.....	28,100	4,559	3,041	7,600	8 06	22.3	Bradford.
256,190	.....	40,300	3,640	3,260	6,900	11 90	26.9	Coldwater.
207,950	.....	11,150	2,851	2,064	4,915	7 93	23.6	Creemore.
‡232,250	.....	‡25,950	‡2,615	‡1,570	‡4,185	8 37	18.0	Tottenham.
300,371	4,000	16,600	2,782	4,290	7,072	4 87	23.5	Victoria Harbour.
505,574	6,000	49,000	9,162	4,789	13,951	10 75	27.6	Alliston.
3,288,533	57,000	442,620	41,454	28,901	70,355	10 96	21.4	Barrie.
3,350,156	52,000	420,810	61,907	32,867	94,774	12 47	28.3	Collingwood.
1,945,886	80,000	156,100	34,670	16,254	50,924	12 02	26.2	Midland.
2,964,980	.....	391,495	56,772	26,091	82,863	12 79	27.9	Orillia.
980,347	83,380	585,800	16,563	14,590	31,153	8 44	31.8	Penetanguishene.
325,189	1,175	40,800	4,655	3,478	8,133	8 75	25.0	Stayner.
14,916,295	286,055	2,230,425	244,404	142,795	387,199	10 94	25.9	} To a
13,148,802	278,180	1,869,300	210,142	128,766	338,908	10 29	25.8	
								STORMONT:
1,275,506	5,000	110,000	28,520	12,022	40,542	7 18	31.8	Cornwall.
1,172,557	3,600	25,000	20,308	10,171	30,479	10 90	26.0	Finch.
2,040,800	.....	32,000	20,530	12,227	32,757	7 30	16.1	Osnabruck.
1,646,954	.....	31,000	20,865	10,038	30,903	7 74	18.8	Roxborough.
6,135,817	8,600	198,000	90,223	44,458	134,681	7 96	21.9	} Totals.
6,100,300	5,000	212,920	91,746	40,915	132,661	7 98	21.7	
91,311	.....	7,750	1,343	776	2,119	5 03	23.2	Finch.
2,135,785	105,475	350,725	30,883	23,798	54,681	8 72	25.6	Cornwall.
2,227,096	105,475	358,475	32,226	24,574	56,800	8 49	25.5	} Totals.
2,210,779	105,480	359,295	38,077	20,926	59,003	8 87	26.7	

† Pays a fixed rate of $3,500 for school.
‡ Return for 1910 used for Tottenham for assessed values ; 1911 incomplete.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
SUDBURY:							
Balfour .....Tp.	494	20,933	93,075	28,280	113,655	.....	.....
Blezard ..... "	362	8,694	89,310	24,825	103,435	.....	.....
Casimir, etc..... "	795	36,841	78,598	16,070	91,168	300	.....
Chapleau ..... "	1,427	5,760	61,925	295,525	271,650	16,675	158,020
Drury, etc..... "	1,505	42,164	90,052	168,018	248,670	2,495	96,685
Hagar ..... "	253	12,895	28,920	23,458	49,568	2,526	.....
Hallam ..... "	259	17,885	43,207	11,965	53,572	.....	.....
Hanmer ..... "	532	18,606	68,760	25,696	93,781	4,150	.....
McKim ..... "	433	17,160	96,732	37,700	131,432	.....	.....
Martland..... "	351	17,437	38,264	12,809	50,013	478	.....
Nairn..... "	235	7,086	10,424	44,787	51,211	3,384	.....
Neelon and Garson "	500	28,397	72,350	51,150	120,000	.....	.....
Ratter and D..... "	979	36,601	139,605	83,320	216,125	9,490	.....
Rayside ..... "	768	20,300	88,061	31,580	117,716	.....	.....
Salter, etc. ..... "	797	40,765	170,200	45,555	212,685	2,855	.....
Tisdale..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waters ..... "	192	12,840	29,810	13,485	42,295	.....	.....
Whitney..... "	1,372	3,840	416,096	115,256	526,002	41,989	29,075
Totals....{1911	11,254	348,204	1,615,389	1,029,479	2,492,978	84,342	283,780
Totals....{1910	9,079	367,721	1,118,899	830,102	1,832,846	69,116	218,815
Chelmsford.....Tn.	483	452	39,947	88,519	111,966	.....	.....
Copper Cliff ..... "	2,738	1,485	4,509	579,856	534,365	131,993	58,400
Massey..... "	880	663	57,090	141,125	188,915	18,673	.....
Sudbury..... "	4,328	2,560	863,360	1,310,085	1,783,445	211,585	.....
Webbwood..... "	672	743	33,870	129,420	146,290	14,975	2,890
Totals....{1911	9,101	5,903	998,776	2,249,005	2,764,981	377,226	61,290
Totals....{1910	8,435	5,907	1,172,420	1,776,637	2,460,007	363,424	41,665
THUNDER BAY:							
Neebing .....Tp.	149	100,635	588,634	15,910	597,484	1,200	.....
Nepigon ..... "	290	14,202	123,759	83,050	195,509	14,371	23,500
O'Connor ..... "	359	26,981	60,974	20,089	78,738	.....	.....
Oliver ..... "	585	41,061	361,682	64,414	412,096	1,677	.....
Paipoonge ..... "	535	44,963	370,765	50,914	403,515	3,795	.....
Schreiber..... "	1,089	420	24,520	186,140	195,060	8,580	112,110
Shuniah ..... "	419	103,479	481,547	11,900	488,447	.....	.....
Totals....{1911	3,426	331,741	2,011,881	432,417	2,370,849	29,623	135,610
Totals....{1910	3,197	324,423	1,629,610	410,840	1,972,961	32,525	112,862
Fort William {1911	20,644	9,865	11,752,798	9,355,599	19,692,222	1,930,253	10,380
City..{1910	19,858	9,865	10,024,672	7,878,550	16,554,272	1,550,095	12,050
Port Arthur {1911	14,106	10,260	7,729,027	6,052,535	11,705,427	715,050	16,400
City..{1910	12,862	10,260	7,043,517	5,742,280	10,825,837	690,655	20,028
VICTORIA:							
Bexley .....Tp.	652	28,477	122,495	114,667	226,862	15,857	.....
Carden ..... "	659	44,515	187,825	48,160	227,985	50	.....
Dalton ..... "	435	30,669	92,324	23,420	109,744	100	.....
Eldon ..... "	2,365	59,288	1,146,456	416,227	1,519,133	9,497	675
Emily..... "	1,742	59,916	1,275,421	385,125	1,638,896	650	400
Fenelon ..... "	2,042	51,413	890,835	243,860	1,114,745	2,665	3,786
Laxton, Digby, etc. "	590	73,366	130,623	47,362	173,750	150	.....
Mariposa ..... "	3,316	75,044	2,662,330	795,500	3,421,655	12,900	5,825
Ops ..... "	1,991	56,518	1,745,972	430,970	2,126,942	3,000	2,950

Tisdale Tp. organized May 16, 1911, but no assessment taken on account of fire.
Whitney Tp. organized Sep. 6th, 1911.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for Schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed, Municipal.	Taxes imposed, School.	Taxes imposed, Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		SUDBURY:
113,655	.....	7,700	2,040	2,253	4,293	8 69	37.8	Balfour.
103,435	.....	10,700	1,203	1,096	2,299	6 35	22.2	Blezard.
91,468	.....	3,500	1,768	1,662	3,430	4 31	37.5	Casimir, etc.
446,345	.....	85,800	5,004	6,307	11,311	7 93	25.3	Chapleau.
347,850	.....	9,400	3,418	4,516	7,934	5 27	22.8	Drury, etc.
52,094	1,205	2,810	331	572	903	3 57	17.3	Hagar.
53,572	900	1,600	796	872	1,668	6 44	31.1	Hallam.
97,931	.....	675	1,224	1,602	2,826	5 31	28.9	Hanmer.
131,432	.....	3,000	1,661	623	2,284	5 27	17.4	McKim.
50,491	2,152	1,060	800	884	1,684	4 80	33.4	Martland.
54,595	.....	4,000	459	437	896	3 81	16.4	Nairn.
120,000	.....	3,500	2,547	2,335	4,882	9 76	40.7	Neelon and Garson.
225,615	.....	6,800	1,172	3,439	4,611	4 71	20.4	Ratter and D.
117,716	.....	1,925	1,628	1,773	3,401	4 43	28.9	Rayside.
215,540	2,350	3,070	1,121	2,959	4,080	5 12	18.9	Salter, etc.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tisdale
42,295	150	1,000	370	274	644	3 35	15.2	Waters.
597,066	.....	5,350	11,941	2,986	14,927	10 88	25.0	Whitney.
2,861,100	6,757	151,890	37,483	34,590	72,073	6 40	25.2	Totals.
2,120,777	19,268	116,155	26,022	28,169	54,191	5 97	25.6	
111,966	.....	16,500	1,161	1,791	2,952	6 11	26.4	Chelmsford.
724,758	.....	50,000	13,313	6,594	19,907	7 27	27.5	Copper Cliff.
207,588	.....	9,300	2,677	3,207	5,884	6 69	28.3	Massey.
1,995,030	47,800	390,000	19,890	21,778	41,668	9 63	20.9	Sudbury.
164,155	.....	17,000	2,338	2,462	4,800	7 14	29.2	Webbwood.
3,203,497	47,800	482,800	39,379	35,832	75,211	8 26	23.5	Totals.
2,865,096	.....	489,050	35,107	34,649	69,756	8 27	24.3	
								THUNDER BAY:
598,684	16,090	7,060	9,325	888	10,213	6 85	17.1	Neebing.
233,380	.....	11,300	2,886	995	3,881	13 38	16.6	Nepigon.
78,738	2,880	2,325	1,631	1,789	3,420	9 53	43.4	O'Connor.
413,773	.....	14,000	6,498	1,181	7,679	13 13	18.6	Oliver.
407,310	7,390	18,164	7,716	2,909	10,625	19 86	26.1	Paipoonge.
315,750	.....	15,600	1,687	4,736	6,423	5 90	20.3	Schreiber.
488,447	.....	5,000	11,242	3,040	14,282	3 41	29.2	Shuniah.
2,536,082	26,360	73,449	40,985	15,538	56,523	16 50	22.3	Totals.
2,118,348	.....	67,489	33,400	10,001	43,401	13 58	20.5	
21,632,855	*7,401,653	1,416,175	385,828	95,285	481,113	23 30	22.2	Fort William.
18,116,417	†6,672,931	1,348,950	247,114	114,081	361,195	18 19	19.9	
12,436,877	2,507,135	2,076,135	268,205	87,052	355,257	25 18	28.6	Port Arthur.
11,536,520	2,425,085	1,959,960	210,944	71,526	282,470	21 96	24.5	
								VICTORIA:
242,719	.....	10,300	1,822	2,796	4,618	7 08	19.0	Bexley.
228,035	.....	8,000	1,417	2,100	3,517	5 34	15.4	Carden.
109,844	.....	6,000	672	1,605	2,277	5 23	20.7	Dalton.
1,529,305	.....	43,550	10,338	7,409	17,747	7 50	11.6	Eldon.
1,639,946	.....	21,650	8,320	7,114	15,434	8 86	9.4	Emily.
1,121,196	.....	19,950	6,835	7,584	14,419	7 06	12.9	Fenelon.
173,900	.....	4,235	1,860	2,437	4,297	7 28	24.7	Laxton, Digby, etc.
3,440,380	.....	36,175	18,709	11,927	30,636	9 24	8.9	Mariposa.
2,132,892	.....	50,000	13,845	7,418	21,263	10 68	10.0	Ops.

*Including C.P.R. for $4,065,586, with a fixed tax of $30,000.
†Including C.P.R. for $3,967,276, with a fixed tax of $30,000.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
VICTORIA—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Somerville ..... Tp.	1,777	64,262	171,345	81,620	246,905	6,150	800
Verulam ..... "	1,919	55,419	707,845	214,232	905,077	5,100	469
Totals.... 1911	17,488	598,887	9,133,471	2,801,143	11,711,694	56,119	14,905
Totals.... 1910	17,497	599,178	9,137,750	2,795,181	11,703,571	52,492	6,350
Bobcaygeon .... Vill.	931	443	59,215	219,695	251,235	18,143	4,064
Fenelon Falls... "	1,087	547	151,700	328,165	410,665	52,725	4,998
Omemee..... "	538	422	42,480	160,050	176,290	11,265	2,131
Sturgeon Point.. "	385	222	25,970	39,875	65,585	562	145
Woodville ..... "	414	454	30,575	107,480	118,155	5,925	1,800
Lindsay ..... Tn.	7,414	1,550	798,075	2,021,350	2,313,525	259,950	42,050
Totals.... 1911	10,769	3,638	1,108,015	2,876,615	3,335,455	348,570	55,188
Totals.... 1910	11,195	3,677	1,143,060	2,948,110	3,398,855	369,674	51,191
WATERLOO:							
Dumfries, N..... Tp.	1,942	44,465	1,268,095	837,050	2,078,745	26,000	1,400
Waterloo ..... "	6,709	82,072	2,713,395	1,382,995	3,996,740	34,820	12,260
Wellesley ..... "	4,179	66,143	2,126,813	1,798,642	3,873,805	35,725	3,800
Wilmot..... "	4,412	60,922	1,934,060	1,029,950	2,893,735	37,418	16,480
Woolwich..... "	4,001	53,616	1,917,470	913,100	2,783,495	29,170	13,100
Totals.... 1911	21,243	307,218	9,959,833	5,961,737	15,626,520	163,133	47,040
Totals.... 1910	21,317	306,543	10,121,682	5,622,370	15,443,302	174,470	45,640
Ayr ..... Vill.	858	500	69,443	236,742	268,310	25,599	10,104
Elmira..... "	1,811	433	133,535	484,815	568,400	65,410	21,470
New Hamburg.. "	1,790	950	123,445	382,835	471,330	51,229	17,505
Berlin..... Tn.	15,338	3,095	2,429,813	5,013,446	6,286,829	677,669	195,037
Galt ..... "	10,333	1,477	1,487,507	3,903,505	4,346,815	575,517	93,772
Hespeler..... "	2,574	472	167,210	751,400	815,310	121,700	14,810
Preston..... "	3,881	1,300	345,614	1,082,107	1,258,621	120,240	16,650
Waterloo ..... "	4,800	2,800	478,120	1,689,900	1,993,620	377,783	43,775
Totals.... 1911	41,385	11,027	5,234,687	13,544,750	16,009,235	2,015,147	413,123
Totals.... 1910	39,243	10,567	5,310,012	12,132,811	14,692,451	1,860,996	363,947
WELLAND:							
Bertie ..... Tp.	3,297	35,095	1,023,595	1,030,800	2,028,395	49,085	8,645
Crowland. ..... "	1,346	19,107	523,605	518,565	1,029,975	2,250	1,145
Humberstone ... "	2,634	30,667	806,555	479,250	1,261,380	56,225	20,125
Pelham..... "	2,538	28,788	680,895	509,290	1,145,015	11,080	4,209
Stamford..... "	2,817	21,636	609,635	991,273	1,550,258	16,095	.....
Thorold..... "	1,704	22,500	557,026	256,610	769,506	5,148	3,000
Wainfleet ..... "	2,585	50,088	867,644	290,270	1,140,509	6,625	4
Willoughby ..... "	845	18,776	371,140	176,625	541,870	2,725	.....
Totals ... 1911	17,766	226,657	5,440,095	4,252,683	9,466,908	149,233	37,128
Totals ... 1910	17,546	227,331	5,642,941	3,640,297	9,029,013	139,869	37,723
Bridgeburg.....Vill.	1,671	678	485,655	550,625	1,004,280	37,200	10,525
Chippawa..... "	746	400	69,270	114,600	175,270	7,400	825
Fort Erie..... "	1,452	678	358,374	320,480	643,254	17,532	4,238
Port Colborne.. "	1,472	253	145,986	350,760	422,296	34,231	7,525

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		VICTORIA.—*Con.*
253,855	.....	6,060	3,916	4,516	8,432	4 75	33.2	Somerville.
910,646	.....	17,000	7,051	6,838	13,889	7 24	15.3	Verulam.
11,782,718	.....	222,920	74,785	61,744	136,529	7 81	11.6	
11,762,413	.....	229,360	72,298	57,291	129,589	7 41	11.0	Totals.
273,442	.....	27,675	4,316	3,150	7,466	8 02	27.3	Bobcaygeon.
468,388	.....	69,200	5,661	3,320	8,981	8 26	19.2	Fenelon Falls.
189,686	.....	26,240	1,312	1,769	3,081	5 72	16.2	Omemee.
66,292	.....	260	763	165	928	2 41	14.0	Sturgeon Point.
125,880	.....	19,900	1,443	880	2,323	5 61	18.5	Woodville.
2,615,525	.....	505,900	59,214	30,330	89,544	12 08	34.2	Lindsay.
3,739,213	.....	649,175	72,709	39,614	112,323	10 43	30.0	
3,819,720	30,000	692,315	73,000	34,327	107,327	9 59	28.1	Totals.
								WATERLOO:
2,106,145	.....	26,400	10,334	5,933	16,267	8 38	7.7	Dumfries, N
4,043,820	.....	99,650	20,607	20,115	40,722	6 07	10.1	Waterloo.
3,913,330	.....	51,650	20,444	15,763	36,207	8 66	9.3	Wellesley.
2,947,633	.....	70,275	14,004	14,728	28,732	6 51	9.7	Wilmot.
2,825,765	.....	47,075	15,379	13,623	29,002	7 25	10.3	Woolwich.
15,836,693	.....	295,050	80,768	70,162	150,930	7 10	9.5	
15,663,412	.....	300,750	73,412	66,458	139,870	6 56	8.9	Totals.
304,013	.....	37,875	2,613	2,118	4,731	5 51	15.6	Ayr.
655,280	12,800	49,950	7,702	2,599	10,301	5 69	15.9	Elmira.
540,064	.....	34,950	8,018	4,000	12,018	6 71	22.3	New Hamburg.
7,159,535	113,250	1,156,430	138,221	59,110	197,331	12 87	27.6	Berlin.
5,016,104	233,500	1,044,197	87,635	41,710	129,345	12 52	25.8	Galt.
951,820	.....	103,300	16,213	6,475	22,688	8 82	23.8	Hespeler.
1,395,511	58,000	169,100	22,917	10,386	33,303	8 58	23.9	Preston.
2,415,178	96,180	174,400	41,684	16,276	57,960	12 08	24.0	Waterloo.
18,437,505	513,730	2,770,202	325,003	142,674	467,677	11 30	25.4	
16,917,394	443,255	2,750,372	285,423	122,836	408,259	10 40	24.1	Totals.
								WELLAND:
2,086,125	70,000	26,000	20,786	12,390	33,176	10 06	15.9	Bertie.
1,033,370	277,000	12,195	5,401	4,356	9,757	7 25	9.4	Crowland.
1,337,730	112,050	24,425	8,467	7,955	16,422	6 23	12.3	Humberstone.
1,160,304	.....	45,170	8,728	8,153	16,881	6 65	14.6	Pelham.
1,566,353	.....	50,650	14,769	9,866	24,635	8 75	15.7	Stamford.
777,654	23,000	44,130	6,648	6,269	12,917	7 58	16.6	Thorold.
1,147,138	6,000	17,405	9,802	6,853	16,655	6 44	14.5	Wainfleet.
544,595	.....	5,895	3,734	2,432	6,166	7 30	11.3	Willoughby.
9,653,269	488,050	225,870	78,335	58,274	136,609	7 69	14.2	
9,206,605	304,600	254,225	74,285	50,486	124,771	7 11	13.6	Totals.
1,052,005	28,000	32,000	13,091	6,630	19,721	11 80	18.7	Bridgeburg.
183,495	15,725	8,600	2,263	1,997	4,260	5 71	23.2	Chippawa.
665,024	35,600	35,600	10,716	2,824	13,540	9 33	20.4	Fort Erie.
464,052	2,850	74,450	7,766	3,341	11,107	7 55	23.9	Port Colborne.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
WELLAND.—*Con.*							
Thorold.....Tn.	2,148	826	185,217	593,095	659,612	75,081	5,150
Welland ..... "	5,128	1,200	789,145	2,144,910	2,562,705	347,812	39,479
Totals.... 1911	12,617	4,035	2,033,647	4,074,470	5,467,417	519,256	67,742
Totals.... 1910	12,001	3,786	1,936,782	3,793,827	5,152,579	512,168	75,864
*Niagara Falls 1911	9,004	1,414	1,421,476	3,368,811	4,346,687	296,962	7,900
City.... 1910	8,843	1,414	1,387,734	3,281,531	4,225,665	293,426	8,900
WELLINGTON:							
Arthur.....Tp.	2,451	64 475	1,829,776	660,460	2,442,061	3,550	300
Eramosa..... "	2,364	44,466	1,311,190	809,372	2,058,562	22,825	6,982
Erin..... "	3,016	70,614	1,483,810	665,290	2,114,000	8,188	.....
Garafraxa, W.... "	1,762	47,696	1,388,175	330,375	1,705,450	3,197	800
Guelph ..... "	2,202	37,337	1,402,000	1,151,130	1,920,830	37,370	37,300
Luther, W..... "	1,817	49,786	1,154,442	381,440	1,507,782	2,850	.....
Maryborough.... "	2,485	56,473	1,731,365	715,908	2,397,273	13,520	.....
Minto ..... "	2,583	69,378	1,743,508	707,782	2,433,115	8,385	.....
Nichol ..... "	1,508	27,009	846,705	482,870	1,295,830	8,200	1,670
Peel ..... "	3,181	74,610	2,066,810	830,665	2,863,675	7,475	3,550
Pilkington ..... "	1,111	29,138	968,130	358,400	1,313,030	400	600
Puslinch..... "	2,626	58,377	1,467,407	845,435	2,237,542	12,650	1,350
Totals.... 1911	27,106	629,359	17,393,318	7,939,127	24,289,150	128,610	52,552
Totals.... 1910	27,507	628,678	16,828,613	7,647,715	23,504,098	126,897	55,690
Arthur.....Vill.	1,075	994	107,980	351,825	378,205	30,275	18,210
Clifford..... "	599	440	29,820	168,565	177,785	13,089	1,750
Drayton..... "	774	437	54,300	243,395	258,295	27,445	850
Elora ..... "	1,224	600	76,350	375,035	362,985	39,075	13,300
Erin ..... "	512	457	36,100	112,425	135,025	12,870	.....
Fergus..... "	1,552	850	125,420	418,435	468,455	42,235	18,380
Harriston ..... Tn.	1,684	866	105,800	507,095	525,895	55,426	3,100
Mount Forest.. "	2,180	1,414	177,165	654,805	688,170	76,173	9,025
Palmerston..... "	1,790	960	147,990	483,230	547,970	40,310	2,255
Totals.... 1911	11,390	7,018	860,925	3,314,810	3,542,785	336,898	66,870
Totals.... 1910	11,391	7,015	854,874	3,221,255	3,465,679	334,801	54,626
*Guelph 1911	15,107	3,200	2,857,755	5,314,155	6,207,910	683,902	67,024
City..... 1910	14,867	3,200	2,524,670	4,964,170	5,839,840	677,725	55,974
WENTWORTH:							
Ancaster.....Tp.	3,856	45,343	1,815,919	644,625	2,376,744	11,799	6,000
Barton..... "	3,834	10,761	1,045,586	919,484	1,165,570	7,300	10,200
Beverly..... "	3,480	70,183	1,894,567	958,045	2,789,337	11,450	500
Binbrook..... "	1,148	26,392	820,930	192,625	993,555	3,000	.....
Flamborough, E.. "	2,226	33,721	1,199,742	525,825	1,695,967	3,466	.....
Flamborough, W. "	2,514	31,111	1,064,740	670,925	1,667,465	15,575	2,725
Glanford ..... "	1,383	23,536	831,145	274,270	1,077,815	5,975	3,100
Saltfleet ..... "	3,239	28,680	1,307,631	820,662	2,057,793	15,782	3,150
Totals.... 1911	21,680	269,727	9,980,260	5,006,461	13,824,246	74,347	25,675
Totals.... 1910	21,285	271,798	9,706,066	4,831,724	13,719,640	78,870	29,875

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		
								WELLAND—*Con.*
739,843	7,500	118,700	17,512	5,784	23,296	10 85	31.5	Thorold.
2,949,996	508,710	371,350	54,445	18,703	73,148	14 26	24.8	Welland.
6,054,415	598,385	640,700	105,793	39,279	145,072	11 50	24.0	Totals.
5,740,611	514,955	578,030	96,276	35,004	131,280	10 94	22.9	
4,651,549	478,395	443,600	90,603	37,212	127,815	14 20	27.5	*Niagara Falls.
4,527,991	448,705	443,600	88,099	36,224	124,323	14 06	27.5	
								WELLINGTON:
2,445,911	.....	48,175	16,460	9,096	25,556	10 43	10.4	Arthur.
2,088,367	.....	62,000	11,578	6,526	18,104	7 66	8.7	Eramosa.
2,122,188	.....	35,100	11,521	9,102	20,623	6 84	9.7	Erin.
1,709,447	.....	13,100	12,404	6,217	18,621	10 57	10.9	Garafraxa, W.
1,995,500	.....	632,300	11,414	6,071	17,485	7 94	8.8	Guelph.
1,510,632	.....	28,100	10,235	7,026	17,261	9 50	11.4	Luther, W.
2,410,795	.....	50,000	13,764	10,812	24,576	9 89	10.2	Maryborough.
2,441,500	.....	18,175	20,758	4,250	25,008	9 68	10.2	Minto.
1,395,700	.....	33,745	6,081	4,373	10,454	6 93	8.0	Nichol.
2,874,700	.....	33,800	16,336	12,926	29,262	9 20	10.2	Peel.
1,314,030	.....	13,500	6,786	4,368	11,154	10 04	8.5	Pilkington.
2,251,542	.....	75,300	9,736	8,127	17,863	6 80	7.9	Puslinch.
24,470,312	.....	1,043,295	147,073	88,894	235,967	8 71	9.6	Totals.
23,686,685	.....	972,230	134,119	80,179	214,298	7 79	9.0	
426,698	.....	81,600	5,433	4,763	10,196	9 48	23.9	Arthur.
192,624	.....	20,600	2,048	1,348	3,396	5 67	17.6	Clifford.
286,596	.....	39,400	3,265	2,520	5,785	7 47	20.2	Drayton.
415,360	21,220	88,400	4,943	4,348	9,291	7 59	22.4	Elora.
147,895	.....	13,500	1,648	739	2,387	4 66	16.1	Erin.
529,070	1,800	75,400	6,991	5,757	12,748	8 21	24.1	Fergus.
584,421	38,400	87,000	10,131	5,727	15,858	9 42	27.1	Harriston.
773,368	20,000	143,800	14,765	6,078	20,843	9 56	27.0	Mount Forest.
590,535	8,000	83,250	16,066	5,904	21,970	12 28	37.2	Palmerston.
3,946,553	89,420	632,950	65,290	37,184	102,474	9 00	26.0	Totals.
3,855,106	87,620	610,450	62,344	35,290	97,634	8 57	25.3	
6,958,836	136,600	1,964,000	94,869	57,440	152,309	10 08	21.9	*Guelph.
6,573,539	193,100	1,649,000	58,060	62,620	120,680	8 12	18.4	
								WENTWORTH:
2,394,543	.....	83,800	22,426	10,225	32,651	8 47	13.6	Ancaster.
1,183,070	.....	799,500	14,175	5,632	19,807	5 17	16.7	Barton.
2,801,287	.....	63,275	18,297	8,735	27,032	7 77	9.6	Beverly.
996,555	.....	20,000	7,866	3,440	11,306	9 85	11.3	Binbrook.
1,699,433	.....	29,600	13,760	6,427	20,187	9 07	11.9	Flamborough, E.
2,685,765	.....	68,200	10,400	6,474	16,874	6 71	10.0	Flamborough, W.
1,086,890	.....	27,600	6,769	3,485	10,254	7 41	9.4	Glanford.
2,076,725	.....	70,500	24,173	6,698	30,871	9 53	14.9	Saltfleet.
5,924,268	.....	1,162,475	117,866	51,116	168,982	7 79	12.1	Totals.
3,828,385	.....	818,150	101,591	50,657	152,248	7 15	11.0	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1911.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
WENTWORTH—*Con.*		Acres.	$	$	$	$	$
Waterdown. ....Vill.	747	351	45,100	147,825	178,425	10,315	1,100
Dundas ..... Tn.	4,141	550	314,905	1,216,350	1,197,955	107,475	61,100
Totals ... 1911	4,888	901	360,005	1,364,175	1,376,380	117,790	62,200
Totals ... 1910	4,683	899	430,345	1,386,600	1,346,445	112,205	63,725
*Hamilton 1911	82,095	6,260	19,850,109	28,718,050	41,401,891	4,846,210	1,472,010
City 1910	73,542	6,090	16,120,012	26,916,910	36,259,822	4,427,315	1,401,300
YORK:							
Etobicoke.....Tp.	4,811	28,307	1,936,485	983,280	2,508,920	33,675	32,125
Georgina..... "	1,540	35,104	615,996	319,040	906,046	8,934	1,500
Gwillimbury, E.. "	2,867	59,483	1,136,065	555,760	1,666,150	18,140	2,500
Gwillimbury, N.. "	1,546	31,614	710,920	342,450	1,032,770	8,230	.....
King ..... "	4,730	88,702	2,496,956	1,157,730	3,544,436	20,615	.....
Markham ..... "	4,904	67,168	3,130,777	1,204,600	4,170,127	16,604	1,000
Scarborough .... "	3,713	42,453	2,202,644	704,610	2,850,404	8,075	14,315
Vaughan..... "	3,892	67,060	2,861,265	811,080	3,615,245	17,400	2,800
Whitchurch..... "	3,164	60,095	1,328,462	543,030	1,828,992	1,950	.....
York ..... "	13,734	54,725	5,860,790	2,601,650	8,006,035	94,000	43,300
Totals ... 1911	44,901	534,711	22,280,360	9,223,230	30,129,125	227,623	97,540
Totals ... 1910	43,401	534,145	21,341,344	8,325,068	28,377,816	220,420	74,788
Holland Landing, Vill.	352	1,834	45,399	44,825	82,724	1,200	.....
Markham..... "	1,003	464	61,860	279,640	273,900	23,455	11,700
Mimico ..... "	1,137	484	272,520	160,950	412,195	13,830	9,350
Richmond Hill.. "	714	479	75,850	184,850	205,650	8,875	3,044
Stouffville ..... "	1,004	392	78,700	281,025	341,425	24,275	1,669
Sutton..... "	657	488	76,010	215,700	275,710	14,545	2,070
Weston..... "	1,728	450	448,568	450,267	867,335	26,238	12,200
Woodbridge .... "	557	489	43,020	147,292	171,862	10,640	851
Aurora.....Tn.	1,819	1,100	149,685	462,280	524,965	37,705	4,000
Newmarket.... "	3,316	725	274,780	874,125	958,455	82,820	21,830
Totals... 1911	12,287	6,905	1,526,392	3,100,954	4,114,221	243,583	66,714
Totals... 1910	10,741	6,212	1,130,040	2,757,058	3,404,898	222,532	62,050
*North Toronto 1911	5,271	2,500	2,723,718	1,339,750	3,919,788	36,782	11,650
Town 1910	4,471	2,500	2,236,129	1,074,152	3,182,221	27,600	19,346
*Toronto..... 1911	374,666	17,920	146,279,847	155,150,126	261,399,001	33,666,929	12,254,886
City..... 1910	341,991	17,920	123,915,888	141,221,638	229,072,993	29,809,352	11,749,286

Mimico Village organized January 1st, 1911.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed. Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on $	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.		
189,840	.....	14,500	2,766	1,290	4,056	5 43	21.4	WENTWORTH-*Con.* Waterdown.
1,366,530	56,650	333,300	28,794	12,560	41,354	9 99	30.3	Dundas.
1,556,370	56,650	347,800	31,560	13,850	45,410	9 29	29.2	Totals.
1,522,375	56,650	470,500	29,934	13,188	43,122	9 21	28.3	
47,720,111	476,200	7,166,268	719,862	290,581	1,010,443	12 31	21.2	*Hamilton.
42,088,437	500,000	6,777,100	653,548	263,784	917,332	12 47	21.8	
								YORK:
2,574,720	.....	410,845	26,613	15,536	42,149	8 76	16.4	Etobicoke.
916,480	.....	28,990	4,290	4,274	8,564	5 56	9.3	Georgina.
1,686,790	.....	25,675	9,775	12,308	22,083	7 70	13.1	Gwillimbury, E.
1,041,000	.....	20,600	4,406	5,038	9,444	6 11	9.1	Gwillimbury, N.
3,565,051	.....	110,250	18,513	12,744	31,257	6 61	8.8	King.
4,187,731	.....	165,250	20,488	14,816	35,304	7 20	8.4	Markham.
2,872,794	.....	56,850	18,334	11,967	30,301	8 16	10.5	Scarborough.
3,635,445	.....	57,100	23,422	10,791	34,213	8 79	9.4	Vaughan.
1,830,942	.....	42,500	19,476	7,946	18,422	5 82	10.1	Whitchurch.
8,143,335	.....	456,405	79,210	48,824	128,034	9 32	15.7	York.
30,454,288	.....	1,374,465	215,527	144,244	359,771	8 01	11.8	Totals.
28,673,024	8,400	1,288,596	205,300	133,781	339,081	7 81	11.8	
83,924	.....	7,500	663	588	1,251	3 55	14.9	Holland Landing
309,055	3,000	67,600	4,682	3,653	8,335	8 31	27.0	Markham.
435,375	.....	21,275	5,907	5,050	10,957	9 64	25.2	Mimico.
217,569	.....	55,050	2,552	2,152	4,704	6 59	21.6	Richmond Hill.
367,369	.....	18,300	4,504	2,476	6,980	6 95	19 0	Stouffville.
292,325	.....	16,000	2,583	1,320	3,903	5 94	13.4	Sutton.
905,773	.....	31,500	11,464	9,425	20,889	12 09	23.1	Weston.
183,353	.....	18,450	2,269	1,243	3,512	6 31	19.2	Woodbridge.
566,670	.....	87,000	7,906	7,220	15,126	8 32	26.7	Aurora.
1,063,105	73,100	190,450	14,946	10,905	25,851	7 80	24.3	Newmarket.
4,424,518	76,100	513,125	57,476	44,032	101,508	8 26	22.9	Totals.
3,689,480	72,350	482,200	48,726	34,515	83,241	7 75	22.6	
3,968,220	.....	143,680	54,142	25,337	79,479	15 08	20 0	*North Toronto
3,229,167	.....	128,060	51,841	16,950	68,791	15 39	21.3	
307,320,816	563,170	40,030,972	4,520,444	1,905,389	6,425,833	17 15	20.9	*Toronto.
270,631,631	477,832	36,064,533	4,027,158	1,569,663	5,596,821	16 37	20.7	

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Inspectors of Factories

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1911

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO

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To the Honourable Col. Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G., etc., etc., etc.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1912.

OFFICIAL LIST, 1911.

CHIEF INSPECTOR: JAMES T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings.

INSPECTORS.

H. A. CLARK (432 Woodman Avenue, London, Ont.): Mr. Clark's district is within the following railway lines: London, Lucan Crossing, Sarnia, Point Edward, Windsor, Port Stanley and St. Thomas.

A. W. HOLMES (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): Mr. Holmes' district is Toronto, west of Parliament Street, Howard and Glen Road to city limits; north to city limits; south to King Street, Strachan Avenue, Wellington and Church Streets.

R. HUNGERFORD (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): North, including terminal of the T. N. O. Railway, Copper Cliff, Owen Sound, south of Canada Atlantic Railway; East C.P.R. main line to Kingston and Pembroke Railway, excluding Harrowsmith, Renfrew, Smith's Falls and Arnprior; South, excluding Marlbank, Belleville, Port Hope, Port Perry and Scarboro' Junction, but includes both sides of King Street west of Parliament to Church, Wellington, Strachan Avenue, King Street West, both sides and south, Swansea, New, West, and North Toronto from city limits to Waterdown St. Ann, Georgetown, Cataract Junction and Kenilworth.

THOMAS KEILTY (25 Russell Avenue, Ottawa): Ottawa, C.P.R. main line north to North Bay (exclusive); Canada Atlantic Railway west to Scotia Junction (exclusive); West, to Renfrew, Eganville, Arnprior, Carleton Junction, Westport and Brockville; South, to river St. Lawence; East, to Quebec boundary.

FRED. KELLOND (157 Wellington Street South, Hamilton): G.T.R., Hamilton, main lines west to London (exclusive); East, to Niagara Falls (inclusive); all south and east of London to Port Stanley line.

S. J. MALLION (214 Wellington Street, Stratford): West to Pottersburg (exclusive), to Lucan Crossing, L.H.B. Railway and B. & G. Railway to Goderich and Kincardine; North, including Southampton and Bruce peninsula; East, not including stations on C.P.R. and G.T.R. between Owen Sound, Georgetown and Hamilton, but excludes Shallow Lake; Southern boundary shall not include stations of G.T.R. southern division main line between Hamilton, Harrisburg, St. George, Paris, Woodstock, London, e.g., but includes Manitoulin Island.

H. J. TUTT (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): Toronto, east of and including both sides of Parliament Street; Howard Street, Glen Road and water front; East, G.T.R. main line to Brockville (not inclusive); North, from Whitby to Port Perry (inclusive), north from Cobourg to Harwood (inclusive); Trenton north to Frankfort, Napanee, Kingston, and north to Marlbank and Harrowsmith; South, including Lake Ontario and Prince Edward County.

MISS M. CARLYLE (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): City of Toronto, including west side of Yonge Street, north to city limits; West, to Goderich and Windsor and all places south of Goderich, Stratford, Berlin, Mosborough and G.T.R. main line east, exclusive of Guelph, and stations between there and West Toronto, including Niagara Peninsula and all places south to Lake Erie.

MRS. A. BROWN (Parliament Buildings, Toronto): City of Toronto, east side of Yonge Street to Province of Quebec boundary line; North, including Ottawa, Mattawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Southampton, Teeswater and Kincardine; South, exclusive of Clinton, Seaforth, Stratford, Berlin, and includes stations between Guelph and West Toronto.

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1911.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR JAMES T. BURKE.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Factories Inspectors for the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

It is a source of gratification to be able to say that the work of inspection this year has been attended with good results. This has been brought about in certain cases by having resorted to the Courts, but on the whole there has been comparatively little friction in having our recommendations and the law carried out. The usual large amount of work has been done by the Inspectors in instructing, warning or persuading employers to a better observance of the law, and the investigation of accidents and complaints—the latter of the usual variegated character—has also occupied a portion of their time.

The inspection of several Chinese laundries throughout the Province was another feature of this year's work. This necessitated having the most salient points of the Factories' Act translated from English into the Chinese language, which is naturally better understood, and in consequence the laundry premises are much improved. The owners of some of these buildings have in the past been relieved by the laundry people from making needed repairs, and now complain that the enforcement of the Act militates against their pocket books because they are compelled to fix up these properties so that they may be termed habitable.

Many special inquiries too have been made into processes which are considered to have injurious effects on those engaged in them, and the Department has been in close communication with Factory Inspection Departments in older countries which have had a senior experience, with the results that we have obtained many perfected ideas relating to the testing of air and suction pressures, both of which are very useful in determining what impurities the air in a work room may contain, and also in coping with suction fan pressures which should be as nearly uniform at all openings as it is possible to make them, in order to remove dust, gases, etc., which are deleterious to those employed at such work as polishing, grinding and buffing We have also about perfected a regulation for the safety of retorts used under steam pressure in canning factories.

The fumes that arise from wood alcohol when used for commercial purposes have caused us to make special inquiries in order to provide a remedy that will protect the health of the employees.

The question, also, of lead poisoning caused by inhaling fumes from linotype machines required us to make a special investigation, which resulted in findng a remedy that will protect operators from being obliged to work in this atmosphere.

No changes have taken place in regard to the staff, and there has been no alteration in boundaries or arrangement of districts.

Industrial development continues, and a good many new industries have been reported.

There were 8,690 inspections made during the past year in 472 cities, towns and villages. Of these 313 were made exclusively in connection with inforcing the Stationary Engineers' Act in places that did not come under the Factories' Act, and the requirement of the Stationary Engineers' Act were also pointed out by the Inspectors to every steam user in the course of their regular inspections.

In the following table is shown the variety of places inspected and the number of inspections made in each place:

Agricultural Implements	49	Stationery Engineers, re	313
Brick and Tile Works	124	Flax, Twine and Cordage	20
Cotton	29	Tobacco	66
Clothing	1,135	Wood	417
Chemicals	83	Woollens	205
Conveyances and Accessories	76	Bakeshops	430
Food Mfg. and Prep.	544	Confectionery	213
Glass	24	Boot and Shoe Stores	51
Metals (Iron Founding, etc.)	176	Drugs	53
Iron, (Manufacture of)	355	Dry Goods	246
Jewellery and Silverware	17	Fancy Goods	55
Laundries	204	Jewellery	22
Laundries, Chinese	772	General Stores	78
Leather	203	Groceries	123
Locomotive and Car Shops	40	Hardware	21
Lumber	504	Music, Books and Stationery	34
Machinery	128	Mica	34
Paper and Paper Trades	403	Millinery	211
Packing Houses	12	Tailors	204
Rubber and Gutta Percha	19	Miscellaneous	997

In these factories and mercantile establishments there were (approximately) 234,561 employees.

Three thousand, one hundred and fifteen recommendations were made by the Inspectors dealing with the following subjects: Boiler inspection, child labor, cleanliness, elevators, fire-escapes, mode of wearing the hair, guards for machinery, hours of labor, sanitation, seats for females, ventilation, miscellaneous. A large proportion of these recommendations have been complied with.

Accidents.

There were nine hundred and eighty-five accidents reported during the year 1911, which is an increase over last year. This at first sight may seem extraordinary, but there are two reasons for it: one is that nearly all minor accidents are reported—some firms report every accident no matter how trivial it is—and another is an increasing observance of the law in this respect. All fatal accidents, and a large number of the more serious ones, were investigated, but as may be seen from the number reported, it is impossible to investigate every one. A glance at the appended list will show that a large percentage were due to causes which could not reasonably be foreseen, and could only be avoided by the exercise of care on the part of the employees themselves.

The extended use of electricity increases the danger of accidents from that

source, although only two fatalities were reported this year. These, however, were of an unusual nature. I refer to those accidents where one man was killed while in the act of receiving an electric lamp from another, and another man while attaching a bulb to a socket.

Fatal accidents totalled forty-four, proportionately the same number as in 1910, and are as follows:

Harry Quesnel, employed by the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, after throwing switch climbed on hoist, and as boom was swinging round, arm caught in gear which threw him around until stopped by hoist man. Was killed instantly.

Harry Martz, employed by J. R. Booth, Ottawa, fell from ledge to platform of elevator car, dying a few hours after. He was standing on top of elevator floor doors oiling, when elevator started up.

Harry Wilson, employed by the Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Brantford, died from lock jaw, developed from an injury to hand which was caught in carding machine.

Stanislau Ktukiec, employed by the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, slipped under moving coke car and had both legs taken off. Died subsequently.

Albert Catena, employed by the Canada Foundry Co., Davenport, had his skull fractured and neck broken. Fell off boiler in boiler shop yard.

H. Darke, employed by the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, was killed while tightening up clamp which fastened machine to floor. A belt caught his smock, pulling him in between pulley and belt.

James L. Dixon, employed by the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Hamilton, died from electric shock. Placed hands on fuse block.

David Croxford, employed by the Canada Foundry Co., Davenport, while coupling a portable yard derrick to a flat car was crushed between derrick and car.

James Weaver, employed by the Gartshore-Thomson Pipe & Foundry Co., Hamilton, was killed by load of cores falling on him. Arm of car collapsed.

Angelo D'Angelo, Nicholas Miller, and Walter Albrough, Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, were killed through ammonia sulphate basket bursting.

T. N. Cole, employed by the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, fell from a ladder, fracturing his skull. Died shortly after.

James Giraldi, employed by the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, while dragging a piece of hose across a track was struck by locomotive and had hand and both feet cut off. Death resulted.

Ben. Andrew, employed by J. & C. Greer, Selwyn Lake, was struck on the jaw by an axe hurled back by pulley. Was removing belt from pulley.

William Mercer, employed by the Port Hope Preserving Co., Port Hope, died from injuries received through explosion of retort on steam cooker.

Leo. Coley, employed by Northrop-Lyman Co., Toronto, was crushed between elevator and side of shaft. Accident not witnessed.

W. Misson, employed by the Jenckes Machine Co., St. Catharines, while receiving an electric lamp from another man supposed to have received a shock, dying instantly.

William McGregor, employed by the Port Credit Brick Co., Port Credit, was smothered in a clay bin. Accident not witnessed.

Thomas Godfrey, employed by the Russell Motor Car Co., Toronto, died while attaching an electric bulb to socket. Supposed to have received shock.

T. Warner, employed by the Russel Motor Car Co., Toronto, died from blood poisoning, the result of injury to foot received while buffing bicycle parts. Piece of work fell on foot.

John McAdorey, employed by the Strathroy Furniture Co., Strathroy, was struck in abdomen by a piece of wood thrown back from rip saw. Died shortly after.

Frank Lefave, employed by the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, was struck in the stomach by loading table which protruded beyond door and was caught by box car.

Peter Dawson, employed by the Rainy River Lumber Co., Rainy River, while replacing machine chain on transfer platform was drawn between sprockets and platform and abdomen torn open. He had stopped as if to replace incline chain with foot.

Nicholas Homeick, employed by the Gurney Foundry Co., West Toronto, was struck on the head by emery wheel which had burst.

Joseph Draper, employed by the Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Huntsville, was drowned while unloading a scow.

Robert W. Martin, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., West Toronto, while removing ring and door from smoke box, was struck on the back by ring, and died shortly after. On seeing ring falling he jumped into pit and the ring followed.

B. Haight, employed by the Kinleith Paper Co., St. Catharines, was wound up on shaft and killed.

James Allan, employed by the B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton, was killed by falling down elevator shaft.

Charles Tino, employed by the Canadian Bridge Co., Walkerville, while delivering a load of rivets was caught by revolving drill.

Dennis Murray, an employee of the Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, was killed in fly wheel. Was supposed to have pulled on fly wheel while throttle of engine was open, and was caught between arm of wheel and floor.

F. Waterhouse, employed by the Canada Foundry Co., Davenport, fell from ladder, fracturing his skull.

Patrick Barrett, employed by the Hamilton Milling Co., Hamilton, was caught in a pulley. Accident not witnessed.

J. Boreland, employed by the Canadian General Electric, Peterborough, stepped into loop formed by wire and was drawn against shaft. Broke leg and died from shock.

Murdo Boss, employed by the Waterous Engine Works, Co., Brantford, was killed by heavy casting falling on him.

Louis Guillon, employed by the Canada Cement Co., Port Colborne, was struck by moving locomotive and fatally injured.

Ilko Koblanski, F. Lazorka, and R. Szewozuk, employees of the Riordan Paper Co., Hawkesbury, died from scalds received while working in dump pit. Door in top of partition between digesters was blown off and steam entered pit.

Alfred Binnette, employed by the Riordan Paper Co., Hawkesbury, while putting drive belt on pulley was caught and wound around shaft.

Napoleon Proulx, employed by the Crown Laundry, Ottawa, was playing with extractor while same was in motion, and had elbow dislocated. Died subsequently.

A. Pierce, employed by the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., West Toronto, had skin torn from knuckle and died from blood poisoning.

Edward Miner, employed by J. R. Booth, Ottawa, while attending Wet

Machine had his arm caught between cylinder mould and couch rolls, and was drawn in to shoulder, death occurring instantly.

William Goggin, employed by the Port Credit Starch Co., Port Credit, while tightening a nut under germ cooker, was caught on revolving shaft.

William Fairweather, employed by the Hamilton Bridge Co., Hamilton, was killed by steel plate falling on his head.

Eugene Gehl, employed by the National Furniture Co., Berlin, while adjusting belt was drawn on to shaft.

John Faubert, employed by the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, while hoist was being swung round he was caught between carriage and top of machine and crushed.

Herbert Moore, employed by the McCormick Manufacturing Co., London, was killed while passing the end of a belt through floor. He was caught in shafting.

Agencies by which Accidents were Caused.

2	by	air chisel.	1	"	knives.
1	"	angle cutter.	1	"	lozenge machine.
1	"	air jack.	1	"	leveller.
1	"	automatic spinner.	1	"	linotype machine.
3	"	bursting of ammonia cask.	12	"	lathes.
1	"	bolt heading machine.	2	"	mangles.
31	"	buzz planers.	9	"	moulding machines.
112	"	burns and scalds.	3	"	mowers.
7	"	belts.	1	"	mortiser.
4	"	bull dozers.	2	"	milling machines.
2	"	boring machines.	52	"	power presses.
1	"	buffing machine.	1	"	printing press.
1	"	cylinder.	2	"	planing machines.
26	"	cars.	22	"	pulleys and shafting.
12	"	cranes.	3	"	picker.
1	"	cable.	17	"	rolls.
2	"	candy machine.	4	"	reamers.
2	"	corner cutting machine.	1	"	rounding machines.
1	"	wire cutter.	24	"	shears.
4	"	cutters.	16	"	shaper.
1	"	dryer.	1	"	pattern elbow machine.
9	"	drop hammers.	1	"	ending machine.
19	"	drills.	1	"	wire spooling machine.
2	"	derricks	70	"	saws—circular, rip, band, etc.
1	"	dash joist.	1	"	spinning machine.
1	"	extractor.	1	"	stripping machine.
44	"	elevators and hoists.	3	"	sanding machines.
8	"	emery wheels.	2	"	steam hammer.
1	"	embossing press.	2	"	sprocket wheel.
2	"	explosion dynamite.	2	"	straightening press.
3	"	electricity.	1	"	tumbling mill.
1	"	electric truck.	4	"	twisting machine.
1	"	eyelet machine.	2	"	trimmer.
57	"	falls.	1	"	sausage machine.
130	"	falling substances.	1	"	unhairing machine.
31	"	flying missiles.	1	"	wire sticking machine.
3	"	fly-wheels.	1	"	waste breaking machine.
18	"	gears.	6	"	blood poisoning, result of minor accidents.
2	"	grinding machines.			
2	"	glue jointers.	1	"	slubber machine.
2	"	gang punch.	1	"	sizing machine.
1	"	gainor.	1	"	suction fan.
14	"	hammers.	134	"	other causes, cuts of ragged edges of tin, drowning, escaping gas, etc.
1	"	soldering acid (inhaling).			
2	"	looms.			
1	"	oil switch.			

Explosions.

One boiler, one gas, and one alcohol explosion were reported this year, as follows:—

At the Coke Plant of the Lake Superior Iron & Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, boiler exploded, but no one was injured. This was caused by gas getting through to boilers while a new length of pipe was being put in feed gas main. Gas had been shut off the boilers but the walls between were still hot.

At K. H. Wampole & Company's plant at Perth, alcohol exploded in basement. No one injured.

At the British American Oil Company, Toronto, gas exploded. Cause unknown. No one injured.

Permits.

There were one hundred and seventy-three overtime permits issued this year as compared to two hundred and forty-four during 1910.

Thirty-five bakeshop permits were granted, twenty-three being for special holiday work and twelve for setting sponge on Sunday, as compared with 47 (in all) during 1910.

Prosecutions.

The three following prosecutions took place during the year and in each case a conviction was recorded and a fine imposed.

A. Onkee, proprietor of a Chinese laundry in Windsor, Ont., was prosecuted under sub-section (a) of section 19 of the Factories' Act, and fined $10 and costs for neglecting to comply with the regulation regarding sleeping apartments being separate from laundry workroom.

A. L. Florence, junk dealer, Ottawa, Ont., was fined $3 and costs for failure to put his premises in proper sanitary condition as required under sections 15 and 16 of the Act.

Napoleon Dehaitre, F. X. Geroux, Joseph Villeneuve, John Robertaille, Arthur Dehaitre, Henry Bergeron, foreman and jobbers employed by the Rockland Lumber Co., Rockland, Ont., and Baptiste Tranchemontagne, John Barnique, Olivier Poirier, John Robertaille, Felix Mayotte, Frank Pouliotte, parents of the children employed, were prosecuted and fined $17.40 for a breach of the Child Labor law, under sections 3, 9, and 38.

Dangers Incident to the Installation and Operation of Electric Energy.

The installation and operation of electric forces for power and for light, as well as for other scientific effects, can only receive a brief reference in a report of this kind. However, steam is being rapidly displaced by electric energy as a motive power, consequent on which we find a rapid development of scientific devices for its installation and operation.

Some of these devices tend to increase the safety from accidents; others have the opposite effect: and in view of this, some general precautions should be observed under all conditions.

Of recent years a system of high voltage is brought direct into high voltage motors in factories in a few places in this Province, thereby increasing the danger both from the standpoint of fire, as well as from accident, unless installed in a safe and approved manner.

It is conceded by electrical engineers of the highest standard that high pressure currents are most dangerous. Opinions may differ as to the pressure at which currents become dangerous, but experience has taught us in this Province that serious and fatal accidents have occurred by contact with the pressure essential in operating an ordinary lighting system, namely, 110 volts. Such being the case, it would seem but a reasonable precaution to maintain such methods of safety as are practical under all conditions.

As far as this department has been able to learn, the general standard of pressure used in Canada and the United States is 550 for power, and 110 and 220 for light, excepting the high pressure above referred to as being in operation in a few places in this Province, namely, 2,300 volts, and of course high voltages are used in some other places, such as smelting and other mechanical processes.

In view of the introduction of this high voltage, which is predicted by some to come into general use, our Inspectors have gone into the question of installation methods of operation and safeguards in a special way, and finding so much indifference to the dangers ever present, as well as the general lack of any knowledge of the origin, cause or effect of these forces, have required that at least some general methods of safety be adopted in the installation and operation of such systems, and by way of general information, I may say that the following precautions should be carefully observed in all cases:

In the first place, having examined the conditions laid down in the "National Electric Code" of rules and requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters" for the installation, including wiring, switches, motors and generators, transformers, starting compensators or boxes, lamps, sockets and flexible cords, and all other electrical appliances, if these regulations are faithfully observed, I am of the opinion that a reasonable standard of safe installation will be obtained. For the information of such persons who are not familiar with this code of rules I will refer in an abstract form to some of the essential features.

Systems operating at a potential above 550 volts to 3,500 volts are classed as high potential systems. Unless in the case of plants installed in a fire-proof room set apart for that purpose, and to which no person has access except the operator, and which is kept securely locked by him. Motors operating at a potential above 550 volts must have no exposed live metal parts, and must have their base frames permanently and effectively grounded. All high potential machines or parts of operation should be surrounded with an insulated platform of wood, mounted on insulating supports, and so arranged that a man must stand upon it in order to touch any part of the machine or device.

Motors operating at a high potential must be wired with approved multiple conductor, metal sheathed cable in approved unlined metal conduit securely fastened in position, and permanently and effectively grounded.

Motors at a potential below 550 volts must also be thoroughly insulated and grounded as far as practicable, and in all cases, motors to be installed in dry places free from dust or inflammable materials or subject to extreme changes of temperature.

Transformers connected with high voltage systems should have the secondary system, also, permanently and effectively grounded, and provision should be made for this in their construction.

Transformers should not be placed in any building or factory except in accordance with the provisions of safety required in central or sub-stations.

On constant potential systems all switches controlling circuits supplying currents, and all service switches, should be so constructed that fuses and cut-outs will protect all of the system, and the switches to disconnect all the wires.

All switches, switch-boards, motors, starting compensators, or other controlling or operating devices or dangerous parts that may be exposed should have a clearly painted danger sign indicating the voltage, and a set of rules for the guidance of the operator, and no person should be permitted to operate or have access to rooms or premises containing motors or electrical appliances unless it is known that such person has a practical knowledge of the operation and dangers incident to electrical currents, and that such persons have been instructed and authorized to operate the same. The above notices should be printed in such languages as may be found necessary and practical.

Repairs to mains, wires or other parts or devices, should be made only under the personal supervision of an experienced person, and after the current or pressure has been cut off. Currents cut off for the purpose of inspection or repair should be so indicated at the switch by a signal lamp or some other device that will indicate that pressure has been cut off for some definite purpose, and no person, under any circumstance, should make a connection until the line has been reported clear, by, or through, the person making the inspection or repair, and where more than one person is working on the same line or connection the current should not be turned on until all have reported, as above.

In working around systems that are supposed to be dead or disconnected, the operator should short-circuit the lines or apply such other tests as are practical to fully determine that current is off before beginning operations, and use the same precautions against having it turned on until the operations are complete and so reported by the persons responsible, as in the case of lines or systems in general use.

Operators working about switch-boards or the primary side of transformers, motors or generators, should use only one hand as far as practicable and should not work with the sleeves rolled up, and wherever practicable should wear rubber gloves that are in a good condition to act as a non-conductor.

Imperfect tools should not be used, under any circumstances, and all tools should have properly insulated handles.

Rubber mats should be laid around switch-boards and at all points of operating devices, so that operator will stand upon same when in contact with operating device.

Repairs or alterations to switch-boards should not be undertaken by any person except an experienced electrician, and only in the case of emergency, when the parts are under pressure. In the case of "series arc circuits" for lighting, each lamp should have a separate cut-out to provide for individual repairs.

All railings or fencing should be effectively insulated, or built of insulating material, and no such safeguards not so protected, should be placed within reach of contact with currents.

In addition to the printed notices heretofore referred to, a good method of precaution is provided in having all exposed operating parts painted a bright red, and have such distinction plainly described in the printed regulations.

Serious, and even fatal accidents have been caused by defective hand lamps. Lamps used by persons in contact with earth, or concrete pavements, or damp floors, metal plates or piping, or working inside of tanks or boilers, should be specially

insulated, and be constructed with proper insulated handles, so that no metallic connection exists between the lamp holder and the socket or flexible cord. There are several designs of safety hand lamps and sockets on the market, and portable lamps used by workmen cannot be considered reasonably safe in any case, unless provided with such protection, as it is known that if the secondary system of an alternating current is not effectively grounded, or that such grounding should become temporarily ineffective, and that a ground should occur on the primary system, then, a dangerous, and possibly fatal, contact might occur, even with the low voltages generally used for lighting purposes.

It may be useful to here refer to some of the methods adopted, and required by the "National Board of Fire Underwriters" in grounding transmission wires, as follows:

NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE, SECTION A (13).

Grounding Low Potential Circuits.

"The grounding of low potential circuits under the following regulations is only allowed when such circuits are so arranged that under normal conditions of service there will be no passage of current over ground wire."

Direct Current Three-wire Systems.

(*a*) Neutral wire may be grounded, and when grounded the following rules must be complied with:

(1) Must be grounded at the central station on a metal plate buried in coke beneath permanent moisture level, and also through all available underground water and gas pipe systems.

(2) In underground systems the neutral wire must also be grounded at each distributing box through the box.

(3) In overhead systems the neutral wire must be grounded every 500 feet, as provided in following subsections (*c*) to (*g*).

Two-wire direct systems are not necessarily grounded, as they have no accessible neutral point.

Alternating Current Secondary Systems.

(*b*) Transformer secondaries of distributing systems should be grounded, and when grounded the following rules must be complied with:

(1) The grounding must be made at the neutral point of wire whenever a neutral point of wire is accessible.

(2) When no neutral point of wire is accessible, one side of the secondary circuit may be grounded provided the maximum difference of potential between the grounded point and any other point in the circuit does not exceed 250 volts.

(3) The ground connection must be at the transformer on the individual service, as provided in subsections (*c*) to (*g*), and when transformers feed systems with a neutral wire, such neutral wire must also be grounded every 250 feet for overhead systems, and every 500 feet for underground systems.

Ground Connections.

(*c*) When the ground connection is inside of any building, or the ground wire inside or attached to any building (except central or substations), such wire must be of copper, with approved rubber insulating covering, and of National Code Standard from 0 to 600 volts.

(*d*) The ground wire in direct current three-wire systems must not be smaller than the neutral wire at central stations, and not smaller than No. 4 B. & S. gauge elsewhere. The round wire in alternating current systems must never be less than No. 4 B. & S. gauge. On three-phase systems, the ground wire must have a carrying capacity equal to that of any one of the three mains.

(*e*) Except in central and transformer sub-stations, ground wires should be kept outside of buildings as far as practicable, and should be carried in a straight line, avoiding kinks or sharp bends, and protected wherever exposed to mechanical injury by mouldings to a safe distance above the ground.

(*f*) The ground connection for central stations, transformer substations, and banks of transformers, must be made through metal plates buried in coke below permanent moisture level, and connection should also be made to all available underground pipes, including lead sheathing for underground cables.

(*g*) For individual transformers and building services, the ground connection may be made as in section (*f*), or may be made to water pipes by carrying the ground wire into the cellar and connecting same on the street side of main cocks or water meters.

The above is given as an abstract of methods recommended by eminent electrical engineers, and incorporated in the rules laid down by the National Board of Underwriters for the safe and effective grounding of the different forms of electric installation.

Another feature which may be referred to with advantage is that of providing some essential equipment for the temporary treatment of accidents incident to the operation of an electric power house, station or plant.

Several of the large accident insurance companies have laid down excellent rules for the guidance of persons so engaged. It is needless to say that all Engineers and Electricians should be familiar with the first aid treatment in order to be able to render prompt aid in event of a shock until such time as a physician could be procured.

To this end, the following rules have been presented as a form of procedure. First, "An Emergency Outfit" comprising the following articles should be provided, and it should be made the duty of some competent person to see that this outfit contained the full equipment and was in proper condition and ready for use at all times. A printed code of rules and instructions should be posted up on emergency box, and in such other part of power house or electric plant as may be found necessary to enable as many of the employees as possible to advise themselves of the methods to follow in event of an accident. An emergency box should contain the following:—

1. A bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia.
2. A bottle of ordinary ammonia with sponge attachment.
3. A package of bi-carbonate of soda (Ordinary baking soda).
4. A tin cup, and a towel, and a pair of rubber gloves.
5. A pair of tongue pliers and a roll of adhesive tape.
6. A package of antiseptic cotton, and a roll of antiseptic bandage.

In most cases electric shock suspends animation only temporarily, and death is not likely to follow if intelligent aid is promptly given, therefore rules as follows may be successfully followed pending the arrival of a Physician.

In cases of accident due to contact with a "live" wire, the injured person may be found retaining his grasp upon it. If possible, the current should be shut off immediately. If this cannot be done it is dangerous to touch any part of his clothes or body with bare hands, and rubber gloves should be procured if possible. If the wire is lying on top of the injured person it might be flipped off with a stick of dry wood. Care should also be taken to stand upon dry wood, if this is not available then a matting could be made of a dry coat, but in any case, avoid standing on damp ground.

Wherever possible, if the current cannot be cut off, it should be short circuited

before attempting to handle the injured man. If he is in contact with two wires this can be done by throwing a metal bar or wet cloth across the two wires. If he is in contact with one wire, a short circuit may be established by connecting a piece of wire or metal with the earth and dropping it against the wire.

Where it is necessary to cut a live wire with improvised means, an axe with a dry wooden handle may be used, providing that in all cases the feet are properly insulated from contact with the earth. Where the contact is by one limb lying across the wire, this may be quickly removed by use of a dry board or wooden pole.

The treatment usually followed in cases of emergency after being freed from contact with the current, is to lay the injured person flat on his back in some place where there is plenty of air, loosen all clothes about the neck and chest, and observe carefully if he is breathing. If so, encourage respiration by ordinary means such as fanning, slapping the chest with towels wrung out of cold water, passing ammonia back and forth beneath his nose, and preventing the tongue from dropping back into the throat or acting as a valve over the windpipe. If the patient is not breathing at all, then start artificial respiration without delay. Two, or at most three persons can do this with advantage by placing a coat or blanket in the form of a roll under the shoulders and chest so that the head drops back a little. Let one take a position at the head while the other two take positions on either side of the patient: it would be the duty of the one at the head to see that there is no obstruction to the free passage of air through mouth or throat. The person at the sides should each grasp an arm firmly with both arms, carrying same together to the floor, and again to a position well above the head, drawing at the same time firmly up on the shoulders so as to visibly expand the chest. Hold in this position an instant and then repeat the movement, and at each effort the chest should be compressed to expel the air and prepare the patient for the next inspiration. The frequency of these movements may be gauged by natural breathing.

Where an accident is attended only by a cessation of respiration, prompt observance of the above treatment is known to be very effective, and in most cases results in recovery.

Burns caused by electricity may be successfully treated in the same manner as burns from any other cause. It should be borne in mind however, that the treatment of burns, broken bones or other injuries should always be deferred until the respiration is satisfactorily restored.

The foregoing are but a few of the features incidental to the installation and operation of an electric plant, and as previously stated, my purpose in directing attention to this feature of our industrial conditions rests largely on the results of recent investigations, which have shown the great lack of knowledge displayed by the majority of persons subject to the dangers ever present through the operation or recourse to these forces.

In many cases even the owners and management treat the danger lightly and look upon it with indifference. This may be easily understood on the ground that its dangers are concealed, even to the expert the dangers are not visible.

If these dangers were in the form of a ghastly machine with revolving knives, or a large saw with its lance-like teeth or a boiling cauldron, it would require no argument to convince the owner of its danger. Employees would possibly shrink from such dangers or at least exercise special care in approaching or operating such devices, but there is no visible warning in the deadly effects ever present in systems operated by electric forces.

These forces being rapidly developed throughout this Province as a motive power for factories, I trust these few references will remind owners and operators of the necessity for greater care in the installation and operation of same.

A list of accidents is herein appended.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

Most respectfully yours,

JAMES T. BURKE,

Chief Inspector of Factories.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY A. CLARK

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of the inspection of Factories and Shops in the district assigned to me during the year 1911.

I am pleased to report that during the year many new factories have been built with the most improved machinery, while many others have extended their plants during the year to meet the increasing demand for the out-put, which called for watchfulness on the part of the Factory Inspectors.

CANNING FACTORIES.

There was a shortage in some kinds of fruits and vegetables for canning purposes this season, and some factories have not run as steadily or as long as other seasons, but I was pleased to note the changes that have been made in the last year or two for the better handling of the fruits. I have had two new factories put up in my district this year which are an improvement on some of the other canning factories as stated on former occasions. The legislation pertaining to the canning factories in our Factory Laws is so limited that a Factory Inspector has no power in many features of public interest.

EVAPORATION FACTORIES.

From a sanitary standpoint I am not prepared to speak so favorably of most of them, but I have some very fine plants in my district, and hope to have the poor ones up to the standard soon.

OVERTIME PERMITS.

During the year I have had many applications for overtime permits to work female employees until nine o'clock in the evening. I take the liberty of saying here that I am not in sympathy with the present system of overtime permits, as I think overtime work is a losing proposition to both employers and employees, the seasons in which overtime is worked vary with the industries, and undoubtedly is a hardship on young girls. The prohibition of overtime is the only remedy that would do away with it, and a stated number of hours a week for girls (as in the state of Michigan) would have better results where the law permits females in stores, factories, and offices to work only fifty-four hours a week, and no overtime permits are allowed.

CHILD LABOUR.

I do not know that I have anything to add to what I have written in past reports. I am pleased to state that very few cases of child labor have come to my notice during the past year, but the Inspector has to be on the lookout, and I hope to see the day when child labor will be a thing of the past.

Fire Escapes.

Careful attention has been given by me to the fire escapes on factories where the internal egress was not safe or sufficient to meet the demand in cases of emergency. Good fire escapes have been provided in accordance with the specifications as passed in 1909. I think better results would be brought about if all buildings were brought under the Factory Inspector, as towns and cities do not look after this important matter as they should, and I think it would be the means of better results. Every building in which many, or few, are employed should have at least two main stairways and doors opposite sides. When we reflect on the awful spectacle of devouring flames sweeping wholesale to destruction the imprisoned inmates of the shop, factory, hotel or school, we can not avoid the conclusion that the law on fire escapes cannot be too vigorously enforced, yet we hear so often the cry of expense.

Machinery.

The proper guarding of machinery is the question that is always with us, there are a few branches of engineering or industrial work where experience is of greater value than in equipping the machinery in a factory with safe guards. The variety of sources of factory accidents makes it a very hard matter to tell where trouble is likely to occur, and many dangerous conditions in well organized plants are only brought to light and guarded after an unexpected accident, so it is the unusual causes for accidents that must be watched for, and for which guards must be provided "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is a policy of providing an adequate guard to prevent the repetition of any accident which occurs in the factory no matter how unusual, and is being followed by many of the progressive manufacturing companies. It is a plan which all managers may well adopt. In providing safeguards for machinery there are two points of primary importance: first, the guard must be positive in its action, and as nearly, if you will allow me, fool-proof as it can be made, so that it will be impossible for the operator of the machine or those who come in its vicinity to be injured: secondly, it must be designed in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the operation and output of the machine. It has been found that the employees of many factories are averse to the installation of guards on the machines which they use, owing to their belief that such a step makes their work more difficult. In such cases it is necessary for the management to educate the employees up to the point where they appreciate the fact that the guards are put on for their benefit, at the same time using strict discipline to maintain the maximum efficiency of all safety measures. Intelligent men are not slow to appreciate the value of safeguards and it is usually an easy matter to secure their hearty co-operation in work of this kind after the first prejudice against a new system has been cleared away.

Laundries.

The employees of the laundries in my district are very good excepting some of the Chinese laundries. I have inspected all Chinese laundries in my district, and have had a number of these cleaned up, so I am getting them in good shape.

International Convention.

I had the pleasure of being one of the representatives of our Province, our Chief Inspector being the other, to the Twenty-fourth Annual International Convention of Factory Inspectors, held in Chicago and Lincoln, Neb. Some very able and instructive papers were read, dealing with many phases of factory life by those who have had long experience with those problems and from these as Inspectors we were able to learn a great many new things, and bring back home some valuable ideas, and I am sure it is a great benefit to meet and exchange views on our work.

Elevators.

The most important feature of the inspection of elevators is the protection of hatchways and cables. The automatic limit stop is sometimes loose, and when needed in case of a controlling cable breaking, is not effective. All elevators should have a slack cable device so as to stop the machine in case the car gets beyond control. Freight elevators should have a grip lock of the controlling cable to enable the person loading or unloading car at any floor to lock the cable so that the car cannot be operated at any other floor until he is through. I often found the gates propped or nailed up and left in that position until a visit from the Inspector, when the usual excuse is in order "No one guilty."

Polishing Rooms.

The great trouble in this line, seems to be the installation of the exhaust fan system. Very few are put in properly, a great many are done by guess work, and some inexperienced party is called into install the same. He may not have the slightest knowledge of handling air. They are put up with as many elbows and turns as possible, and the main cause of objection or criticism is largely due to improper construction. The success of the fan depends upon proper speed and construction and the right proportion to the work allotted to it and the correct system of piping and hoods. In regard to hoods no two places seem to have them alike. I am of the opinion that better results could be obtained if parties who are about to install an exhaust fan would consult the Inspector before doing so.

Conclusion.

I am confident that the manufacturers and laboring classes of this district appreciates the good work done in their behalf by your Department, and will be ever willing and ready to co-operate with you in the promulgation of any further legislative acts that will tend to the betterment of industrial conditions generally throughout the Province.

Respectfully yours,

Henry A. Clark.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ARTHUR W. HOLMES.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you a report of the inspection of factories and shops in the district assigned me for the year 1911.

I am pleased to report that it has been a year of prosperity, manufacturing plants are all busy and prospects are good for a continuation.

In making a report of this kind from year to year a certain amount of repetition is unavoidable, as the Inspector has to deal with much the same conditions year after year. However, I am pleased to report that the changes made are all for progress. No one has recognized the benefit of improved conditions quicker than the average employer of labor. From a financial standpoint alone it pays to have the very best improvements known. It is discouraging to the Inspector at times, and very annoying to the employer, after installing new lavatories to find them choked up and the walls defaced by obscene writing; and while it may be only one or two in a factory who are guilty of these practices it reflects on the whole staff. The same may be said of guards provided for machines or dangerous places. We often find them not in use. Various excuses are offered: that they cannot work with one or that they have run a machine for a number of years and never had an accident. In several States laws have been enacted whereby the worker who removes a guard from a machine and neglects to replace it incurrs a penalty for doing so.

SANITATION.

A very necessary requirement to every mercantile and manufacturing establishment is a sufficient number of closets for the use of the occupants. The Factory Act prescribes the number—one for every twenty-five people—and it is surprising the number of new building erected that are short of this accommodation. It is not a pleasant duty to have to inform a factory owner who has just finished a new building that he has to instal more closets. It means a general ripping up of the place and a great deal of extra expense which could have been avoided by the architect had he made himself familiar with the Act. I have had a few cases of this come under my notice during the year. It is a disgrace to a city like Toronto to have such a large number of pit or outside closets as exists at the present time. I know of one place where about fifty people use a large pit closet almost in the centre of the city, where sewers exist, and a plentiful supply of water is to be had. No excuse is valid for such a condition of affairs. We frequently find the location of closets in the worst possible place, in a dead corner of the building, where it is impossible to secure fresh air or dispose of the foul, without some artificial means. What is therefore required is a little intelligent judgment when installing a lavatory plant so that an abundance of light and pure air may be obtained.

CHILD LABOR.

I have had very few violations of this regulation come under my notice this year. In speaking with a member of the clergy on this subject who seemed to be deeply interested in it, I informed him that so far as I knew the Act was being fairly well lived up to, but if at any time he heard or knew of any factory where children under fourteen were employed I would be pleased to have him accompany me to the place. A few weeks later the reverend gentleman called me up by phone to say that he

would like me to fulfil my promise. After meeting him down town we boarded a car for the factory he had in view. On getting off the car we were met by another clerical gentleman, when I was informed of the place to be visited. I introduced the gentleman to the owner of the factory, and asked permission to take them through which was readily granted. We went thoroughly over the place and questioned three or four young girls. One was fifteen and the others sixteen. He expressed himself as well pleased with the experience, and also complimented me on my method of inspection. I have had one or two cases brought to my notice by the Truant Officer of the District, both departments working in harmony to secure the same results, the non-employment of child labor. The law in my opinion should be amended in this respect, that a child should not be allowed to start work until such times as a proper birth certificate was produced duly signed by a Registrar, or their baptismal record. If neither can be procured, then a record of the school age as stated in the first school enrollment. Such certificate to be placed on file by the employer, and ready for the Inspector on his visit there.

Machinery.

I have done my best to have the dangerous parts of machinery properly guarded, and I am pleased to state that the employers are taking a great deal more interest in this important matter, the question of compensation to workmen injured while in their employ, making it a financial question. I do not wish to convey the idea that the employers look at it from that standpoint only, as I know the great majority of them are sympathetic, and try to avoid accidents. It is, however, very poor encouragement for the Inspector, after getting the employer to provide guards at great trouble and expense, to find them laid aside, or no care taken of them. The workman too often imagines that he will not be considered a good mechanic unless the machine is handled without the guard. I am often met with the question what to do with a man who persists in removing the guards and will not use them. If a man would keep on smoking when forbidden, what would be the result? If the same action was taken in a few cases they would soon use the guards. It should be one of the principal rules governing factories that all employees should be compelled to use the guards provided for their use.

Basement Workrooms.

The basement as a workroom has very little to recommend it. They are almost impossible to ventilate owing to being under the street line. Artificial light is required at all times. They have many dark corners which are almost impossible to keep clean. Any air that does enter the place is bound to be impure, composed as it is of sweepings and dust from the sidewalk or street. I have had three of these places closed up as workshops this year. To make doubly sure that our opinion on these rooms was not biased, the Department invited Dr. Bell of the Provincial Health Office to accompany me and give his opinion on the places, as he has had considerable experience along these lines. After looking over these rooms he had no hesitation in saying that they were unfit for employees to work in, and the owners were notified to procure other workrooms for their help, which has been done.

Polishing Rooms.

I have not much new to add to my experience with polishing and buffing rooms. One of the largest plants in the city has been overhauled, the fan capacity increased, and is now doing excellent work. The main feature of all exhaust systems is to have them properly installed. There are lots of people who are able to do mechanical work, and do it well, but very few have any idea of handling air successfully. It is a business in itself. When the plant is installed, then the men who use it should take some pride in keeping the pipes clear of obstruction, taking care of the hoods, etc., etc. If the proper care is taken of such plants it would be encouraging to every one.

Stationary Engineers.

During the year I have paid considerable attention to the provisions of the Act calling for all plants of fifty horse-power and over, being in charge of a properly certificated engineer. So far as I am aware there is not one plant coming within the meaning of the Act without a qualified engineer.

Fire Escapes.

Quite a large number of fire escapes have been erected this year in my district. In erecting new buildings very little consideration seems to be given to this requirement. In case of fire or panic how are the inmates to get out? The owners will reply we have one stairway, and then there is the elevator which would soon take them all out. There are very few elevators which could be depended on, especially in case of fire as passenger elevators are usually enclosed with grille work, leaving a free entrance for smoke or flame from all parts of the building. The same applies to the majority of freight hoists, as most of them are fitted with the lattice gate, and while some of them are fitted with fire door equipment, the well hole simply acts as a large chimney and is a menace rather than a help. Fire escapes are not the ideal solution to overcome the difficulty, as inside stairways are much preferable; but the fire underwriters seem to have considerable say, as it makes a great deal of difference in the insurance risk, and therefore the rates are lower the fewer openings there are, as the danger to the building is much lessened. However, since the adoption of the form of specifications for the erection of fire escapes, they are very much improved, and will carry any number of people that may assemble on them.

Chinese Laundries.

Since the passing of the Chinese Laundry Act at the last session of the Legislature, I have visited about two hundred and twenty-five laundries in my district, and have found the majority of them had the room necessary to comply with the requirements of the Act, that is, to have eating and sleeping apartments separate from the work rooms. In many cases there are a number of upstair rooms with nothing in them, as no matter how large the place is, they seem to congregate in one sleeping room, while they do not sleep together, the majority having their individual bunk. In one place visited no less than twelve cots were in one large room, while other rooms were vacant. In a few cases I found the premises were too small. The

owners were notified to provide more room or to stop using it for laundry purposes. The former request has been complied with in quite a number of places.

The Department had the main feature of the Act translated and printed in the Chinese language, so that few explanations and signs are required from the Inspector. So far I have had but little difficulty in having the law complied with, as they now realize what the law requires of them. The majority of the places are kept fairly clean.

Smoking in Clothing Factories.

I have noticed in several places a number of the employees, in clothing factories particularly, smoking cigarettes. I have at once spoken to them to stop the practice during working hours, and also taken the matter up with the employer, asking him to forbid the same, and to post notices to that effect, "No smoking allowed." I have considered the practice extremely dangerous in places of this kind, as the cigarette butt is laid down anywhere, is knocked over or falls into a heap of rags, where it may smoulder and break out at any time into a blaze with results that cannot be foreseen.

During the meeting of the Manufacturers' Convention, the staff of the Department were kindly invited to attend a lecture with lantern slide views, showing the application of guards to all kinds of dangerous machinery, with statistics dealing with all kinds of accidents in factories and on the farms, showing that the percentage of accidents was far higher in the line of agriculture than in factory life. The figures were surprising no doubt to a great many.

Bake Shops.

This is a very important industry, including as it does bread, pastry, confectionery, and other food products which go out to the cosuming public, and it is therefore necessary that they should all be produced under the very best of conditions. One or two seem to think that because some sawdust has been sprinkled on the floor, that the floors are clean. If it was changed every few days little objection could be taken, but when it is left to do duty for weeks it becomes a menace to health. In the majority of large shops conditions are very good, but some of the smaller places could be improved upon. A large number of them are basement shops where about the only light available is artificial, and the dark corners get filled up with dirt and rubbish. In some of the States they have a law prohibiting underground bake shops. As soon as one is vacated it is not allowed to be re-rented as such, which means that in a few years they will be eliminated without any particular hardship to anyone.

Complaints.

Every attention is given to complaints that are received, no matter from what source. It is always more satisfactory to have the signature, so that, if necessary, explanations can be made as to how and why certain things were not carried out. The majority of the cases have been justifiable.

In conclusion I desire to say that every courtesy has been extended to me by the managers and employers, and while we did not at all times agree I have had but little trouble in having my recommendations carried out.

Respectfully yours,

Arthur W. Holmes.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROBERT HUNGERFORD.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of my work as Inspector of factories and shops assigned to me for the year 1911.

While it is a great pleasure to me to be able to report so satisfactorily upon the results of my labors, it is extremely difficult to deviate to any great extent from my report of the year 1910. While conditions in factories are somewhat changed from year to year, and I am pleased to say the changes are generally in the nature of improvements, and while we are every day confronted with new problems, and many new and different kinds of factories are continually being installed in this Province, a year is but a short time to bring about such pronounced changes as would be required to make a report entirely new.

In reporting upon my work of the year just closed I am pleased to say that I have found upon all sides the most marked indications of the greatest progress and prosperity. I have had no complaints of any lack of business, but on the contrary have found in a great many cases more business than the industry could handle, owing to the scarcity of help. These conditions I have long ago learned to appreciate, being of the opinion that while it may be well to have one person for each position there is always a decided danger in having any over supply of labor on the market. During the past year the industrial classes throughout the Province have apparently been more than usually contented. Wages have been fairly satisfactory. Work has been plentiful, and if it were not for the extremely high cost of living there would, I think, be very little to complain of. This statement is, I think, substantiated by the fact of their being so very few industrial disputes during the year. I have no hesitation in making the statement that in my opinion there has been a much better feeling between employer and employees, and fewer industrial wars during the year just closed than for many previous years. I am quite hopeful of a continuance of this satisfactory state of affairs, believing that past industrial conflicts have taught employers and employees to have a greater respect for each other and to settle their differences amicably and without resorting to strikes and their accompanying unpleasantnessess.

The constant establishment of new industries, as well as the wonderful increase in the output of the older establishments, has caused a decided increased demand for labor. The steady improvement in the general working conditions, such as modern conveniences, improved light, improved sanitary conditions, lunch rooms, bath rooms, etc., together with the very healthy and prosperous state of our many manufacturing institutions, has brought about such conditions as to cause those connected with, or taking an interest in our industrial welfare to realize that when the progress and prosperity of the country is being discussed Ontario must be considered.

In submitting this report of the conditions existing in the factories throughout the district assigned to me, I shall endeavor to point out some of the many phases of factory inspection, the many changes and improvements in our methods of inspection, as well as the introduction of many up-to-date and improved accident preventing devices. The Inspector's work has been to some extent facilitated by a realization on the part of the factory owner that the Inspector is not a common enemy or nuisance looking for a chance to show off his efficiency or authority by making impracticable recommendations for the purpose of making work for the manufacturers, as was the idea that one time prevailed among the employers.

It is indeed not unusual for me to be asked to look over the machinery in a factory and suggest any improvements that I can in the way of arranging or guarding of new machinery, for, as they say, "We want to be right, and we want to know that we are right." The up-to-date manufacturer invites inspection. He has nothing to hide, he wants to have his factory as good as the other fellows. He realizes the advantage the Inspector has of seeing all the improved methods, and is desirous of availing himself of any suggestions we may have to make.

The Factory Inspector, like all other public servants, has a great many bosses who always consider it within their right to find fault without taking the slightest trouble to find out the circumstances surrounding the action with which they find fault.

I have occasionally had unpleasant duties to perform although, generally speaking, my work has been pleasant, and I trust profitable, to those with whom I have dealt. The portion of this report referring to my treatment at the hands of manufacturers will in no way differ from that of other years, for to report otherwise would be an act of ingratitude on my part as well as an injustice to the manufacturers.

In reference to this subject I desire to say that the treatment I have received has been courteous and cordial, and in many cases my visits have been apparently pleasant to all concerned. I may also state that my work has been in many cases facilitated by a willingness of the manufacturer to readily comply with my recommendations. There are, of course, exceptions. All men are not courteous and pleasant, neither do they all treat the Factory Inspector as he would like to be treated. I know, however, that there is no position in which a man could be employed, or no climate in which a man could live, where the sun would always shine.

One of the most interesting and important branches of factory inspection is the guarding of dangerous machinery. To this branch of the work I have given my very closest attention. There are many important phases of the guarding of machinery to a few of which I will refer. At this particular time when so much is being said about workmen's compensation it might be well for me to mention a few of the many obstacles with which I am confronted while endeavoring to enforce this part of the factory laws. First of all, let me say that my experience has been that in my endeavor to protect the workman I have found the greatest obstructionist in the man I was trying to protect. It is not at all unusual for me after compelling the manufacturer to provide guards or safety devices for his machinery to come around and find them removed by the man operating them, without the slightest excuse for doing so. I have in some cases threatened to prosecute the machine operator for removing the guard. The only kind of a guard that proves entirely satisfactory is one that works automatically. I have found it one of the most difficult tasks in the world to get some men to consider a guard seriously until after he has met with a painful or serious accident.

There is another phase of guarding machinery upon which it might be well to say a word, and that is the practicability of working a guard on a machine while doing certain kinds of work. I had the pleasure of attending the illustrated lecture given at the recent Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at which a gentleman gave a most interesting and instructive talk upon this important subject. Among his illustrations was a steel cap for an emery wheel to protect the operator against injury caused by being struck by pieces of the emery wheel in case of the wheel exploding. These guards looked very nice and useful

in a picture, but I will venture to say they could not be used on more than one emery wheel out of every ten in use owing to the position of the cap preventing the use of that part of the wheel most used. Only in case of very small, or tool grinding, could such a guard be used, so that in the event of the Inspector recommending such a guard for a wheel doing general work, he would immediately be shown that his recommendation was impracticable, owing to the fact that in order to do the particular kind of work that it was being used for the top of the wheel or that part covered by the guard must be used.

There are other phases of guarding machinery of which I will have something to say later on in this report.

Our fire escape specifications are working out in a very satisfactory manner, and since their introduction no fire escapes have been erected that are not thoroughly reliable and substantial. Before the passage of these specifications there was endless trouble between the Inspector and the fire escape manufacturers, and in many cases the contractor erecting the fire escape, in his desire to figure lower than other competitors, did his work in such a manner and used such light material as to render the fire escape unsatisfactory to the Inspector as well as unsafe to the employees of a factory in case of fire. For some little time after the Order-in-Council was passed specifying precisely how fire escapes must be built as well as the size and quality of the material used, I had some trouble in making the contractors keep closely to the lines specified. A decisive stand and a few sharp rebukes have removed that trouble, and now every man erecting a fire escape understands that the specifications must be conformed to to the letter before any certificate is given.

The most sanguine Factory Inspector does not expect to entirely eliminate accidents in factories. New machinery is being introduced each year, in consequence of which new dangers are continually arising, and no matter how diligently we may work and endeavor to acquire knowledge of how to safeguard dangerous machinery, we never get to know it all, and though the elimination of accidents is quite an impossibility we are thoroughly confident of minimizing them to a very great extent. It has been a great satisfaction to me while visiting many factories within the past year, to see the number of guards that have been placed upon dangerous machines as a result of my suggestions. I indeed have often wondered when accidents happen under such circumstances, how many might have happened if there had been no inspection. When I suggest a guard for a machine the factory owner often says to me, "Why you have been here several times and you never mentioned that before," which is quite true, for I would be very little use as a Factory Inspector if I did not keep on learning every day. The investigation of accidents has taught me that there is great danger in machines that I once thought were quite harmless.

The investigation of accidents is of great benefit to the Inspector as an educator, inasmuch as his knowledge of the circumstances surrounding such accidents enables him to take such precautionary measures as are required to prevent the occurrence of similar accidents in other factories. The fact is quite noticeable to the Inspector that constant use of dangerous machinery either by the operator or factory owner causes them to look upon the danger with decided indifference as well as show a pronounced carelessness in their operation. I feel quite sure that the average manufacturer is anxious to avoid accidents. I do not contend, however, that constant association with dangerous machinery in his own factory without having reminders in the way of accidents causes him to become indifferent to the

dangers that are at all times apparent to the Inspector whose duty it is to look for danger and prevent accidents where possible. The Inspector should at all times be in a position to give the factory owner most useful and valuable information, owing to his great advantages of seeing all the latest devices for preventing accidents as well as the most modern and up-to-date ways of arranging machinery.

Complaints.

I have received comparatively few complaints from employees of factories in the year just closed, a fact I scarcely know whether to consider gratifying or otherwise.

I am rather inclined to think that the people employed in factories have at times good cause for complaint, very largely owing to the fact that they do not acqaint the Factory Inspector of their troubles. A Notice Card is posted in every factory (or should be) with the name and address of the Inspector in charge of the factory for the purpose of acquainting the employees of a factory to whom to complain if there is any violation of the factory laws. There seems, however, to have always been more or less doubt in the minds of the factory hands as to whether or not we would treat their correspondence as confidential or otherwise.

Upon this subject I would like to relieve their minds of any such doubt, as we treat all such correspondence as strictly confidential; and I will go further and say that even if they send in their complaints unsigned they will have and always have had immediate attention without the slightest danger of being betrayed to their employer. It has never been my practice to even acquaint the factory owner that any complaint has been made, and in some cases where I have received complaints of one small department of a large manufacturing establishment, I have spent two or three hours going all through the factory, knowing that if I went directly to the department complained of the employer would suspect that a complaint had been made.

I have heard employees of factories complaining among themselves of conditions existing in the factory in which they were employed, and when asked, "Why don't you complain to the Factory Inspector?" they would say, "I am not going to do the Inspector's work for him, why don't he get around and find these things out for himself?"

I would like to point out how extremely absurd it is to talk that way. When an Inspector orders guards placed on machinery and calls later to see that they have been placed to his satisfaction I am sure it would be quite impossible for him to call every day to see that they are kept in their place, while it would be very easy and reasonable to expect an employee of the factory to acquaint the Inspector in case of removal. If the Inspector orders a factory to be swept, cleaned, and all refuse removed, this may be necessary twice or three times per week or in fact every day. Surely it would be unreasonable to expect the Inspector to call three times a week to see that it was done when he has in the neighborhood of one thousand or more places to inspect each year. We may order closets to be kept in a clean condition and see that they are cleaned to our satisfaction; but it is impossible for us to stand there all the time and see that they are kept that way, while if they are not it would be a very simple matter for someone in the factory to drop us a line to that effect. If we visit a planing mill, for instance, and find lumber piled in such a way as to endanger the men employed in the mill, we order the mill owner to remove it, and he tells us that he is just running it through the planer, and that it will be all out of there in a couple of hours, it is

our duty to see that he does it; but it is the duty of the men working in the mill to let us know if he puts another pile there. The Inspector can insist on strict adherence to the law, and order good conditions: but the only way they can be maintained in case of an unwilling factory owner is by the co-operation of the people employed in the factory.

I beg to offer the following suggestions to employees, particularly to those working in factories, hoping they will be taken as coming from one whose sympathy and loyalty has been many times proven.

Remember that the Ontario Factories' Act was advocated by the working classes for your benefit, and protection. It is therefore up to you and the Factory Inspector to see to it that you get all the protection intended by the enactment of such a law.

If you wish to accomplish anything for your benefit always be sure you have done your own share of the work before finding fault with the other fellow's negligence.

Don't find fault with the Inspector for his failure to do impossibilities while you fail to even raise your hand in your own behalf.

We are willing to do our share towards bringing about ideal factory conditions, but in order to do so we will require more of your assistance and co-operation and less "knocks."

If the law is being violated in your factory or even if you only suspect and are not sure, or if the conditions are not as you think they should be, write to the Factory Inspectors' Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The writer need not necessarily sign his or her name. If the Inspector fails to do his duty or betrays you to your employer complain to the Minister of Agriculture, where I am quite sure you will receive redress.

Accidents in Factories.

There is, I suppose, no branch of Factory Inspection to which an Inspector gives greater attention than that of guarding dangerous machinery. The frequent occurrence of accidents necessitates his very closest attention, and should receive the prompt co-operation of all employers as well as employees in order that these unhappy occurrences may as much as possible be avoided.

The wonderful increase in the number of manufacturing establishments throughout the province, the great increase in the output of those already established, the keen competition among manufacturers, the increasing speed of machinery, the strenuous piece-work system in factories, all contribute towards the augmentation of the list of accidents in factories. The importance of this branch of our work is seldom realized by persons other than Inspectors, or people engaged in the collection of statistics of this character. Some men seem to think that because there has been no serious accidents in their factory within a year or so that the danger of accidents is insignificant. Accidents in factories are also looked upon by people not engaged in factory life as unimportant, but to those who are called upon to investigate or look into the matter the result is shockingly surprising. The number of people injured upon the North American Continent per year number between two and a half and three million, while the number killed, in the neighborhood of fifty thousand.

The causes from which these accidents happen are so extremely numerous it would be entirely useless for me to endeavor to enumerate them. It might, however, be advisable to mention a few of the chief causes from which accidents in factories

happen. I have stated in previous reports, and I wish to repeat it, that a shockingly large percentage of these accidents occur among foreigners. My investigation of accidents during the past year has brought more and more vividly to my mind the truth and importance of the statement contained in my report of last year upon the subject which I take the liberty of herewith reproducing.

"It might be said also that the growth of commercial industries and the keen rivalry among manufacturers have encouraged the introduction of foreigners, who, owing to their willingness to work for low wages, are engaged with a view to lessening the cost of production. Many of these men are unable to speak the English language, and are required to operate machinery while without experience. When instructed by an English-speaking foreman they are unable to understand the instructions given, and as a consequence are much more liable to accidents. Accidents among this class of workmen are daily becoming more frequent, and I believe are doing much to augment the list of accidents in factories throughout the Province."

Accidents resulting from neglect to properly guard dangerous machinery, among which are engine fly wheels, engine cranks, open gearings, exposed belting pulleys, saws, knives, or failure to provide proper guards or hand railings for stairways, hatchways, runways, or opening in floors is of course laid at the door of the employer or factory owner. These are not, however, all the causes from which accidents occur. We have the factory hand who is too foolish to be careful, and too egotistical and obstinate to be taught. These men by their own foolishness do their share toward increasing our lists of accidents. They laugh at the idea of there being any danger, they remove the guards that in no way inconveniences them, to show their extreme smartness, and endeavor to demonstrate their bravery by carelessness. I have had some experience with this class of men, and have known them to be injured, and though perfectly cognizant of the fact that the accident was caused by their own carelessness they had not the honesty to admit it, but mislead, found fault with the Inspector, cursed the machine, and sued the employer for damages.

Many of the employers are of the opinion that if they supply guards for dangerous machinery such as saws, jointers, sharpers, band saws, etc., that their duty ends there, that they have done their share to eliminate accidents in the factory and if any accident happens through the removal of these guards that the worker is entirely responsible. It may seem somewhat unjust to ask or expect the employer to see that the guards are used after supplying them. He is the responsible party, however, and it being often quite necessary to guard the workman against his own carelessness, the foreman or mill owner is expected to see that the guards are not only supplied but are constantly kept in their place.

Law suits are at all times very costly to both employer and employee and no matter what the decision of the court may be the employer is generally out a lot of money of which the workman receives very little, if indeed any.

I would strongly advise all employers that the only sure way to keep from getting the worst of a law suit is to keep out of the courts, and the only sure way of keeping out of the courts is to keep from having the accident.

Child Labor.

In my previous reports I took particular pains to present the circumstances in connection with the ever important subject of Child Labor at much length, and though I quite realize that a factory Inspector's report would be scarcely considered a report without some reference to this very important part of our work, I find it extremely difficult to write anything that I have not already written.

Realizing, however, that there is probably no question in connecetion with my work so interesting, or of such vital importance to the general public as Child Labor, I shall endeavor to say something that may be interesting to those who take the pains to read these reports, though some of it may be to some extent second hand.

I am more than pleased to report that within the district assigned to me there is comparatively little child labor. Occasionally a boy or girl work their way into a factory by misrepresenting their age, or by the influences of some charitably inclined person, or by an unscrupulous employer who breaks the law in order to increase his profits.

I want to say that while there are undoubtedly some, there is surprisingly little apparent desire on the part of employers to engage children to work in factories.

The subject of Child Labor is one to which I have always given my very closest attention, and one in which my efforts, I am glad to think, have been successful. I have no hesitation in saying that within the district assigned to me there is no significant violation of the Child Labor law. I have occasionally received complaints of children working in factories, but upon investigation I have found that in mostly all cases the complaints have come from some persons who have had no chance of ascertaining the age of the children complained of, other than the child's appearance while going in and out of the factory. I have long since learned that it is no great difficulty to deceive a person in the age of a child, no matter how clever that person may be. People forming opinions of the age of children while entering or leaving a factory usually go entirely by their size, which in many cases is most misleading. I remember being in a factory and seeing a little chap across the shop from me that I thought from his size must surely be very young. He had his back to me and walking over to him I placed my hand on his shoulder and asked him his age. He looked up at men, and said, "Eighteen me next 'boith' day," and I believed him when I saw his face.

I have always made it a rule in cases where I have had the slightest reason to doubt the child's word to have them fill out one of our Unofficial Birth Certificate forms, and where necessary go before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace and make a declaration as to the truthfulness of the certificate. Reporting upon this phase of the question, however, I wish to quote from my last year's report a paragraph which exactly voices my opinion on the subject, at the present time.

"It is impossible for me to write upon this subject without again pointing out the difficulty I have experienced in not having some sort of authorized or standard birth certificate form that, when properly filled out, would establish beyond a reasonable doubt the age of the child. In fact, my own personal opinion is that all manufacturers should be provided with such certificate forms, and no child should be allowed to commence work until the parents or guardians had filled one out in such a way as to remove all reasonable doubt as to the age of the applicant. These certificates could be kept on file, and handed to the Inspector upon his visit to the factory, and if any boy or girl was found in the factory for whom there was no certificate, there could be no doubt of the employer's wilful violation of the law."

The minimum age at which a child should be sent to work is no doubt of the utmost importance, though it has always occurred to me that the nature of the work at which the boy or girl of fourteen years of age is to be engaged is a much more important one. An unhealthy boy is allowed to go to work in a factory at the age of fourteen, and, if he is willing, he may be set to work at heating rivets before a blinding blaze from an oven, or he can be put in to some dusty place, or a place where poisonous gases are unavoidably accumulated, or in a fire hole shovelling coal into a furnace under a steam boiler, while a good husky, healthy boy of thirteen would not be allowed to work in a beautiful clean factory sitting at a table folding

small pieces of clean, white paper. I am not finding fault with the law, but this part of it has always appealed to me as being not just what it ought to be.

We are frequently asked "what are the principal causes of child labor?" The experience of a Factory Inspector teaches us that there are many causes chief among them being the employer who wants to produce his goods as cheaply as possible and increase his profits. He puts on a child in place of a man or woman for about a third or a quarter of the salary.

Then we have the poor man who is blessed with a scarcity of everything but children, upon whom he looks as assets from which he expects to derive a revenue. at as early a date as possible in order to alleviate his poverty.

We also have the widow who is left with a number of small children, and no means of supporting them. She has a boy thirteen years of age who is willing to help, and who is strong and healthy. She takes him to the manufacturer, tells her story, and the boy is taken on; sometimes, though seldom, through charity, and many times because the manufacturer needs the help, and sometimes a little of both. Occasionally the employer takes a chance on the age of the boy, and occasionally the woman tells him a lie, and says the boy is fourteen .

Sometimes parents find it almost impossible to keep a boy at school, and in order to keep him off the streets and out of trouble they find him a job in the factory. We also have the man who is perfectly able to keep his children at school. but thinks much more of the few dollars they may bring home on pay day than the education or welfare of his family.

Saw Mills.

I would not consider that I had done justice in a report from which the very important subject of the saw mill and lumbering industry was omitted.

My district extending to the far north country including Muskoka, the Georgian Bay, the Parry Sound, and the New Ontario Districts, I am brought in contact with many lumber men, and many of the largest and most important mills in the Province, and as I have said in previous reports, there is no industry in which I have been more interested, and no class of manufacturers by whom I have been more cordially treated.

I have given the saw mill a great deal of attention and study, and have endeavored to put myself in a position of competency. to at all times advise as to the most advantageous arrangement of machinery and taking of all precautionary measurers for the purpose of, as far as possible, avoiding accidents to the workmen engaged. There are many reasons why the saw mill industry has been of unusual interest to me. The splendid organization of the modern saw mill is one of the most interesting features. Every man comprises a part of the great machine that produces a constant outpour of lumber from the time the mill starts until it stops. Different from many manufacturing establishments. one can see the entire or complete process of producing at a glance, it taking but a few moments from the time the log leaves the water until it is in lumber ready to be piled in the yard. The most interesting feature about the saw mill to the Inspector is the danger surrounding their operation. There is no particular reason why a saw mill should be any more dangerous than the average factory if the same trouble or pains were taken in their erection. This is not done, however, owing to their establishment being of a more or less temporary character. When a man builds a stove factory or a sewing machine factory he expects it to be operated for a life time, or at least for an indefinite time; but when a saw mill is erected it is with the expectation of having

to remove it owing to the limits becoming exhausted and it becoming necessary to find a new location. The danger of a saw mill is greatly enhanced by the lack of room to properly operate the machinery. It is not unusual to see two sets of machinery crowded into a space originally intended for one, thus crowding the mill to a dangerous degree. There should be a passage of at least three feet between the carriage and the wall, and I have seen mills with less than six inches.

The modern gun shot or steam feed works with such rapidity as to enhance the danger inasmuch as it causes the men on the carriage and at the saws to work at so much greater speed. The high speed at which all the machinery of a saw mill runs tends to increase the dangers.

The lumbering industry has always cut a most important figure in our north country; in fact, we have many thriving villages in the north where almost the entire population is engaged or employed in the lumbering industry. They are employed in the mills during the summer and in the winter they are employed in the woods geting out the logs for the summer cut.

A few years ago when the Gang Edgar or Strip Machine was introduced into the saw mill accidents caused by this machine were quite frequent, and generally very serious, in fact they were so dangerous that I have known men to refuse to work in a mill where one was in use. The dangers of this machine have been greatly lessened by the use of rolls and guards of different kinds, and by men becoming more competent to operate them; but in no case do I consider them anything but dangerous, and until a guard is used that will prevent the cant from flying back when the rolls are reversed in case of the saws chocking, they will continue to be exceedingly dangerous.

Taking an unusual interest in this machine, I took the pains to get up a guard that would prevent the cant from being thrown back, and made the machine absolutely safe. The mill men objected to my guard, however, owing to the fact that by the greatest stretch of imagination it might sometimes be in the operators way. Saw mill men seem to have their peculiarities. I knew a sawyer to quit his job because he could not cut as much stock on a band saw as another man did on a strip machine. So that anything that would in any way hamper them in their mad race for a "stand in" cannot under any consideration be used, not even to save the life of the operator.

The lath mill and shingle mill which are sometimes adjuncts to the saw mill have always come in for a fair share of my attention owing to the employment of boys. The cutting of lath is usually let out by contract, and I have found that unless closely watched they are inclined to hire boys at a low rate of wages in order to increase their own profits. In the shingle mill the most dangerous machine is the jointer. I don't suppose there is any machine in the whole lumbering industry that has been the cause of so many accidents. They can be guarded and made comparatively safe, however, and though I have been successful in having many of these guards put on, and mean to insist on having them used on all jointers, it has been with no little difficulty. I have always been confronted with the nonsensical argument that they interfere with the speed of the operator, an argument for which there is not the slightest grounds.

Unlike many other factories, we have no difficulty about the ventilation of a saw mill. They are generally situated on the bank of a river or lake. The building is always sufficiently open to allow as much fresh air to enter as would enter a farmer's field with a wire fence around it. There is no excessive heat. No unhealthy smell. No black smoke or poisonous gases. No inhaling of injurious dust, just the clean, healthy, pleasant smell of the pine.

Sanitation and Ventilation.

I have always been desirous of bringing about the most sanitary conditions possible. When I say "possible" I am keeping well in mind the fact that the circumstances and facilities for sanitary conditions vary very much. While it may be quite necessary to have just as good sanitary conditions in one place as another it is not always possible owing to the lack of sewers or other requirements that are necessary to bring about good and healthy conditions.

Having a strong desire to report fairly of employer and employee upon the subject of sanitary conditions in factories, I want to say that the most satisfactory conditions are not likely to exist without the co-operation of the factory owner and those employed within the factory. I have found in many cases where the very best plumbing in the way of closets and wash basins, etc., was installed by the factory owner, the employees did not show sufficient interest in keeping them in a clean condition. Indeed in many cases it would seem that they had gone out of their way to deface the walls, destroy the plumbing and put things generally in an unclean and unsanitary condition. It is most unfortunate that people employed in factories should show this marked indifference in their own welfare and comfort. The factory owner, however, must be held responsible for the condition of the factory, for it is quite within his power to enforce such rules as are required to keep these places as they should be kept. Sometimes in remonstrating with the employer as to the unsanitary condition of the conveniences in connection with his factory, I am told by him "I can't make them keep them clean. I have done the best I can to compel them, but if they will not do it I can't help it." This I have always considered a decided demonstration of disinterestedness on the part of the factory owner. He enforces such rules as are required to prevent smoking in working hours. He prevents men from bringing beer in and drinking it in the factory. He can enforce a rule compelling each man to be at work at a certain time, and many other rules because it is to his advantage to do so and he takes a determined stand. He is indifferent as to sanitary conditions, however, and puts forward no effort to enforce rules in that direction.

It is most astonishing the difference of opinion among people regarding cleanliness. Some people seem to think a place is clean (because they have never known any better) when it is in such a condition that others would consider quite the reverse. I remember one case of where I called a man's attention to the unclean condition of his factory, and he expressed the greatest surprise and asked me if I had ever seen a cleaner one. He then called several of his employees to bear out his statement to the effect that the place could not be kept cleaner. You can imagine his great surprise and indignation when I told him I had never seen a dirtier one, and gave him a week in which to put it in a satisfactory condition.

The ventilation of a factory is not always the simple proposition that the inexperienced person might think. If a factory is built for a certain purpose, at the time of building ventilation is a simple matter, but if the building is used for some purpose other than that originally intended it is sometimes the cause of considerable difficulty. For instance if a building is intended for a warehouse where ventilation is never thought of and is a long narrow building with windows only at each end, and is afterwards used for a clothing factory, a whitewear, or cigar factory, where people work very close together, it is often quite a difficult task to get fresh air to the people in the centre without inconveniencing the people at each end of the building and incurring considerable expense.

It might be said that hitherto ventilation of factories has been very little con-

sidered by the people building them. Working advantages, convenience, cost, fire insurance, etc., have all been considered and provided for, but ventilation is generally forgotten. This has caused some considerable trouble for the Inspector, who is generally the first to discover and point out that no provision has been made for a supply of fresh air.

I have given very close attention to the ventilation of rooms where poisonous gases are allowed to accumulate, also where vapor from dyeing vats is generated, dust in polishing rooms, etc. While I have been generally successful in having exhaust systems or such ventilating processes as I deem most advantageous or suitable to perform the work necessitated by the different circumstances.

The truthfulness of the old saying "It takes all kinds of people to make a world" has been clearly demonstrated to me while studying the peculiar characteristics of people engaged in dirty and unhealthy work. I have seen men who if they had their choice of jobs about a factory would take the dirtiest one they could get. I heard of one man who was engaged in cleaning heavy casting with a compressed air sand blast, just about as dirty and unhealthy a job as any one could find. He was laid up sick for a couple of days, and because the foreman was compelled to put another man on the job until his return he became jealous, and threatened to quit if they ever allowed any person to do his work again.

Inspection of Stationary Boilers.

To insist upon a careful test and inspection of stationary steam boilers by competent engineers is a branch of Factory Inspection requiring the very closest attention on the part of the factory Inspector, and as a positive proof of the care that has been taken in this department along the lines of boiler inspection I am pleased to state that I cannot at the time of writing recall one explosion having happened in the Province within the past year.

The vast number of lives of men and women generally endangered by defective boilers makes this branch of our work doubly important. There is no means of estimating what the probable damage resulting from a boiler explosion might be until after the explosion takes place. The damage to a boiler as a result of an explosion is but an insignificant item. There is not only the damage to the property in which the explosion takes place to be considered, but to the adjoining property in the immediate vicinity, as well as the lives of all the men and women employed in the mill or factory in which the explosion occurs.

In mostly all large mills and factories the boiler is insured in some one of the authorized insurance companies, and as a consequence come under the supervision of the companies' Inspectors, all of whom I believe to be competent men, which of course tends greatly to the infrequency of boiler explosions. There are some firms who do not see the necessity of boiler insurance, owing to their always keeping a thoroughly competent man in charge of the boilers, which of course is most important.

The safety as well as the life of a boiler depends almost entirely upon the care taken by the man in charge. The most important points to be closely watched in the management or care of a boiler is to see that the boiler is kept thoroughly clean and free from scale or dirt of any kind. All boilers should be equipped with a surface blow-off cock as well as the regular blow-off or wash out cock, and they should be used with sufficient frequency to keep the boiler thoroughly clean. The safety valve should be tested at least once or twice per day. The try cocks should be frequently tried, and the water gauge glass should be blown out every hour

The stay bolts should be carefully and regularly examined. There is no danger of doing any of these things too often. The boiler should be tested at not more than one third greater pressure than it is the intention to carry. I say at not more than one third higher pressure, because any higher test would be quite unnecessary and there is always a chance of straining or weakening a boiler by unnecessary high tests. Great care should be taken by the person firing a boiler to keep the ashes well cleaned out in order to prevent them coming in contact with the grate bars, the result of which is very often the destruction of the grates from burning.

In all cases I regret to say the necessary precautionary measurers are not always taken in the care of steam boilers, sometimes owing to the carelessness or incompetency of the man in charge, and sometimes on account of the engineer having too many irons in the fire. The engineer is sometimes looked upon by the people around the mill or factory as the Jack-of-all-trades, or the handy man who can do most anything that no person cares to bother with. In this case he is called here and there, and very often spends more of his time looking after other work than he does in attending to the boiler and engine.

In going my rounds I have seen plants that bear out the old saying "Fools go in where angels fear to tread." I have seen several plants where not a sufficient number of hands were employed to have them come within the jurisdiction of the Ontario Factories' Act, and not being of sufficient capacity to bring them within the Stationary Engineers' Law, that I am quite sure one could not coax a competent engineer within a half a mile of. The incompetent engineer in charge, however, worked away quite happy and contented, though probably within an inch of his life.

It is a great wonder there are not more explosions among plants of this kind, but to those who have seen them it must appear a difficult task to explode a boiler or there would surely be more of them.

Over-time Permits.

I have always been an advocate of short hours of labor, for the working classes. I am well aware that there is a vast difference of opinion upon this subject. My opinion has always been, however, that the easier we made the work and the shorter we made the hours the happier we made the world.

Having these views, and always keeping in mind the selfishness of some employers in totally disregarding the convenience, health or welfare of their female help, I have been extremely careful in granting overtime permits. I have in no case granted a permit without first thoroughly investigating the conditions or circumstances under which such permits are asked for. Unless the factory owner can give such explanation as to thoroughly convince me of the absolute necessity, or I might say that unless he can show me that the necessity for overtime is caused by circumstances over which he has no control, I have refused to grant them. I know there are women employed in factories who would willingly work overtime in order that they might increase the amount of their salary, and I have no doubt that many of them could spend much more money than they get without wasting any. Any movement, however, to increase the hours of labor has a deteriorating effect in the world of labor.

In so far as the larger manufacturer is concerned I believe the law regarding the working of over-time among females to be well observed. I am inclined to think, however, there may be come slight violations of the law in some small country villages or towns, among the milliners or dressmakers, owing very largely to their ignorance of the existence of such a law, and to the fact that the citizens of these

places are either ignorant of the law or undesirous of calling the attention of the Factory Inspector to the violation of the law.

Canning Factories.

The canning industry being one of such great importance and interest not only from the industrial standpoint, but to the people generally who consume their products, I would like to write in a general way of the conditions existing among them. I am afraid, however, that owing to there being comparatively few of these factories situated within the district assigned to me, that I would not be justified in doing so. I will, however, state the facts as I have found them among the few canning factories that I have visited.

Before entering on my duties as an Inspector of Factories, I many times heard of the dirty and unsatisfactory conditions existing among canning factories. Indeed I am inclined to think, though they sometimes seemed to be exaggerated, that there was more truth than poetry in the reports I heard. I am pleased to state that among the few canning factories situated in my district these conditions have entirely changed, if indeed they ever existed. It is quite true that upon my first visit to these places I did not find them in just what I would term a satisfactory condition. As a result of frequent visits and constant watching, together with some fair and reasonable persuasion, the conditions have undergone a decided change for the better, and it is with considerable pleasure that I report the present conditions as satisfactory.

Canners are very often seriously hampered in their progress by scarcity of help. As well as having the usual scarcity of labor to contend with, they have the peculiar nature of their own work. The season being but short, and to some extent intermittent, caused by being compelled to often wait for a week or so for fruit to ripen or vegetables to become sufficiently matured for canning purposes. There being nothing of a permanent character in the employment, it would appear that only the surplus labor in the market is procurable. The surplus being somewhat limited they are compelled to do the best they can and in consequence do not always get the most desirable class.

The help is very often brought in from a distance, or at least from the outside, which necessitates the housing of it by the factory owners. While I have succeeded in greatly improving the condition of the houses in which the help live, I cannot say they are yet very satisfactory. There does not seem to be sufficient attention given to the engaging of the house keepers; in some cases everybody or anybody seems to be the house-keeper, and as a consequence the work is not always as well done as I would like it to be.

Lunch Rooms.

A very important adjunct to the modern factory is the lunch room for females. At one time when such a thing as the provision of a lunch room was mentioned to the manufacturer, by the Inspector, a very stiff argument would result, the factory owner contending that the Inspector was unduly arbitrary. Now, however, I am pleased to say the lunch room is considered quite a necessary convenience.

These lunch rooms are kept clean and in order by an attendant. Tables and chairs are supplied, also hot tea and coffee.

I am under the impression that the up-to-date manufacturer is paying much more attention to the wants and convenience of his employees than formerly,

realizing that people who work in factories are naturally desirous of working where they get the best treatment. There is, I should think, a great advantage in having the man after the job over having the job going after the man.

Apple Evaporators.

The apple evaporator does not appeal to the public or to the Inspector as being among the important factories in the industrial world. They have, however, come in for a large amount of my attention, and I can assure you that this attention was by no means unnecessary. Upon my first visit to the evaporators three years ago I found them almost in all cases to be conducted absolutely regardless of comfort, convenience, cleanliness, or order. In almost every case those operating them seemed to think that any old place or any old thing would do.

The circumstances surrounding the inspection of apple evaporators seem to be somewhat different from almost any other class of industries. The season is so very short, and the keeping up with the work is of such vital importance that very little in the way of alteration to the building or premises can be done until the season closes. As a matter of course we must at all times insist upon the places being kept clean and comfortable for the employees, a good supply of clean towels, wash basins, soap, clean water, etc., also the provision of separate conveniences for men and women.

I want to say in reference to the conditions existing around the evaporators within my district (and there are several) at present, that during the season just closed I visited them all, and some of them several times. With two exceptions I found my recommendations of the previous year complied with, and most satisfactory improvements all along the line. The two exceptions that I speak of gave me some little trouble, which I feel sure will result in them coming up to the standard next season. If they do not, however, the trouble next season will be of a much more serious character to them.

I would not consider I had done justice to those owners of evaporators who have made such splendid improvements in their plants, if I failed to state to the public the fact that, speaking generally, the evaporated apples put up in my district are put up under clean and sanitary conditions. There are, of course, exceptions, but I feel quite sure that by the close of another season the conditions existing in all evaporators shall be highly satisfactory.

Fire Escapes.

Experience of other parts of the continent has taught me the necessity of extreme caution in providing ample exits from every factory for use in case of fire. To have two ways out of every workroom, and to have them segregated as much as possible, is a rule I have decided upon, and one I am quite determined to carry out in all buildings of more than two stories in height.

Our Department has upon more than one occasion called the attention of the leading architects to the necessity of having more than one stairway leading from each room of a factory They do not appear to have given us much attention, however, for it is quite a common occurrence for us to compel a manufacturer to erect a fire escape on a brand new factory that he had every reason to believe was most modern and in strict compliance with the law.

A few years ago a recommendation for the erection of a fire escape led to endless trouble and bickering among the Inspector, the contractor, and the factory

owner, in many cases, in fact, the fire escapes erected were utterly useless and unsafe. An order-in-Council having been passed, however, specifying exactly how a fire escape must be built, the size of the balconies, the weight and size of the material, such as hand railings, corner plates, rivets, bolts, etc., also size of steps, and angle of stairs, has greatly alleviated the trouble. These specifications have been of the greatest assistance to us, have enabled us in all cases where we deem it necessary to have a fire escape erected, and to have them in such a way as to be perfectly safe to carry all the weight that can be put on them in the most extreme cases.

Foundries.

I could not close my annual report without again calling the attention of the manufacturers to the great necessity of bath rooms in foundries, these places to be provided with hot and cold water to enable moulders to take a bath after casting and before going out into the cold air.

I know, of course, there are many moulders, particularly among the foreign classes, who would not appreciate this feature, but there are so many who would appreciate such conditions, and there is such an absolute necessity for them, that the subject always appeals to me when I enter a foundry, particularly in the winter.

The conditions under which moulders are compelled to work subjects them to both extremes of heat and cold. This work is of such a decidedly laborious character, and under conditions that are not at all healthy or agreeable. The accumulation of gases, and the high temperature in which the moulder works during the casting, causes him to perspire freely, and in this heated condition he leaves the shop to go home and out into the cold. The use of open salamanders, open core ovens, the drying of ladles in the moulding shop, the skin drying of moulds by the use of charcoal without first burning the gas out of it, are the points to be considered in the inspection of foundries. They are all offensive and tend to generate poisonous and obnoxious gases from which moulders are often overcome. I have given very close attention to the inspection of moulding shops, and may say I have not been as successful as I would like to be, very largely owing to the employment of such a large percentage of foreigners who do not seem to want improved conditions.

Polishing Rooms.

I have had during the season just closed the usual difficulty over exhaust systems for polishing rooms or factories where the nature of the work is productive of a dangerous amount of dust.

I have always been more or less careful about recommending or advising any particular system of exhausting dust and have always considered that so long as the system installed will do the work that it is no particular business of mine what system it is.

If I am asked to suggest a system I do so quite willingly, and have always recommended a system that I have seen tried and know it to work successfully.

The lathes or stones should be placed in a row, the trunk pipe should be placed behind and below the lathes where possible, with branch pipes leading to the hoods. The branch pipes should not run straight into the trunk pipe but should circle towards the end of the pipe at which the fan is placed. The trunk pipe should reduce about two inches in size every six feet as it leads away from the fan. By this method the same fan power can be maintained one hundred feet

away as within ten feet of the fan. Particular care should be taken to avoid having any more pipe than is absolutely necessary and above all things do not try to trim square corners. Slides should be placed in each branch pipe so that they can be shut off when not in use.

In advising as to the proper kind of hoods to be used, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the character of the work to be performed, the different work often necessitates different hoods. In all cases, however, the hoods should be made to cover as much of the stone as the work will permit.

To have exhaust systems that work perfectly, and I should think a most sensible plan for people installing systems for this purpose would be to see them before taking the advice of the person who never saw a good system in his life, and thus avoid the trouble that usually follows the installation of an imperfect system.

Brick-Yards.

A small brick-yard is a place where I at one time thought my time could not be profitably spent, owing to the small amount of machinery used, the few people employed, and owing to the fact that the work is performed entirely in the open air. Last season, however, I decided to investigate these places and see just what there was to see.

I visited over thirty small brick-yards around Toronto alone, and found to my surprise that in fully fifty per cent. of the places boys under the required age of fourteen years were employed.

Many of the brick manufacturers were apparently unaware of brick-yards coming within the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector. In all cases the boys were immediately discharged, and the manufacturer warned against any further continuance of this practice. I wish to state that it is my intention to enforce the law in these places just as carefully as in factories or other places where labor is employed, and now that they have all been warned it is up to the small brick manufacturer to be good or suffer prosecution.

Stationary Engineers.

In reference to the enforcement of the Stationary Engineers' Law, requiring all engineers in charge of plants of fifty horse power or over to hold a certificate from the Ontario Government, I may say I have had surprisingly little trouble. The first year following the introduction or enactmnet of the law, I had some slight difficulty in bringing people into line, but as a result of careful and persistent work the trouble has been greatly minimized during the year just closed. The standardizing of stationary engineers being one of the principle objects of this law, I may say I have no doubt that if carefully worked out this end will be achieved within the very near future.

Respectfully yours,

Robert Hungerford.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR THOMAS KEILTY.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the inspection of factories and shops in the district assigned to me for the year 1911.

The year just closed has maintained the industrial activity predicted in my report of 1910, which for many reasons, creates new conditions, and as a consequence, added labors for the Inspector.

Apart from this, many features of our work have during the past year undergone special investigation to which I will refer separately in another part of this report.

The introduction of Inspectors' reports generally take the form of an announcement of the progress made, and the general desire of manufacturers to comply with all the requirements of the Act, an dthe suggestione of the Inspectors.

The above is largely true, even at the risk of seeming flattery. At the same time it is equally true that there are those who do not appreciate an interview or visit from the Inspector, and who regard the factory laws as an infringement on their civil rights and liberties enacted in the interests of the industrial class, and termed by them "class legislation."

In some cases after the Inspector has explained to them the nature and purpose of this legislation, they admit that perhaps it is not so bad after all, and possibly before the Inspector leaves, greet him with an invitation to return at an early date. I can recall very many cases where what was intended as an hostile reception, terminated in a profitable and friendly inspection where all my suggestions were discussed and accepted as being in the best interests of all concerned.

Then, again, I have met those who were not prepared to accept even a compromise. Any suggestions or regulations submitted by the Inspector are accepted in the light of an interference with their business, and will not submit to any such dictation from an Inspector.

This opposition and disregard for the requirements and laws of our Province is generally met in two forms. There is the bold defiant attitude presented in some cases, where the Inspector cannot mistake the fact that he is confronted with determined opposition. Then there is the plausible liar, who would not hesitate to rebuild his factory if the Inspector thought it should be done, but when the Inspector returns in six months he will find both him and the factory in about the same place where he last saw them primed with another load of plausible excuses.

This latter class is the most contemptible with which the Inspector has to deal. The Department and the Inspectors desire to be fair, considerate and lenient, giving every person ample time and every opportunity and advice in order to reasonably comply with the law without putting them to any undue expense, or creating any unpleasantness. Therefore, when a man devoid of honor or principle confronts the Inspector with a plea of excuse which eventually proves to have been an absolute falsehood, and which would be followed by a chain of similar excuses, it is then that the Inspector is required to exercise his authority in having the laws observed.

Again, we find the man who means well enough, but is often guilty of infractions of the factory laws through not knowing his responsibilities in this regard. The cause for this may be attributed to several different reasons, some having so little regard for these requirements that they are never considered except when specially directed to them at the time of the Inspectors visits, and

immediately forgotten when the Inspector gets outside of the door. Really, there is not much excuse for a plea of ignorance, as in every factory we require that an abstract of the factory laws be posted. Apart from this, these requirements are fully explained to them by the Inspector; but it is surprising to note how few employers of labor advise themselves of their duties and responsibilities in this respect.

Only recently I asked a man if he had reported to the Department an accident which had happened in his premises, and which I had seen referred to in a local paper. He said "No; why should I report the accident or to whom should I report it?" I told him that as a legal requirement he should have reported it to the Factory Inspection Department. He said "I was not aware that I was required to report accidents." About four yards from where we were standing was posted the abstract notice of the factory laws. I asked him if he ever read it. He replied, "I suppose I have looked it over, but I considered that notice was posted there for the employees." I pointed out to him Sections (22), (23), (24), relating to the reporting of accidents, to which he made the simple reply. "I never knew that before."

I believe this man was honest and truthful in his statement, which applies to dozens of others in like manner; but if an Inspector were to exercise his authority by submitting such persons to a court proceeding, then he would be classed as a very unjust man, whereas the Inspector would be quite within his rights, and the man could blame no person but himself.

Another instance showing how generally at least, some certain parts of the factory laws are overlooked. I will say "overlooked," because I do not think that they are wilfully ignored. I refer to sections (15), (16), of the Act, providing that both owner and tenant of factories shall provide a supply of pure drinking water for employees of such premises. In the early part of the year an epidemic of typhoid appeared in the city of Ottawa, which assumed from day to day serious proportions. In going into the factories and shops I inquired as to what was being done to meet the condition, I found that with few exceptions, nothing was done, and to my surprise I also found that not one-tenth of such persons realized or knew that they had any responsibilities in the matter at all; in some cases it took considerable explanation to make them understand that they had any more to do with what their employees drank than what they ate. In a factory where from 40 to 60 females were employed in a temperature of 60 to 90 degrees Farenheit, and where the employer was lying seriously ill from typhoid, I asked one manager what had been done towards supplying pure water for employees. He replied "We have done nothing; the tap is there, but the employees need not drink the water if they are afraid to." The above is an example of the manner in which many employers regard their responsibilities in this respect.

I may add, however, in justice to some who have a greater regard for their employees, and incidentally the interest of the community, that they had succeeded in providing a supply of drinking water for their employees which was reasonably pure, and in some cases this was done even before the city supply had been laid down by the medical authorities as the source of the prevailing epidemic of typhoid.

Finding that so many employers did not realize their responsibilities in this regard, and the Health Officer could not give any assurance of the purity of the city water supply from day to day. I got the permission of the Department to have inserted in the local papers a notice to employers of labor of their duties in supplying pure drinking water for their employees.

I have referred to this question at some length for a twofold purpose. First, to illustrate the fact that in my opinion these regulations would be more generally observed if the employers would acquaint themselves more thoroughly with the requirements of the Act, and incidentally their own responsibilities.

Secondly, in the hope that the discussion of this last feature may reach the eye of interested persons; not because it has revealed something new, but because in my experience it is a question that is too often disregarded, not only by employers of labor, but by the public generally.

In this competitive age the industrial and commercial activities of every city and town is of personal interest to every one of its citizens, individually and collectively.

It is therefore incumbent upon each individual to do his or her share towards maintaining a standard that will not affect the interests which are most essential to its welfare. This may be summarized in the following words. "Pure water and good sanitary conditions." Of course, other conditions have their place in the prosperity of a community, but on conditions of health and vitality, depends the ultimate success and welfare of every community.

Prosecutions.

I am pleased to report that I did not have to resort to many court cases in having the factory laws observed during the year. The first on the calendar was one in which a junk dealer neglected to keep his place in a sanitary condition after repeated warnings. Finally he resorted to excuses, pleading certain changes in his business and holdings whereby eventually his premises would be converted into other use. After giving ample time for all his excuses to mature, he was served with a final notice from the Department, advising him to comply with the recommendations of the Inspector, within a definite time. Failing in this it became necessary to enter the case in court, even the court was inclined to be lenient, and granted an extension of a week in which to comply with the Inspector's recommendations. At the end of the week it was found that the recommendations were only partially carried out, and the magistrate imposed a nominal fine.

The next case was for the employment of children under the required age in a mill. In this case the proprietor and manager of the mill, as well as the parents and guardians of children, had been repeatedly warned against violations of the law in this respect, and I had children dismissed in this particular mill on several previous occasions, covering a period of four or five years. Finding that the violation was not only persisted in, but was becoming more bold and defiant in employing them in greater numbers, and with almost a total disregard for the Act or the Inspector. I therefore decided that a prosecution was necessary towards having the laws observed, and consequently entered action before two justices of the peace, against the parents of six boys who were so employed, and also against the six persons who employed them, and who in the case were designated as jobbers in the mills. It being the first offence in these particular cases, a nominal fine was imposed in each case. In justice to the proprietor and management of the mill I desire to state, that it was against their knowledge and instructions that these persons were employed; but they were employed by men who are commonly designated as jobbers in these lumber mills, and who undertake to cut lath, shingles, etc., for a stipulated sum, employing their own labor, and as this material is of small dimensions it is found convenient for the employment of young, and consequently cheaper labor. Some of these jobbers are strictly con-

scientious and exacting in the observance of the law, but we find others whose only purpose and ambition is to profit by the terms of their contract, regardless of the requirements of the Act, or the health or safety of the children whom they employ.

A word in regard to prosecutions. It is the aim of the Department and the Inspectors to have the laws observed without resorting to court proceedings; but after a sufficient and reasonable warning has been given, persons cannot blame the Inspector for discharging his duty in such cases as where these notices and warnings had been disregarded.

It is also well to remember that prosecutions are not entered as a means of supplementing the revenues of the Province. In proof of this, the costs of prosecution in each case above referred to, were far in excess of the penalties imposed.

Prosecutions are reluctantly entered when persons refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the Act after having been duly notified by the Inspector or where the requirements of the Act is wantonly and recklessly disregarded.

Laundries.

This industry is one in which I devoted some time to investigating conditions prevailing that were considered a source of possible danger to persons employed therein.

First, this Department has recognized for some time the necessity of a suitable guard for hydro-extractors, a machine found in greater or lesser numbers in every modern laundry. Guards for this machine have been on the market for several years, but until recent years it has not been considered that a suitable device had been presented, but finding that a practical guard was now available, the Department has required that guards be provided for these machines in all cases.

I may say that in submitting this requirement I had met some opposition, partly because we had not persisted in this requirement on previous occasions, and partly because many of the persons engaged in this industry had no vivid knowledge of or experience with accidents from this source.

I did not attach any blame to them for their views or opinions in this respect, because even in our experience and knowledge of accidents from every source statistics had not shown a high percentage of accidents attributed to this machine, but it is admitted that when an accident does occur in this way it is usually a very serious one.

However, the guards are not only practical, but are available at a cost within the reach of all, and I have succeeded in having them installed on every machine in laundries within my district.

For the benefit of those who may hold views adverse to the guarding of a machine on the grounds of its long service without mishap, or the fact that they individually had never had any practical knowledge of such accidents happening, I will explain a circumstance in connection with the introduction of these hydro-extractor guards.

In the inspection of a laundry in this city I recommended to the proprietor the adoption of these extractor guards. He immediately replied, "Why should you require a guard for that machine? There are no women or children allowed to approach or operate that machine. Why here is the man who operates it," pointing to a young man of mature age, adding that he was fully capable, and knew of any dangers incidental to its operation, and that he (the proprietor) had been manager of a laundry for twenty years, and had been around a laundry all

his life, and that he had never, even, heard of an accident on one of those machines. I told him that what he said might be true, although a fatal accident had happened on one of these machines in this city within the past three years, and it was considered important that they should be guarded. To this he replied by asking me why I had not required him to guard this machine on occasion of former visits. I told him that with the desire to be just and fair, the Inspectors had never pressed for guards or other devices of safety until it was absolutely known that such devices were practicable and available, and that as it was known that suitable devices were available we were asking for their adoption. He said "All right, I will get them."

This interview was on March 16th, and on March 17th, noon he ordered these guards. At four o'clock the same day the young man who operated the machine in question had his arm pulled out by coming in contact with the machine while in operation, and died four days later.

Now, I do not doubt for a moment, the sincerity of the proprietor in his statements and belief in the safety of the machine without the aid of a guard, and while the accident which caused the death of the young man is to be deplored, yet it should serve as a concrete example to those who entertain the idea that because a machine has performed its functions without mishap for a number of years, or that they have not heard of the happening of accidents in that particular way, an Inspector should not require the adoption of any further safeguards.

Another feature in connection with laundries of considerable importance is the safety of mangles and other ironing devices which are operated under a high pressure of steam (usually) direct from the boiler. Like the extractor, accidents from this source are not frequent, but in cases where they would occur, the results would be likely to be much more disastrous, because of the number of persons (usually women) who operate them.

It will be seen that where these machines take their steam direct from the boiler, which is usually maintained at a pressure of 60 to 100 lbs. per square inch, should the steam pressure of the boiler exceed this amount at any time by the failure of the safety valve on the boiler to work properly, or from any other cause by which excessive pressure was reached, this excessive pressure would be simultaneously transferred to mangles or any other machine connected direct with boiler. Therefore, in order to maintain an equal pressure on such machines, independent and additional to safety valve on boiler, we require that each mangle or such other machine as may be under direct pressure from the boiler be equipped with a safety valve set to open at a safe pressure for the machine being operated, In addition to this, mangles and such vessels are required to have steam gauges. In many cases, the management have told me that in addition to the safety, these devices have proved of sufficient commercial advantage to pay for their installation in a very short time.

I may add that while we have received very scant support from the makers of laundry machinery and their agents in regard to the protection of laundry machinery, some manufacturers have realized the necessity of greater protection for this class of machinery, and for their benefit I cannot emphasize the fact too strongly that in my experience, there is no class of machinery which requires greater consideration in regard to its safety than laundry machinery, for many reasons, but especially because it is generally operated by females whose clothing is different to that of the male operators, and who would in many cases have a vague knowledge of the dangers incident to the operation of machinery.

The Mica Industry.

Another feature which took the form of a limited investigation this year was that of the different features incidental to the manufacture of mica. It is conceded that a large percentage of the world's supply of mica is produced in Canada, and principally in Ontario and the adjoining Province of Quebec. This product is mined in large quantities within a short radius of Ottawa, and after being rough trimmed at the mines, is shipped here for further manufacture and final shipment to the United States, where it is used in large quantities by electric supply manufacturing companies, there being a small percentage retained for domestic use. Hence it is that the industry assumes considerable importance in this vicinity, although it is not identified with any very elaborate mechanical process, the operations being principally hand labor in which, in the aggregate, a large number of females are employed. For some time, these American firms have been conducting a process which is termed "plate building."

By this process, small pieces of mica, which might otherwise be termed scrap, are built into large sections of any desired size or thickness. The work is done by girls or women on tables at which they stand, placing the small and irregular pieces of mica on a heavy paper sheet of the desired size, after which a coating of shellac is brushed over each succeeding layer until the desired thickness is obtained.

This shellac is reduced to the liquid form by the use of alcohol. In the course of my inspections when going through this plate building room, which has been in operation here within the past few years, it always appealed to me that the fumes arising from this alcohol solution, and which were being constantly inhaled by these females during their hours of employment, must be injurious, and classed as deterious fumes. I took this point up with the manager, who told me that he had never observed any effects on the employees, and that while his firm has been engaged at this work for several years in the States, he had never heard of any trouble from this source.

Still confirmed in the belief that the fumes were harmful I gave an instruction to have a suitable down draft exhaust system installed to remove the fumes as far as possible before they would reach the point of respiration, or otherwise circulate about the workroom. A considerable discussion arose from the basis of this order, which resulted in a thorough investigation into the effects of alcohol fumes and other features pertaining to this industry. The result of this investigation went to show that in this particular case, the liquid used was 75 per cent. grain alcohol and 25 per cent. wood alcohol, therefore, poisonous to the extent at least of 25 per cent., and considered quite sufficiently serious and harmful to warrant the installation of any device which would mitigate these undesirable conditions. However, during the period of investigation, several features arose which warranted reasonable delay in the installation of the ventilating system, and finally when matters were coming to a conclusion, this firm instructed their manager here, to curtail operation to the extent, that at present, not only is the plate building suspended, but their entire business is curtailed, many of their branch factories being closed, and the manager further advised me that if plate building was resumed it would be done by machinery under a new process, lately devised by his company, and by which no alcohol or other liquids would be used.

The investigation, however, has fully revealed the harmful effects of wood alcohol in various forms, as well as other deleterious fumes which will be a valuable record for the Department.

Printing Offices.

Printing offices have received considerable investigation in regard to the solution of a practical method to remove the gases and fumes arising in the operation of monotype and linotype machines, and also melting pots. This question was taken up in Toronto, by the Inspectors for that district, and our Chief, whom I expect will have a definite proposition towards coping with this condition in the near future. The printing trade may be regarded by some as a most desirable occupation from a health standpoint. Statistics go to show, however, that it is numbered among the unhealthy trades. It is therefore, important that the extreme conditions be removed as far as practicable.

Guarding Machinery.

I have been successful in having many guards applied to machines and dangerous parts during the year. Statistics have shown the value afforded in the proper safeguarding of machinery by the reduction in the number of accidents. This statement may seem erroneous in comparing the number of accidents reported to the Department, being slightly on the increase each year. I may explain, however, that I am convinced that the increase in number of accidents reported does not nearly compare with the increase in industrial activity, and the extension of manufacturing industries throughout the Province.

In the early days of factory inspection in this Province, it was difficult to procure suitable or practical guards for the many standard machines requiring such protection. Add to this the limited number of Inspectors, whose duties extended over large areas, and as a consequence, could not devote much time towards an educational campaign in behalf of such devices as were available. In most cases also, such standard guards as were available could not be procured in Canada.

Apart from this, it must be admitted that many indirect elements tend to improve these conditions without the aid of the Inspector, not the least of which is the manufacturers, through their association, and otherwise by legal decisions, realize their responsibilities to a greater extent, and a demand for safety devices is created to the extent that guards are now available for dangerous parts of nearly all standard machines.

There is, however, another feature in connection with the guarding of machines which militates against the efforts of the Inspector, as well as the manufacturer, namely, the utter disregard of workmen in displacing these guards, or refusing to use them at the risk of being seriously injured. This is not a new condition or habit, but is a habit which seems to survive, and is found to exist among the reckless and ungrateful employees to the detriment of themselves and their fellow employees, and the risk of involving their employer in a suit for damages for accident to some innocent person.

I have referred to this question in former reports in the light that it would seem in the interests of justice that such obstinate and reckless persons would be required to share the responsibilities of accidents caused by their actions in removing guards or protection from machines or dangerous parts.

Apart from the dangers which may be enumerated in the operation of standard machines whose dangers may be largely eliminated by the use of practical standard guards, accidents from other sources are very often treated as a current event, or in the light of something which could not be avoided, or if the person injured

survives the accident, he will invariably admit that it was his own fault, or should the result be fatal, everybody will swear that it was his own fault.

Of course, these statements may be true, but what is done to prevent a repetition of the accident? The fact of an employee having done something which he should not have done should be a very salutary warning to other employees, as well as employers to prevent any repetition that might tend to a recurrence of such accident, and if the happening of the accident has revealed any dangerous parts or features hitherto unknown or unnoticed, it should be a first duty to make such parts safe, or require such precautions as will prevent or remove the danger from this source.

Belts.

A common source of danger lies in the careless handling of belts. I would lay particular stress on this feature, because it is not usually considered of serious importance by either employer or employee. It is only necessary to point to the large number of serious and fatal accidents which happen from this source every year. I would especially refer to the practice of putting on belts with a stick not designed for such a purpose, or even worse, climbing up on a ladder or steps, and attempting to put on belts by hand in the face of, perhaps, revolving couplings or set screws. At any rate, in the absence of couplings or set screws the revolving pulley and shafting is sufficiently dangerous to prohibit such methods in applying belts. In all cases a suitable belt hook should be provided for putting belts on pulleys. Such belt hook should be sufficiently long to enable the operator to stand on the floor, and in the case of belts being too heavy to adjust with a proper belt hook, no attempt should be made to put them on until the machinery was slowed down, or, if necessary, brought to a stop; and in every case belts operated on the principle of "tight and loose pulleys" should be provided with suitable attached belt shifters.

Another feature which is dangerous, and which has contributed to many accidents, is the practice of leaving belts rolling loosely around shafting when removed from machines driven by them. All such belts should be properly hung up when not in use.

We also find that many serious and even fatal accidents occur by persons repairing belts which are attached to live pulleys or shafting. In most cases it is necessary that the belt should be around, or connecting the pulleys or shafting which it is intended to operate when being sewed or repaired, but it is important that the person making such repairs keep entirely free from any entanglement with the belt; and where shafting and pulleys are in a congested position, so as to render the operation of repairs hazardous, then the machinery should be stopped while making such repairs. The same applies to repairs of any kind among live shafting or machinery, and in every case the operator should stand on a solid flooring or a suitable device of safety.

It frequently occurs that long and heavy drive belts connecting counter line shafts with main line shafts are situated over a passageway which may be a principal thoroughfare, running directly underneath the whole length of the drive. In such cases, a guard board should be run underneath the entire length of the belt and extending past the under deliver pulley to a point reaching the ceiling, in order to prevent accident to persons who might happen to be in a passageway in event of belt breaking.

General Conditions.

What may be termed "general conditions," would cover a very large scope, and would hardly find space for a detailed reference in a general report; consequently we can only hope to refer to such features as may have come up in a special way.

The standard size of water closets was a question that engaged some special attention during the year. It came to my notice that in nearly all the large mills and factories, especially where females were employed, these conveniences were too small to meet any reasonable requirements. I do not think that this condition was the result or desire of any person to disregard the requirements in any particular, but rather in most cases, was created unconsciously in an effort to prevent employees from congregating in these closets to gossip and idle away their time. To prevent this, the closets were curtailed in size to the extent above recited.

The Act requires that a "sufficient number and description of closets be provided," which shall be separated, etc. The above is clear enough to indicate that such closets were intended to be of sufficient description or size to meet all ordinary physical requirements, and to be properly separated where required. The standard usually adopted in public buildings is not less than four feet deep by three feet wide. These sizes should be adhered to as far as possible, and strictly so in the case of closets for females.

Now, as to the reasons advanced for making these closets small and uncomfortable, and in some cases absolutely unfit, to which is added, in most cases, very publicly exposed approaches. The provisions and purpose and meaning of the Act cannot be overlooked for any such purpose. As previously stated, I do not think for a moment that these conditions have been created wilfully or designedly, but in many cases they have got to a point that will have to be remedied, and in all cases I would suggest the wisdom in closely adhering to the following well defined requirements:

Closets in all cases should be at least three feet wide by four feet deep, and strictly so in the case of closets for females. Closets in all cases should be well lighted and ventilated, and kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times; the same applies to urinals.

Where females are employed, closets must be suitably separated, having separate approaches, and where such closets are approached through doors off workroom, a skeleton partition must be erected in front of such doors and to the extent required to make the approach reasonably private as required by the Act.

Other general conditions have maintained a fair standard during the year, all tending in the line of progress.

Boiler Inspection and Engineers' Acts.

In regard to boiler inspection, it may be said that most manufacturers have their boilers insured in some of the duly authorized boiler inspection companies, thereby complying with the requirements of inspection in this way. There are, however, a few persons in my district who will resort to every means and excuse to evade this simple, yet important, requirement. One very common excuse is to defer making the inspection until the end of the year, when it invariably lapses into the early days of the year following. Then when an inspection is required for the following year, they will reply, "Why, we have had our boiler inspected

this year," which is literally true, but the inspection was for the preceding year. By this contrivance they hope to make the one inspection do for two years.

These tactics are well known to the Inspectors, as well as the persons who practice them, and while desiring to meet all reasonable conditions in a spirit of fairness, where such means are continually resorted to as a means to evade the requirements of the Act, it becomes necessary for the Inspector to have the prescribed regulations literally observed.

In regard to the Act regulating Stationary Engineers, I am convinced that very few (if any) violations of this Act exists. I have visited many places apart from factories and shops, in which boilers above fifty horse power exist and which carry a pressure above 20 lbs. of steam, and found with few exceptions that the regulations of this Act were observed in employing licensed engineers.

During the early stages of the enforcement of this Act, I found that in some cases it was difficult to secure duly qualified men to take charge of such plants, but during the past couple of years the Engineers' Board have held several examinations in Ottawa, and different parts of my district, which have been the means of qualifying a large number of men for this work.

Electric Power, Light, etc.

It came to my notice during the latter part of this year, that in one case at least, electric energy was being introduced into factories for power purposes at a very high voltage. In fact the condition was so unusual to me as to attract my attention, as it revealed a condition of bringing real live dangers into the factory. Of course, it is known that electric currents are dangerous under normal conditions, but when a voltage of say, 2,200 is used directly in factory, it would seem essential that it should be surrounded with special safeguards. Otherwise, prohibit the entry of such dangers into factories unless so protected. I do not mean by this to retard the progress of science, but it is essential that if progress is made it should be along the lines of safety. Therefore, in view of the rapid introduction of electric energy for power and light, it would seem very important to provide legislation governing its installation and operation in factories and shops, especially so, when it is known that a large percentage of persons operating such devices have a very limited knowledge of their dangers. The Canadian Association of Underwriters have a standard code which is universal in Canada and the United States for the safe installation of electric currents, but it is often difficult for them to have these safety regulations observed, as their status is considered of a commercial nature.

Up to the present, the safety of such plants and installation has been largely in the hands of the underwriters, and to them is due a great deal of credit for the scientific manner evolved and followed in coping with these intricate conditions; but now that higher voltage is being introduced it is essential in my opinion to establish regulations that will meet the conditions of safety from a legal standpoint.

Since this unusual condition has come to my notice I have given it considerable attention, and the result of my investigation so far, goes to show that in Canada and the United States, the general voltage used for power is 550, and where a voltage above 600 is used, it is required to be installed in a fireproof building separate and apart from the factory, and securely locked so that no persons would have access, except a duly qualified operator.

In New York city the National Code of Underwriters is universally adopted by the City Engineer's Department, and is incorporated in their city by-laws, to

which is added "that a voltage above 550 is prohibited from entering any factory, shop or public building; and where such voltage is required it must be installed in a separate building under the direction of the City Electric Engineer as heretofore described."

For lighting, 110 to 220 volts is generally used. My investigations so far, have also revealed that there is constant danger from this voltage unless the proper precautions are regarded in the case of workmen's lamps on flexible cords. The cheapest devices are found to be the ones most used, regardless of their safety; lamps and insulation in cellars and damp places are generally installed without special regard to the requirements of safety. Elevators are equipped with electric power devices, and in most cases operated by boys or persons who have not even the primary knowledge of the powers or dangers of the machine with which they are entrusted, and often on the safety of which many lives are dependant.

In conclusion, I desire to say that all other matters pertaining to our work have received my careful attention, and in the discharge of my duties I have had the able assistance of our worthy Chief and all members of the Department.

All of which I have the honor to submit,

THOMAS KEILTY.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FRED KELLOND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the inspection of factories in the district assigned to me during the year just closed.

I am pleased to be able to report great activity in industrial circles in my district during the past year. A number of new industries have been started, and a considerable number of the old establishments have greatly increased their plants, while at the present time all appear to be very busy and are looking forward to a very prosperous year. In the up-to-date factory the comfort of the employee is an outstanding feature. Elaborate ventilation, and heating systems are installed, modern sanitary arrangements and ample light are provided. The live manufacturer knows that the better the conditions are in a factory the easier it is to get and keep desirable help.

CHILD LABOR.

The problem of preventing child labor is always to the fore. It is only by the exercise of constant vigilance that the inspector can keep the children out of the factories, and if he did nothing else than this there is sufficient reason for his employment. On the whole the law in respect to child labor is very well observed, and while occasionally I find a child at work there is really no child labor here, although the contrary is popularly supposed. When in doubt as to age, my procedure has been to demand a birth certificate.

PRINTING OFFICES.

The conditions existing in the composing rooms of printing offices where linotype machines are in use has been the subject of a good deal of study. From time to time the proprietors of newspapers in the various centres of population have put up palatial office buildings, but very little attention has been given to

the proper ventilation of the composing rooms. In ventilating a room, where from five to twenty-five linotype machines are in use all day or all night or both, conditions entirely unlike those in ventilating any other room are met. A large amount of illuminating gas is consumed in heating the metal, this, together with leakage of gas and fumes from molten metal results in vitiating the air of the composing room, and a fine dust arising from the trimming of the "slugs" adds another dangerous element. All this cannot be successfully removed by a gravity system of ventilation, such as open doors or windows. In some composing rooms the machines have pipes running from the tops of the metal pots into a chimney, but this affords only a partial relief, and while it may remove some of the fumes from the hot metal, I do not think it takes away any of the consumed gas fumes or the very fine dust just mentioned. I am hardly prepared to say just what would be the best method of handling the situation, but I do think that an exhaust fan system so arranged as to take the vitiated air from about eighteen inches or two feet from the floor level and in the vicinity of the machines would be a good thing. In this way the carbonic acid gas produced by the combustion of gas in the burners would in a large measure be drawn from the room before reaching the breathing line of the operators, and as the flow of air in the room would be downward, the danger from the metallic dust flying upwards would be reduced. This is a question worthy of attention, and it is to be hoped some system can be found to eliminate what I consider to be a fruitful source of the "white plague" among printers.

While on the subject of ventilation I might say I am of the opinion that the idea of taking away the impure air from the lower part of work rooms is applicable in most cases, and could be used to great advantage in tailor shops and cigar factories where at present in many cases the windows are the only means of ventilation. Moreover the operators frequently object to open windows on account of draughts especially in cold weather, and prefer to endure the foul atmosphere rather than to work with open windows.

Accidents and Guarding of Machinery.

This is an age of machinery. More and more machinery is being used, and with its use the liability of injury to workmen is increased. This is evidenced by the existing laws for the protection of the life and health of employees, and the constant clamour for more and better laws. Inspectors are appointed to see that everything possible is done to safeguard machinery, etc., so as to reduce the possibility of injury to the minimum. A writer on "The Prevention of Factory Accidents" has attributed industrial accidents to these principal causes: carelessness, insufficient light, defects of machinery, and absence of safeguards. To these might be added lack of pure air. The Chief Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania in his annual report for 1909 says:

"Although there are parts of working machinery which cannot be safeguarded by any known appliance, and although the employees engaged in operating machinery know of these unguarded parts, some of them will nevertheless perform their labor in the way that seems to invite injury. To place a ladder upon a revolving shaft, and mount thereon to adjust a belt; to crawl under machinery in motion; to reach across dangerous parts of machinery in motion; to work with baggy sleeves or flying tresses of hair about dangerous gearing and shafting; to jump on and off elevators in motion; to adjust belts upon rapidly revolving wheels; to carelessly hook up weighty objects about to be lifted; to speed overhead cranes, giving no signal to their fellow workmen; are samples of oft-repeated acts of carelessness on the part of workmen. Until such acts as these have ceased, accidents, fatal and serious, will continue to occur."

Not only does carelessness threaten injury to the workman himself, but it also endangers his fellow-workmen. A great deal depends on whether the superintendent and foremen are in earnest in their desire to avoid accidents and have their eyes open all the time for evidence of dangerous carelessness. The careless workman should be warned, and if after sufficient warning he does not reform he should be discharged.

All machinery is dangerous. So long as machinery is used accidents will occur. As I have already stated, while undoubtedly many accidents are due to carelessness, yet many accidents are only made possible by dangerous parts of machines being exposed. As I have frequently said in former reports, I consider the best place and time to safeguard a machine is where and when it is made. If the same thought and ingenuity were used to provide a safeguard as is spent on the perfecting of the machine then we would have a thorough and practical guard. Even after guards have been provided we quite often find that they are not being used. This is all wrong. The employer's responsibility does not cease when he has bought a guard and placed it on the machine. It is "up to him" to insist on its being kept in place at all times.

Bake Shops.

I have inspected a large number of bake shops in my district, and in most cases found conditions good. In some instances the premises have been unclean, and no effort has been made to keep the flies out of the shop in the summer months. In all these cases I have insisted on a general clean up, and that screens be provided for all doors and windows.

Canning Factories.

The conditions existing in the canning factories in my district are very satisfactory. Every effort appears to be made to keep the premises in the best possible shape. In only two or three cases had I any occasion to find any fault. Three new factories commenced operation in the district during the season of 1911, and while none of them were fully completed when the season started, and in consequence were somewhat handicapped, they succeeded in keeping their places in very good shape.

Laundries.

I inspected a large number of laundries during the year, the Chinese laundries adding a considerable number to the list. In the steam laundries conditions generally were good, the laundry machinery now being put on the market being in most cases very thoroughly guarded. The mangles which used to be the cause of many serious accidents are now fitted with an automatic stop which eliminates accidents. Of course the problem of removing the steam is still with us but with the use of fans above the washing machines this trouble is greatly lessened. Another improvement which I made in many instances is the providing of guards above the heated rolls on ironing machines, these guards or shields serve to keep the heat radiating from the rolls and striking the face of the operator. The conditions of Chinese laundries are somewhat different. These are invariably what are called "hand laundries," no machinery being used. On the whole I can fairly say that they are kept very clean. The one general fault

I have found is lack of rooms. Excepting in a few instances the meals were cooked in the drying room and eaten in the laundry room, and in quite a few laundries the sleeping rooms were only separated from the work room by partitions, extending only part way to the ceiling and curtains used in place of doors. These conditions I have tried to improve. I have tried to instil into the Chinese' mind what the law requires; also the fact that we are trying to improve their mode of living, and ask them to provide for themselves a separate bedroom and living room. It is sometimes a difficult matter to make a Chinaman understand something he does not wish to understand; but by the use of a little patience I have generally succeeded in getting an "all lite" to my wishes. I discovered that news travels quickly among these people. In the first laundry I would enter in a town it was all new to them; but I frequently found that the second laundry I went to knew all about me and what I wanted done. As is the case with most new regulations, getting changes made to meet them is sometimes slow, but I am satisfied that in a short time quite an improvement will be seen along the line of living accommodation in Chinese laundries.

Algoma District.

I was deputed in conjunction with Inspector H. J. Tutt to inspect the district lying between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, and from Port Arthur to the western limit of the Province. I found a very great increase in the number of industries since 1909, when I inspected the same district, and found everybody busy. On the whole, conditions are very good. Some of the bake shops visited were not as clean as they should be, and in a few cases I found boys employed who did not appear to be of the required age. In these cases I insisted that birth certificates be procured and these have since been sent to the office. I might say here that everything points to a large increase in the number of industries in this District. With the opening up of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the P. & D. Line from Port Arthur, and the Algoma Central line out of the Soo, this district will be larger than can be properly inspected in one trip.

In conclusion, I have tried to do my duty and see that the requirements of the Ontario Factories' Act have been carried out. I have received every courtesy from factory managers. Much has been done that cannot be detailed in a report of this kind. I wish to tender my sincere appreciation of the uniform kindness and attention received by me from the Chief Inspector and the office staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Fred. Kellond.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR S. J. MALLION.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit a report of the inspection of factories and shops in the district assigned to me for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The industrial progress of our ever-increasing commercial interests was very noticeable during the past year. Shops and factories that have long been looked upon as old landmarks have been remodelled, and in some cases entirely removed, and new up-to-date shops and factories erected in their stead.

The factories that are being erected are constructed along the most modern lines, and equipped with the best machinery and devices known to the mechanical

world. There can only be one result, namely, the goods will be of the finest quality, and made under the most economic ideas, while the conditions under which the employes are working are all that could be asked for.

Overtime Permits.

Many of our manufacturers were so rushed with orders during the latter part of the year that overtime permits were asked for, and where conditions were favorable the requests were granted. A great many of our leading manufacturers have through actual experience come to the conclusion that overtime does not pay, and try to avoid it if at all possible. Nature has endowed us with a certain amount of strength and vitality, and if our system is being taxed beyond its capacity a collapse will follow. It is useless to think or expect that an employee can labor for twelve or more hours per day and turn out the same quality and quantity of work per hour as he or she would do if only working say eight or ten hours a day. The human system must have recreation. Some one has said that "a change is as good as a rest," and there can be no doubt about it. The successful business man or mechanic of to-day is the one who properly understands how to estimate and employ his means, who does not grind and worry about his business or trade from one weeks' end to the other, but who, after putting in a hard days work at the desk or bench, will spend his leisure time in some healthful pastime. Again, overtime prevents the employees from enjoying the comforts and luxuries of home life during the evenings, which is conducive to discontent, something which every employer of labor should try to avoid, as it is a well-known fact that the contented employee is the most useful member of the staff.

Bake Shops.

The bake shops throughout the district are being kept in a clean and sanitary condition. I have given them close attention, and am pleased with the manner in which the bakers have assisted in having the conditions of the Act complied with. In order for a baker to keep his shop in a good sanitary condition, a daily system of house-cleaning must be established.

Laundries.

The steam laundries of the district are all operating under good conditions, in some of them help has been hard to get, but most of the managers have succeeded in getting their work out without resorting to overtime. Under the new Act respecting laundries, all small laundries come under our inspection. These laundries are invariably operated by Chinamen, and through their inability to properly talk and understand the English language our duties in connection with this class of laundrymen have been very difficult to perform. I advised our Chief Inspector Mr. Burke, of this difficulty, and he at once obviated matters considerably by having an abstract of the Act printed in the Chinese language in small card form, which can be presented to a Chinaman by way of introduction, and subsequently tacked up in his laundry for future guidance.

Accidents.

During the year a number of accidents have occurred, many of which could have been avoided by carefulness on the part of the operator. Others have

happened by the removal of guards, which had been placed on the different machines by the managers or superintendents of the various factories on my recommendation. Unfortunately some of the employers imagined that they could do more work without the guards, and removed them, with the result that very often a bad accident followed. Several fatal accidents have occurred through the practice of employees endeavoring to put a belt on a fixed pulley attached to a rapidly revolving line of shafting. Managers of factories should see that this dangerous habit is discontinued at once, and the workman caught doing it should be instantly dismissed, as he is not only setting a bad example for those around him, but is placing himself in jeopardy everytime he makes the attempt.

The safest plan to adopt in putting a belt on a fixed pulley is to slow down the machinery. Very little time, if any, will be lost in this way, and there will be no danger attached to it. Too often we hear the cry, "I am in a hurry, and I haven't got time, etc.," to do those things; but managers and employees alike should always remember that there may be mothers, wives, and others at home depending on them for an existence, and when through lack of proper precaution a life is suddenly whirled into eternity, these loved ones find themselves without a day of warning thrown upon the charity of a cold world, and perhaps all this was done for the sake of saving a minute or two of time.

I am pleased to report that many of our manufacturers in wood-working lines have placed in their factories the undercut buzz-planer. This up-to-date machine has no doubt been the means of saving a goodly number of the fingers of the employees during the year, as it is the best guarded planer on the market to-day, and least likely to cause an accident. It is also an economical machine and does good work.

Child Labor.

That part of the Act prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age has been generally observed by the employers of labor throughout the district during the year, and only an odd case here and there was reported or came to my notice, when making my inspections. Sometimes owing to the lack of respect some parents have for the truth, it is hard to determine the age of some of their children, but through the assistance of the affidavits we make them take, and the Registrar-General's Department, we manage to arrive at the real age of most of the doubtful ones.

Fire Escapes.

Several good substantial fire escapes have been erected on buildings during the year, thus giving the employees ample opportunities for escape in case of fire. I am pleased to again report that there has been no loss of life in the district during the year through fires.

Stationary Engineers' Act.

I have given this Act careful attention during the year, and may say that it is being generally observed by all of those who come under the Act. There seems to be a strong desire among a great many of the engineers for a graded certificate.

In conclusion, I would say that the general conditions of the factories and shops throughout the district are good, the heating, lighting, sanitary and ventilating systems have been well looked after.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. J. Mallion.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR M. J. TUTT.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting to you a report of my work as Factory and Shop Inspector for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

It was my duty in company with Inspector Kellond to make an inspection of factories and shops between Sudbury and Kenora. We found all industries very busy and in fairly good condition. The manufacturers were pleased to have us inspect their places, and gave us all the assistance possible to carry on our work. I was pleased to note that recommendations made by former inspectors were carried out. The manufacturers spoke well of those who formerly called on them, and wished that inspections could be more frequent, for they realized their work was of value to them. Our work is rapidly increasing in this portion of the Province. Whoever makes this trip this year will have twice the amount of work to do than there was two years ago. Along the line of the G.T.P. Railway, west from Fort William, quite a number of saw-mills have started business. The Algoma Central have extended east and west from the Soo, and I was informed while in Fort William last month that a number of mills would be working along that line this summer. In addition to this, factories are rapidly increasing in the cities and towns in this district.

Conditions in the district allotted to me to inspect, I am pleased to say, are fairly good, but there is still room for improvement. Business has been so good that many factories had to be enlarged to meet the requirements of the trade. In other places the old machinery was removed and new up-to-date machines installed in their place.

Canning factories, apple evaporators and bake shops are in much better condition than they were in previous years. The proprietors in many cases take more interest in the sanitary conditions and take pride in pointing out the improvements. Others again you have to keep drumming at to get them to do what they should really do without having the defects pointed out to them.

I have given attention to the Child Labor Law, Stationary Engineers' Act, and Boiler Inspection, and whenever I found a violation of the law I took the matter up with the parties at fault and received a promise from them that such would not occur again.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the manufacturers in nearly every case are willing and anxious to comply with the law, and my relations with them have been very good. Sometimes we do not agree in the work, but as a general rule I get along with the employers and the employees very satisfactorily.

Respectfully yours,

H. J. Tutt.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MRS. A. BROWN.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following report of the factories, work shops, and mercantile establishments in my district for the year 1911.

In looking back over the past year I find there is little new to report. My work has been chiefly the normal one of inspection, occasionally interrupted by investigation of complaints, revisits to see that recommendations had been carried out, or to make special enquiries into questions which arose regarding ways and means for a better observance of the laws with which we are concerned.

Improvement in trade, and this has been very great the past year, naturally affects the work of inspection, as employers are induced to strain provisions to the utmost to get the best advantage, and we have to watch for occasional infringements of the law. I do not mean to infer that restrictions are thrown to the winds altogether, but little points such as lengthy spells of work, irregular meal hours, excessive occasions of overtime, etc., rather than excessive violations of the law, are liable to be the result, and demand vigilance on our part. I have made a careful inspection of the factories and shops in my district, and am pleased to report a very marked improvement in nearly every respect. It has not been necessary for me to have proceedings taken against any employer during the year, and many instructions have been given and complied with. I have found manufacturers with few exceptions, willing to adopt suggestions that were made, and there has been little unpleasantness in having my recommendations carried out.

Complaints.

This subject presents no new features. All such as came to my notice were of the usual kind, and their general tenor has been pointed out in previous reports. They do not really form any guide as to neglect or violation of the law on the part of the employer, nor to laxity or carelessness on the part of the Inspector.

Some complaints, indeed, many of them, are made through lack of knowledge of the law, and when they are anonymous and therefore difficult to trace, they cannot be corrected, and the complainant probably continues to think that the law is being violated and that the Inspector is neglecting his duty. No doubt the name is withheld through fear of identity being divulged if known; but this is never done, and if the employee or others would trust the Inspector absolutely, and give as full information as possible of what they consider a breach of the law, much good might be accomplished, or at all events erroneous ideas could be corrected. One can understand the desire for concealing the identity, but it frequently renders a complaint valueless, and even if it is the case where nothing can be done, one likes to at least be able to explain one's inability to do anything. Some complaints come from philanthropic persons, but the majority are anonymous.

When we receive a complaint that is outside the Act we can then only exercise our persuasive powers, but complaints of this sort are useful in connection with factory Legislation as they show the feeling which prevails among workers in general.

Drinking Water.

This is a requirement of the Act to which I have given some attention this year, as it is one which is often neglected or overlooked, and pure drinking water is as essential to the health of the employee as pure air. The objectionable system

of supplying drinking water in pails is not yet rooted out, and I frequently find uncovered water pails in use with a drinking cup common to all. In every case where this condition of things existed I gave instructions to have covers provided. Even when covered with an ordinary lid, dust from manufacturing processes will find its way in, and often a scum of dust is spread over the surface of the water. A better arrangement would be covered water tanks with a faucet; also where water is from an impure source a notice should be posted giving warning of unfitness for drinking purposes. So many diseases are directly traceable to impure water that particular attention should be paid to this feature of the Act by employers, especially where employees are engaged in dust producing work which induces thirst to a greater degree than other kinds.

That impure drinking water is a menace to life is such a well-known fact that it seems superfluous to mention it, but I feel that some improvement might be made in the manner of supplying water for drinking purposes.

Child Labor.

The relation of child labor to the factory condition of this Province is not a very serious one at the present time. I do not mean to say that there are no violations of the Act, but the number is comparatively small, and I cannot see that there is much tendency towards the growth of this evil. This, no doubt, is due to frequent inspection, combined with the co-operation of Truant Officers. There are, of course, occasional breaches of this section of the Act, but I have found few children under the statutory age employed. Those who were found to be were discharged immediately. I generally deal with this matter by warning the employer for the first offence, for there are those who still plead ignorance of the law. It is hard, however, to accept the various pleas put forth, as every employer should be thoroughly acquainted with the law by this time. After all the possession of a certificate of birth is not necessarily a guarantee of a child's fitness for work, and that feature of the British factory laws providing for an examination of the child by a physician as to its fitness for work in a factory or workshop seems to go to the root of the matter, as many a child of fourteen years is less physically able to work than one who is younger.

The most efficient way to abolish the evil is, I believe, that which has been referred to in other reports, namely, the keeping on file in their office by every firm, birth certificates of children employed by them, and manufacturers who are anxious to comply with the law in this respect should show their willingness by acting on that suggestion.

Dressmaking.

This occupation is one that is generally regarded as light work, but in reality it is hard and most exacting. Women engaged in it are liable to have to work over time more frequently than in other trades, and if workrooms are not over crowded they are usually as full as the law permits, which increases the difficulty of ventilation, and probably there is no class of workshop in which more vitiated air is breathed than those of these trades. In these places often no provision is made for ventilation other than opening windows, and a suggestion of this kind made by the Inspector is not looked upon with much favor, the employees evidently preferring vitiated air to working in a draught; or very possibly they are so accustomed to it that they overlook the fact that the lack of fresh air is more responsible for tired,

jaded feelings and ill health than excessive work. If the providing of proper ventilation and the expense of heating incoming air are insurmountable obstacles, then it is imperative that windows should be opened at the noon hour and rooms thoroughly aired.

High class ready-made clothing is akin to ordinary dressmaking, and there is a steady increase in the number of these shops, but the amount of overtime is less liable to be worked than that on ordered goods.

I regret to say that conditions in tailor shops leave much to be desired as to cleanliness. We have still to contend with the conditions mentioned in last year's report, namely, clippings, dust, and expectorating on floors, etc., all of which tend to breed disease; and it is a condition for which there is no excuse, as it involves only a little work, and employers should see that rooms are cleaned and swept regularly.

Sanitation.

Taking all things into consideration the sanitary condition of factories may be said to be fairly satisfactory, the tendency being towards increased attention to the health and comfort of the employee. There are, however, a few exceptions, and I shall continue to keep this section of the Act in view until conditions are as nearly perfect as possible. Insufficient or unsuitable accommodation or the unsanitary condition in which conveniences are kept, is perhaps the worst feature. This applies particularly to premises where several tenants occupy workshops in the same building, and the same convenience is used by all, or several at least, of the tenants. Or it may be that several tenants in a block have only one convenience among them, and occupiers or owners do not always see the necessity for making any radical change, and sometimes offer suggestions which only mean slight improvement. I have always, however, insisted on the spirit of the law being carried out where at all possible. There are cases where ideal conditions are impracticable, and an employer is handicapped in his good intentions by circumstances which are hard to overcome, and we can then only try to obtain the best conditions possible under those circumstances. This accounts for the fact that conditions are sometimes accepted in one place which are disapproved of in another.

Complaints have been received regarding the stall space for size of conveniences, and although the law provides for the lavatories it does not define the size, and the employer and employee have decidedly different opinions on this matter.

Owing to the crudeness displayed in the plumbing in some places, and proper plumbing being so necessary in maintaining good sanitary conditions, it may not be out of place just here to submit the following Model Plumbing By-Law.

MODEL PLUMBING BY-LAW.

Approved by the Provincial Board of Health, February 11th, 1897.

In view of the advances which have been made in the art of plumbing during the past ten years, due to the increased knowledge of the physical and mechanical principles underlying the construction of sewers, house drains and house plumbing, the Provincial Board of Health has drawn up the following rules, which are suggested as applicable for adoption by those cities, towns and villages in Ontario which have not already a by-law of a similar character in force. Under the powers given in section 113 of the Public Health Act, these rules may at any time be made a town by-law in place of the rules relating to plumbing which are contained in Schedule A of the Public Health Act.

It may further be stated that whenever any municipality purposes to establish a system of public sewerage, the Provincial Board has, as a condition of the approval of such system, adopted the rule of requiring that a plumbing by-law of a character similar to the following be adopted by the town council as a part of such sewerage system.

P. H. Bryce, *Secretary.*

MODEL PLUMBING BY-LAW.

The following regulations regarding the drainage and plumbing of houses shall be in force within the municipality:

I.

1. No house drain or sewer shall be constructed or extended to connect with any private common or public sewer; nor shall any house plumbing be placed within any house until the plans and details of construction, and the qualities of materials used, shall have been approved of by the Local Board of Health or such municipal officer or officers to whom said work is delegated by the Board.

2. The owner, or his agent, shall, before the commencement of construction of the drainage or plumbing of any house or building within the municipality, have sent for filing to the clerk of the municipality the plans and details of construction thereof, together with the necessary specifications of information, as set forth in this by-law for examination and approval. Such plans shall be submitted to the town engineer and medical health officer, or to such officer of the municipality as may with their approval be delegated by the Local Board of Health for the purpose. The plans, when satisfactory, shall be approved of and a permit granted under the hand of the officer designated by the Local Board of Health, when the following conditions have been fulfilled:

II. The plans and specifications submitted shall show:

1. The location, depth and size of the house drain or sewer, and position of traps, cleaning screws and pipes, if such exist thereon.

*2. The location of soil pipe, and all pipes within the walls of the house; also their size, weight and kind; also the position and size of all traps and vents; and the location and kind of all closets, sinks, baths or other fixtures connected therewith.

3. That the house drain must not in any case be less than 4 inches in diameter, and may in no instance exceed 6 inches, except by special permission of the properly constituted official or officials.

4. That the soil pipe, drain or sewer, within the house be of a minimum diameter of 4 inches, and the pipes connected directly therewith shall in every case be constructed of iron, either cast or wrought iron, or steel, and such as shall be approved of by the proper official as suitable for the work, and such soil pipe shall extend to a point at least three feet outside the wall of the building, and there be properly connected with the house drain or sewer by proper bedding and jointing in Portland cement.

5. That any cast iron pipe used shall have the specified minimum weights as below, and all fittings thereof shall correspond in weight and quality.

If 2 inches in diameter	.....	5½ lbs	per lineal foot
If 3 " "	.....	9¾ "	" "
If 4 " "	.....	13 "	" "
If 5 " "	.....	17 "	" "
If 6 " "	.....	20 "	" "
If 7 " "	.....	27 "	" "
If 8 " "	.....	33½ "	" "

6. If wrought iron pipes be used, the following shall be standard weights:

WEIGHTS OF WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

1 inch	.....	1.67 lbs.	per lineal foot
1¼ "	.....	2.24 "	" "
1½ "	.....	2.68 "	" "
2 "	.....	3.61 "	" "
2½ "	.....	5.74 "	" "
3 "	.....	7.54 "	" "
3½ "	.....	9.00 "	" "
4 "	.....	10.66 "	" "
4½ "	.....	12.34 "	" "
5 "	.....	14.50 "	" "
6 "	.....	18.76 "	" "
7 "	.....	23.27 "	" "
8 "	.....	28.18 "	" "

*Note.—The vertical portion of the soil pipe should not be hung or fastened to any floor or wall, but should rest on a stone foundation at its foot, as any settlement or heaving of the floor or house is liable to pull joints apart.

7. That the vent pipes and other attachments of the soil pipe and fixtures may, if under 2 inches in diameter, be of lead, but if over 2 inches they must be of iron. Such lead pipes shall have the specified minimum weights of:

If 1	inch in diameter	.....	2	lbs	per lineal	foot
If $1\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"
If $1\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	$2\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	"
If 2	"	"	$3\frac{1}{3}$	"	"	"
If $2\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"
If 3	"	"	$7\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	"
If 4	"	"	8	"	"	"

8. That the wrought iron pipes shall have screwed cast iron fittings; that all joints in cast iron pipes shall be caulked with tow and molten lead, properly bedded and hammered; that joints between iron and lead pipes be made with brass thimbles or ferrules of same size as lead pipe, and properly wiped and soldered to it, and properly gasketed, loaded and caulked to said pipe.

9. That sinks, wash-trays and closets are designated as to quality; wooden or other absorbent materials for fixtures must not be used inside of houses, and approved strainers and grease traps must be provided for in those fixtures requiring them, or on such as the proper official may direct.

10. That the plans show location and arrangement of all pipes, which must be as direct and as accessible as possible, and on inner walls when danger from frost exists.

11. That the soil pipe and attachments have a minimum fall of 1 inch in every 4 feet towards the outlet; shall open freely above the house without a hood, and be 1 inch larger in diameter above the roof than inside.

12. That all vent pipes passing through the roof have a minimum diameter of 3 inches, and are in no part of the system less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches internal diameter.

13. That every waste pipe from any fixture be shown connecting with the main soil pipe, and in no case with the trap of a water closet or any other fixture, and must in no case be less than 2 inches in diameter.

14. That every water closet, urinal, bath, sink, wash-tray and tub or set of tubs, be shown separately trapped as near the fixture as possible; and that overflow pipes from any fixture connect with the fixture pipe on the proximal or fixture side of the trap.

15. That every trap or fixture be shown to have its vent pipe to prevent siphonage, except where some anti-siphon attachment, approved of by the proper official, be shown. The vent pipes from several fixtures may be shown connected with one outlet vent pipe of proportionately larger size, or with the soil pipe above the highest fixture.

16. That the overflow pipe from the water-closet supply tank be led into the water-closet basin, bathtub or sink, but in no case be connected with the soil pipe.

17. That the plans locate water-closets in rooms where light and ventilation are provided for; and that no water-closet be located in a cellar, except where specially permitted by the proper official, with special provision for lighting and ventilation.

III. The following rules shall be the guide for Contractors and Inspectors:

1. The house drain or sewer must be laid on an even grade, and in straight lines from the house to the street connection, and where soil is newly made or of a loose character, the drain must be laid on well-rammed clay, concrete or board bottom, and must have a grade not less than 1 inch in 4 feet, and so that the inner surface shall be left smooth, clean and of an even grade throughout its entire length. All joints in the house drain must be cemented with Portland cement.

2. The walls of the houses must, wherever possible, be drained by field tiles, not less than 2 inches in diameter, laid aronnd and outside the foundation walls, at a depth of at least 6 inches below the same, and on a grade of at least 1 inch in 8 feet. Such tiles must be laid directly to a system of tiles laid alongside the house drain and street sewer for subsoil and cellar drainage, and if not then must connect with the house sewer, with provision made for trapping the same, and keeping trap sealed automatically with water.

3. Where no special provision is made for ventilating street sewers, and unless the town system provides for no traps on house sewers, the house sewer, if trapped outside the house wall, should be provided with a separate cast or wrought iron ventilating pipe, of quality to be approved of by the proper official, of not less than 4 inches in diameter, carried to a point above the roof of the house, and subject to the conditions as to height the same as the soil pipe and other vent pipes.

4. Where there is a trap on the house drain, it shall be laid or covered so as to avoid the danger of frost, preferably within the house wall. The soil pipe may have a fresh air pipe entering it on the proximal or house side, and leading to the fresh air with open end turned down, and at a height above the danger of snow or other obstruction. Under certain circumstances, the local authority may require this pipe to extend above the roof of the house.

5. The house drain or soil pipe where it passes through the wall must be supported on concrete, stone or brick to prevent settlement, and similarly be protected or linteled over with stone or brick, to prevent its being broken by settlement of the wall, and in its course to the vertical pipe must be supported on piers or by iron hooks fastened to the cellar walls, or by strong supports suspended from the joists above, if latter are of proper strength, and be laid throughout on an even grade.

6. In all cases, where possible, the soil pipe should be accessible and easy of inspection by at least one brass cleaning screw near the foot of vertical pipe, and one immediately within the trap at the outer wall. In any case where the house drain must be laid below the cellar floor, it must in no case be covered with concrete or earth, but be laid in a passage made of brick or concrete with a cover readily moveable at all times.

7. Safes below closets, urinals, basins and refrigerators must not be connected with any soil pipe, waste pipe or sewer, but must open above a trapped sink or basin, or into the pipe supplied for cellar and sub-soil drainage.

8. Before the plumbing fixtures are connected with any system of house drains they must first be tested by sealing all openings below the top of the soil pipe, and applying the water test by filling the pipe at the top, and examining carefully the pipe throughout the length for leaks. All defective pipes must be removed and replaced by new ones, and re-tested. A final smoke test may be ordered at the direction of the proper official.

9. Old plumbing and drainage work which may be found on inspection defective, must have such alterations made as the officers in charge of the inspection may direct.

Guards.

I have devoted a good deal of attention to this feature of the Act, as it is an important one, and becomes more so every year with the increased use of machinery and industrial development. I often find that where dangerous conditions have prevailed for some time without an accident both employer and employee become unmindful of the danger. There seems to be still some laxity about the guarding of shafting and belting of power machines, and I have found it necessary to make a good many recommendations in this respect, the majority of which have been complied with. As a rule compliance is promised without demur, but it does not follow that it is always done in a satisfactory manner, and although manufacturers show an increasing willingness and desire to guard machinery, they too frequently wait to be assured that it is necessary, or until an accident happens first.

Cleanliness.

This is a term which may carry a different meaning according to the class of factory to which it is applied. In many places a most rigid economy is practised in the matter of cleanliness. There is not enough attention paid to the cleaning of floors, and this is of as much importance as cleaning walls and ceilings. Especially is it the case in works where the manufacture and preparation of food is carried

on. In bakeshops and confectioneries dirty floors are often found, a state alleged by the occupier to be unavoidable, but which is not found in well regulated shops. It is surprising in how few places a systematic arrangement is found for the purpose of cleaning floors. I do not refer to sweeping, which after all only amounts to tidying up, but to scrubbing. I have given a good deal of attention to this matter, and have tried to secure a more periodical scrubbing of formerly unscrubbed floors. Too often is the obligation to *keep* premises clean overlooked. When we make a recommendation to "clean premises" we do not mean a sort of yearly cleaning. What is aimed at, and what is expected, is a cleanliness to be maintained throughout the year. While many recommendations are complied with there is still room for improvement in this respect, for we have with us always the employer who, while perfectly aware of what is expected of him, waits for an annual reminder of his duty, attributing an order to clean up to what he considers the "natural fussiness of my sex." However, by persistent efforts, this class of employer may be brought to a better understanding of the Act. There are though, in all trades examples of well kept work rooms which prevent us taking the above too seriously.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I may say that I have seen evidence of what has been, and can be, done by sympathetic employers to insure the health, comfort and safety of their employees, by a little personal attention to such matters as have been mentioned here.

Respectfully yours,

Annie Brown.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MARGARET CARLYLE.

To the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture:

Dear Sir,—I have the honour of submitting to you a synopsis of the experience gained throughout the year 1911, from a moral, legal and educational point of view in my official work of the inspection of factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments.

The details have already been submitted in weekly reports. I feel it unnecessary to take up time or space with repetitions. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of factory inspection. So far as my observations warrant me in judging, I should say that the year just closed has been a most successful one for the work of our department; while a great deal has been accomplished, there yet remains much to be done. The test of the work of the Inspector cannot lie in the number of places visited, and the object of the work of Inspectors has always been to make each inspection as complete and efficient as possible at the time. The difficulty is to get employees and employed to see the importance of breathing good air, while the fact that living beings and gas jets often vitiate air, does not seeem to have occurred to some employers. The mere temperature of a room appeals to them more.

No particularly remarkable industrial development has taken place during the year. We find all round satisfactory progress. Trade, on the whole has been good. Many new factories have been erected with the latest improvements for the health, safety and comfort of employees.

Overtime.

No increase in the amount of legal overtime is noticed this year. I would again draw attention to the subject of overtime. I consider any overtime after 9 hours per day is injurious to the health of young girls and women, and is unnecessary to the successful management of a business. Many women have expressed a wish that the number of nights in which overtime is allowed could be decreased. I have been struck by the frequent expressed opinion of employers as well as employees that overtime is injurious alike to the best interests of both, and I am convinced that the amount of overtime sanctioned under the Act is in excess of the necessities, and even of the desires of those who have the best claim for consideration on the question of overtime. Some complaints have been made, well founded but others come which seem to call for special inquiry, and when this is made they are found to proceed from complete ignorance of the law.

A single complaint often has to be followed up on various dates. More than one visit may be necessary before all the circumstances can be fairly estimated.

A complaint of illegal overtime may be sent by a worn out worker at the end of a busy season's work. It is too late to be followed up, until another busy season comes round.

In some of our factories the law is not fully understood. The impression is that if they do not exceed sixty hours per week, they do not violate the law. Another case I found was the misapprehension that a woman could work overtime if she wished. I consider that we should have the provision of 400 c. feet—space for each person—One of the conditions of overtime. This would make an improvement on the conditions.

Temperature.

The question of the provision and maintenance of adequate and suitable means of warming rooms still presents many difficulties, and although we have accomplished a good deal, generally speaking, there is considerable need for continued vigilance and activity along this line. Employers are, however, gradually realizing that they are serving their own interests in providing comfortable workrooms. There has not been many serious complaints as to unreasonable temperature, and for the sedantary occupations a temperature of at least 60 degrees Fahrenheit is none too high. I very strongly advocate the use of thermometers and find that they are becoming more generally used. The greatest offenders in regard to temperature and its relation to pure air, are the small work-rooms. We have, at the present time, some work-shops of this kind under consideration. On the other hand, considerable attention has been paid to high temperature. Cases of excessive heat are less easy to remedy than those where the means of warming, are inadequate.

The relationship between the means of warming and those of ventilating is not sufficiently understood. There is no doubt but that the two matters should

be dealt with together. Too often they are dealt with quite independently. I have endeavored to insist on the point that all windows should be opened at the dinner hour, and am pleased to say that this insistance has done good. The difficulty is to have it done as a matter of practice, and not spasmodically, only for instance, when the day is warm.

Ventilation.

At no period in the administration of the factory laws has so much attention been devoted to the ventilation of work-rooms, as at the present. Some of the practical difficulties of securing ventilation of work-rooms are being lightened by the steadily growing appreciation of fresh air by employees. It comes out clearly in the number of complaints under this heading. Direct currents of air through windows are not found to answer, as a rule; then, some factories are dependent largely on roof ventilation, which is not satisfactory under all kinds of weather.

Efficient ventilation has to be varied according to the peculiarities of the business carried on, and the construction of the buildings. If this were done with as much care as the fencing of machinery is done, much improvement would be effected. It is too bad that there is on the part of many employees a dread of fresh air, but this is no doubt the experience of draughts or by long continuance in close rooms. If no greater benefits were accomplished, we would at least remove one of the chief causes of friction in work-rooms for there is no point on which opinion differ more, or on which feelings are apt to run higher than on the opening and closing of windows as every person with much experience of railway travelling will readily admit.

The successful removal of dust and fues of various natures defy finality, and is a problem that is ever before us. In spite of those difficulties, I am pleased to report that I have not experienced any failure on the part of employers to comply with requirements after I have drawn their attention to the matter.

Sanitation.

This comprehensive subject cannot be said to be ever absent from the mind of the Inspector, and its importance appears to grow on every hand, year by year. The sanitary conditions of all industries are being improved, although in some cases, perhaps slowly. A great deal of attention has been paid to the question of sanitation, for I am strongly of the opinion that this is one of the most important provisions of the act, and yet, strange to say, it is one about which some employers have very vague ideas.

Irregularities noted refer mostly to the dirty conditions in which some of the sanitary conveniences are kept. In all trades there are examples of clean, well kept work-rooms which show what can be done, and prevent us from taking too seriously the difficulties put forward by those employers who fall short.

There is in some industries very little supervision over the closets by managers or foremen, and to this we attribute many of the defects that are discovered. Some man is told to look after these places. It is hardly surprising that there is considerable neglect. In a general way where I find a forewoman employed the effect is seen by the absence of accumulated dirt such as was found elsewhere. The standard of decency and suitability of sanitary conveniences is still low in

some buildings. There is ample accommodation provided as a rule, but not on the same floor as the one on which the persons are employed. Sufficient attention is not given by all employers to the suitability of conveniences for women. Conditions may receive full consideration in the construction of new closets but suitability of position, the securing of privacy of access seems to be overlooked. We receive complaints of the annoyance arising from the close proximity of sanitary conveniences to the workers' seats, or looms. These will continue until stringent regulations forbidding the existence of water-closet accommodation with the walls of a work-room are made.

I have to repeat the old story of laxity on the part of many of the employees in the use of the conveniences provided. They do not value it at its true worth. Their idea of sanitation is very primitive.

Children.

A great proportion of time is given to the employment of children, and there is no part of our law on which we can, to great advantage spend time.

The number of children employed continues to be very small. The few which we have found have given us very little difficulty in having them removed. The employment of children degrades labor and crushes humanity, and its evil is immeasurable. Public sentiment has for years been crying against this social wrong. Laws for its suppression have been enacted and enforced by inspectors, and while the condition has been improved yet we who have the facilities for investigating are forced to admit that we do occasionally find a child under age.

To turn a child under the legal age from the factory and workshop until they have acquired a certain age will by no means solve the difficult problem, and it is just at this specific point that the question becomes one of great magnitude and perplexity. It is the most sacred duty of the state and country to insure to every child within its borders a reasonably good education. If we find it profitable to educate the deaf, the dumb and the blind, and the prisoner, in the name of justice will we not find it more profitable to educate the unfortunate youth of sound intellect who through no fault of theirs have been unable to get the advantages of an education, and upon this alone is the foundation for truthfulness, intelligence and morality—three most sacred virtues in the makeup of man. It is the height of absurdity for one minute to suppose that manufacturers as a class are entirely responsible for child labor.

Heretofore, almost every law that has been enacted bearing on the subject has been directly aimed at the manufacturer or employer. With very little consideration for the parent or guardians, who I am free to say are more frequently the direct cause for the employment and the infraction of laws governing child labor, than the employer. The parent often beseeches the employer to give employment to their children when of doubtful age. They have no hesitancy in not only misrepresenting the child's age, but putting a falsehood into the child's mouth, teaching it to be untruthful. The parent has little responsibility and many seem to possess little moral consideration and certainly no conscientious scruples against wilfully certifying falsely to the age of their children. One objectionable feature on the employer's part is allowing the child to go to work before the certificate is placed on file. In such cases it is often forgotten or neglected until the inspector next visits them.

Clothing.

I am pleased to be able to say what I said in my last report, that the evil of the sweat shop has not yet invaded our province nor do we intend to let it get a foothold.

The standard of cleanliness in our clothing work shops is not yet as high as we would wish, but by degrees a sense of pride in brighter and more wholesome conditions is being awakened. The enforcement of the law in relation to sanitary appliances and their proper maintenance is very difficult in some buildings, and in order that the law may be observed frequent visits are required to be made. The conditions of the water closets in some of those shops have been a constant source of irritation, and we have worked hard and persistently to secure a better standard of cleanliness in this respect. It is almost impossible to keep an accurate account of constant moving of the small work shops from one place to another.

I have to repeat the objectionable habit of expectorating on the floor is still to be found. Even some men I am sorry to report have been found smoking in tailor shops, after all our efforts to put a stop to such a foul practice where females are employed.

It is very important that a sufficient number of spittoons should be placed in all factories and work shops where men are employed. We have to report a steady growth in wholesale dress making and millinery establishments, also in the number of work shops engaged in this line of work. The demand for this line of goods which can be made in advance of the busy season has a tendency to steady employment in this seasonable trade.

Washing Accommodation.

Better facilities for washing and for good lunch rooms are becoming more universal. We meet with some very excellent arrangements in the course of our inspection. The practice of taking meals in work rooms is still prevalent in some industries and very half-hearted measures are taken to improve matters.

In some of our factories, cloak rooms are far from satisfactory and experience shows in most of cases where good accommodation is provided, it is appreciated.

Some complaints have been made to me of unfit drinking water which is a matter of great importance. It is clear, that for many reasons, every workroom there should be provided on every floor some pure drinking water.

Lighting of factories has been a rather frequent subject of complaint, and it is probable that as regards some of the factories, I find, at all events, complaints are not without foundation. But we have not experienced any great difficulties in getting improvements carried out where they are considered necessary.

Food.

With regard to the manufacture of foods, taken generally, the sanitary conditions along this line show a decided improvement during the past year. There are, however, some places which do not reach a desirable standard, yet this appears to be particularly the case with small places. The floors are found covered with an abundance of waste sugar, dirt and sawdust, which no attempt is made to remove.

There was not the same rush of work in the fruit preserving factories this year as is usually the case. Probably this was owing to the scarcity of fruit, and consequently very little overtime had to be worked.

Rags.

In visiting places of this kind, I have had complaints of their coldness in winter. This work is carried on in rooms where the women are distributed over a large floor space and where the provisions of means of heating would involve considerable expense. The fire risks of this industry also furnish a ready excuse for depriving the women of this comfort.

The sorting of the smaller portion of rags is done by women. The rags are placed on tables, shaken over wire grids where the heavy dirt and dust go through into a bag whilst the lighter dust and fibres float about the room. It is remarkable that even here, the dust does not appear to have had any ill effects on the women. In speaking to those women who have been employed for a number of years, if their statements are to be relied on, and their appearance in no way justifies any doubt on the matter, that their employment is in any way any more injurious to health than any other occupation.

Skirt Guards.

A good deal has been accomplished this year regarding shafting under the tables of power sewing machines. We do not insist on any particular guard, but it must be a sufficient protection.

As to shafting, if women are employed, it should be always securely cased, especially is this necessary when the shaft runs under the table, where the dresses of the female operators may come near it, and may result in drawing the women into its power, girls stooping to pick up something from under the tables have had their hair drawn towards the shafting. The electricity in the human hair has a natural affinity for a revolving wheel or shaft.

In the report of Factory Inspection in Great Britain for the year 1910, they speak of several severe scalp accidents. A young woman while closing a window had her hair caught in the shafting in a hat factory—a girl stood on a stool with her hair hanging down and tied with a ribbon, her hair was caught in the main shafting and her scalp was torn completely away. A child, sweeping the floor in a clothing factory, had her hair caught in the belt and pulley of a sewing machine, fortunately she escaped with the loss of some hair. Another girl stooped to pick up something from under the table and her hair caught in the shafting. A considerable portion of her scalp was torn off.

The regulations as to how young girls must put up their hair during working hours in factories in which machinery is running, is hard to enforce. In spite of the progress we have made along this line, we note neglect frequently on the part of the foremen or managers or insubordination on the part of girls themselves. We have impressed on the minds of employers, the necessity of this precautionary measure against accident. To this end we have had printed notices hung up in conspicuous places in factories.

Shops Act.

In any shop in which females are employed, the employer shall at all times provide, and keep therein a sufficient and suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female and shall permit her to use such chair or seat when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed."

I have visited most of the mercantile establishments in my district quite frequently in order to see that the seats, when once provided, are kept in locations available for use by the sales girls. The necessity of making such provision for females has led to the invention of adjustable seats, which is an improvement on former seats.

Boxes or chairs that are movable are an never-ending source of trouble both to employers and inspectors.

A number of manufacturers in my district have adopted a feature which is certainly commendable, that of giving their employees a day each year for recreation bearing the expense of an excursion to some point of interest. This liberality on the part of the manufacturers brings about a bond of friendship between employer and employees, and it is to be hoped that the good example introduced by the few, will be followed by the many.

MARGARET CARLYLE.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of Injured Person.	Age.
1	Jan. 4..	Beatty & Sons	Welland	Dredges	M	30
2	" 3..	J. B. Armstrong & Co.	Guelph	Vehicles	M	..
3	Dec. 22..	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	62
4	" 31..	Can. Cement Co	Belleville	Cement	M	30
5	" 28..	Dominion Belting Co.	Hamilton	Belting	F	..
6	" 23..	Jones Bros.	Dundas	Int. Wood	M	40
7	" 27..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	21
8	" 25..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	43
9	Jan 4..	Beardmore & Co.	Acton, West	Tanners	M	..
10	Dec 30..	R. Forbes Co.	Hespeler	Woollens	M	37
11	Jan. 3..	Laidlaw Lith. Co.	Hamilton	Printers	M	35
12	" 4..	Widespread Implement Co.	Port Dover	Implements	M	38
13	Dec. 13..	Steel and Radiation Co.	Hamilton	Heaters	M	..
14	" 24..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	20
15	" 12..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	38
16	" 17..	Zimmerman Bros.	Tavistock	Lumber	M	..
17	Jan. 7..	Rosamond Woollen Mill	Almonte	Woollens	M	..
18	" 6..	Wm. Davies Co.	Toronto	Packers	M	..
19	" 10..	Kimmel Felt Co.	Berlin	Footwear	M	..
20	" 3..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	36
21	" 3..	Canada General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	35
22	" 4..	Preston Furniture Co.	Preston	Furniture	M	44
23	" 11..	Can. Furniture Co.	Waterloo	Furniture	M	19
24	" 4..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	32
25	" 5..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	37
26	" 12..	Strathroy Furniture Co.	Strathroy	Furniture	M	..
27	" 11..	Taylor Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	M	18
28	" 17..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	28
29	" 17..	Brantford Carriage Co.	Brantford	Carriages	M	..
30	" 9..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	20
31	" 13..	Frost and Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Agricultural Impl.	M	40
32	" 17..	Frost and Wood Co	Smith's Falls	Agricultural Impl.	M	27
33	" 12..	Frost and Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Agricultural Impl.	M	15
34	Dec. 26..	Frost and Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Agricultural Impl.	M	26
35	Jan. 13..	Frost and Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Agricultural Impl.	M	32
36	" 12..	Can. Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	Electric	M	..
37	" 12..	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	M	27
38	" 6..	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	M	16
39	" 13..	Can. Locomotive Co.	Kingston	Locomotive	M	..
40	" 17..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Toronto	Car Shop	M	26
41	Dec. 31..	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Agricultural Impl.	M	..
42	Jan. 20..	Dunlop Tire and Rubber Co.	Toronto	Rubber	M	45
43	" 14..	Goodison Thresher Co.	Sarnia	Engines	M	..
44	" 11..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	23
45	" 19..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	..
46	" 11..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies..	M	36
47	" 20..	Diamond Flint Glass Co.	Hamilton	Bottles	M	18
48	" 16..	Atikokan Iron Co.	Port Arthur	Iron	M	26
49	" 26..	R. H. Smith Co.	St. Catharines	Saws	M	17
50	" 7..	White Star Laundry	Owen Sound	Laundry	F	18
51	" 13..	Office Specialty Co.	Newmarket	Furniture	M	27
52	" 21..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	35
53	" 14..	Macdonald Manufacturing Co.	Toronto	Litho. Tin	M	23
54	" 24..	Atikokan Iron Co.	Port Arthur	Iron	M	..
55	" 25..	Crossen Car Co.	Cobourg	Cars	M	35
56	" 27..	Crossen Car Co.	Cobourg	Cars	M	35
57	" 14..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	22
58	" 24..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	25
59	" 26..	Donglas Bros.	Toronto	Ventilators	M	21
60	" 28..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	34
61	" 28..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	30

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Slightly injured; struck on back by air tool.	1
Finger off at first joint; caught in cogs of drill.	2
Leg bruised; binder frames fell over.	3
Knee cap and thigh bone factured; fell off roof.	4
Thumb cut by lock-nut on sewing machine.	5
Thumb off at first joint, three fingers off close to hand, and little finger cut while operating jointer.	6
Thigh hurt; casting slipped from hoist.	7
Legs scalded; removed cover of valve chest while examining engine pump.	8
Legs scalded; slipped into a leach.	9
Shoulder bruised and sprained; slipped on icy steps.	10
Forearm amputated; hand caught in press.	11
Bowels punctured; struck by board thrown back from rip-saw.	12
Emery-wheel burst; injury not serious.	13
Gash on hand; struck against pile of iron.	14
Toe cut and bruised; chain fell on foot.	15
Finger taken off at second joint on buzz planer.	16
First finger off, thumb and second finger lacerated; drawn into fan on yarn dryer.	17
Leg cut; fell, elevator dropped and guard struck him.	18
Two fingers right hand severed, two on left cut; caught in stripping machine.	19
Eye injured; struck by iron pipe.	20
Foot bruised; casting fell.	21
Shoulder strained; fell while making changes in elevator.	22
Fingers cut, one off below first joint; on shaper knives.	23
Little finger broken; fell and core he was carrying dropped on hand.	24
Fingers cut on band-saw; caught blade while picking wood from floor.	25
Thumb cut at tip on buzz planer; hand slipped off piece of wood.	26
Fingers crushed in power press.	27
Feet scalded; stepped into stream of hot water from hot iron beds.	28
Fingers cut; slipped against shaper knives.	29
Gash over eye; fell from ladder.	30
Foot burned; spilled iron from ladle.	31
Two fingers smashed; hand got into mesh of bull-dozzer gears.	32
Nail torn off finger and thumb; wounded while operating drill.	33
Foot burned; spilled iron from ladle.	34
Nail bruised; loaded truck ran over foot.	35
Four fingers crushed and had to be amputated; was operating punch press.	36
Thumb skinned; squeezed between links of chain.	37
Toe crushed; pipe rolled on foot.	38
Foot crushed; frame front fell on it.	39
Head cut; piece of coal dropped off tender of engine.	40
Hand cut by knife in saw department, and tendons severed.	41
First joint of finger severed; caught in screw gears of lathe.	42
Finger cut; was operating jointer.	43
Finger cut; caught between studs while operating air hoist.	44
Hand injured; while loading rails one fell on hand.	45
Foot injured; shaft fell on instep.	46
Arm injured; cut on broken bottle.	47
Slightly bruised; explosion of dynamite.	48
Leg burned; stepped into tank of hot oil.	49
Loss of hand; drawn into rolls of mangle and crushed.	50
Artery severed; chisel slipped.	51
Toe broken and nail torn off another; journal struck foot.	52
One finger taken off, and two others cut; caught under punching die.	53
Leg bruised, wrist sprained and face cut slightly; fell from top of car	54
Loss of eye; piece of steel broke off key he was driving and struck eye.	55
Eye injured; struck by flying chip of iron.	56
Hand cut; while cutting insulation wires, knife slipped.	57
Toe crushed; dipper was accidentally lowered on foot.	58
Bones in hand broken; while changing dies, tripped press.	59
Chin cut and badly shaken up; fell from staging to ground.	60
Badly shaken up; plank broke and he fell from staging to ground.	61

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of Injured Persons.	Age.
62	Feb. 1..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	West Toronto.....	Car Shops	M	47
63	Jan. 31..	Sherlock-Manning Co.....	Hamilton	Organs, etc.....	M	44
64	Feb. 1..	McClary Manufacturing Co.....	London	Stoves	M	36
65	Jan. 31..	Provincial Steel Co.....	Cobourg	Steel.....	M	35
66	" 31..	Provincial Steel Co	Cobourg	Steel.....	M	30
67	" 30..	Preston Furniture Co.....	Preston	Furniture	M	50
68	Feb. 1..	McClary Manufacturing Co.	London	Stoves	M	16
69	Dec. 1..	Canada Cement Co.....	Marlbank.....	Cement	M	20
70	Feb. 2..	Thomas Bros.....	St. Thomas.....	Brushes	M	45
71	" 2..	Strathroy Furniture Co.....	Strathroy	Furniture.....	M	..
72	" 3..	Goodison Thresher Co.	Sarnia	Engines, etc.....	M	..
73	Jan. 14..	Steel Co. of Canada.....	Hamilton	Steel	M	43
74	Feb. 4..	Preston Furniture Co	Preston	Furniture	M	25
75	" 11..	Thomas Bros.....	St. Thomas	Brushes.....	M	40
76	" 4..	Steel Co. of Canada.....	Hamilton	Steel	M	35
77	" 6..	B. Greening Wire Co.....	"	Wire.....	M	45
78	Jan.16..	Bain Wagon Co	Woodstock	Wagons	M	25
79	" 13..	Bain Wagon Co.....	"	"	M	20
80	Feb. 4..	Canada Cement Co	Port Colborne	Cement	M	41
81	" 7..	Staunton's, Limited.....	Toronto	Wall Paper	M	30
82	" 6..	Goderich Organ Co	Goderich	Organs	M	..
83	Jan. 31..	Canada Gen. Electrical Co.....	Peterboro'.....	Electric Supl.....	M	17
84	" 24..	Canada Gen. Elec. Co,.....	"	"	M	21
85	Dec. 23..	Canada Bridge Co.....	Walkerville	Bridges	M	65
86	Feb. 7..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	27
87	Dec. 20..	Steel Co. of Canada	"	"	M	19
88	Feb. 8..	Steel Co. of Canada	"	"	M	40
89	" 8..	Steel Co. of Canada	"	"	M	..
90	" 7..	Strathroy Furniture Co	Strathroy	Furniture	M	35
91	Jan. 29..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry.....	M	50
92	Feb. 3..	Canada Foundry Co	"	"	M	32
93	" 1..	Canada Foundry Co	"	"	M	40
94	" 2..	Massey-Harris Co.....	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	51
95	" 4..	Massey-Harris Co.....	"	" "	M	38
96	" 13..	Gurney Foundry Co	"	Foundry	M	64
97	" 3..	Canada Cycle and Motor Co	"	Motors, etc	M	..
98	" 6..	Canada Cycle and Motor Co	Toronto W	"	M	15
99	" 13..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	"	Car Shops.....	M	26
100	" 15..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	30
101	" 1..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	21
102	" 2..	" "	"	"	M	33
103	" 3..	" "	"	"	M	28
104	" 3..	" "	"	"	M	23
105	" 4..	" "	"	"	M	24
106	" 6..	" "	"	"	M	38
107	" 6..	" "	"	"	M	23
108	" 10..	" "	"	"	M	42
109	" 10..	Massey-Harris Co.....	Toronto	"	M	25
110	" 8..	Massey-Harris Co.....	"	Farm Implements.	M	21
111	" 17..	Bertram & Co.....	Dundas	Machine Tool.....	M	38
112	" 9..	Wm. A. Kribs.....	Hespeler	Lumber	M	..
113	" 16..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	Steel	M	30
114	" 16..	Steel Co. of Canada	"	"	M	20
115	" 21..	Crossen Car Co	Cobourg	Cars.....	M	53
116	" 14..	Dominion Paper Box Co	Toronto	Paper Box.....	F	..
117	" 17..	Sherlock Manning Co	London	Pianos, etc.....	M	23
118	" 21..	Stevens-Hepner Co.....	Port Elgin.....	Brushes	M	55
119	Mar. 1..	Canada Pacific Ry Co.....	Toronto	Car Shops.....	M	19

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Thumb and two fingers cut; came in contact with screw-cutting tool.	62
Ankle dislocated and small bone broken; slipped while wheeling coal.	63
Three fingers cut by piece of tin while trimming pails.	64
Foot pierced; while breaking box, piece of cover rebounded.	65
Slight strain; foot squeezed by rail which was being loaded on train.	66
Finger cut; hand came in contact with band-saw.	67
Finger cut; while shearing tin accidentally placed foot on trip.	68
Ligaments and muscles of arm torn while shifting belt on feeders of tube mill.	69
Two fingers cut while operating moulder.	70
Portion of end of finger taken off on shaper.	71
Little finger taken off while operating jointer.	72
Hands burned while repairing gas burner.	73
Thumb cut; slipped into saw.	74
Badly shaken up; was not careful with elevator.	75
Badly crushed; caught between wall and car which was being shunted.	76
*Fell down elevator shaft.	77
Lost little finger on spoke lathe.	78
Bones of hand broken; squeezed while operating bull-dozer.	79
Ankle sprained and hip cut; caught on elevator bucket.	80
Skull fractured; belt shifter broke and a piece struck head.	81
Three fingers taken off while operating jointer.	82
Hand and face burned; hot solder splashed up.	83
Finger jammed while carrying sheet of fibre.	84
*Clothing was caught by revolving drill; while delivering load of rivets, tried to enter between wall and reamer.	85
Jaw broken; while loosening ore in chutes was struck by iron bar.	86
Wrist burned; fell on piece of steel just pulled from rolls.	87
Leg burned; while tapping iron notch of furnace, iron came out with a rush, striking him.	88
Slightly burned by iron rushing out from furnace.	89
Thigh pierced by rod of wood thrown back from rip-saw.	90
Two ribs broken; fell on piece of pipe; crowbar slipped.	91
Face cut; end of bolt which was being driven pierced face below eye.	92
Collar-bone broken; hook of crane fell on shoulder.	93
Two fingers cut; hand touched revolving saw.	94
Finger cut by revolving saw.	95
*Killed by flywheel.	96
Finger crushed while operating punch press.	97
Back sprained; fell through hole in floor.	98
Knuckle crushed; engine grate fell on finger.	99
*Skull fractured; fell from ladder.	100
Finger jammed; caught between stock and piece of wood.	101
Foot lacerated; foot caught in elevator.	102
Foot burned; hot metal splashed into boot.	103
Thumb lacerated while operating rivetting press.	104
Foot burned by molten iron.	105
Foot burned while catching iron from ladle.	106
Arm burned while skimming metal.	107
Fracture of fibula, right leg; flask sprang out of bale ends.	108
Molten iron splashed in shoe.	109
Hand injured; caught by gang punch.	110
Heavy table fell on leg.	111
Leg bruised; caught between pulley and countershaft.	112
Finger smashed while uncoupling buggies' link.	113
Arm broken; fell.	114
Thumb cut; mitt caught on plane.	115
Thumb pinched on machine.	116
Finger and thumb cut while operating saw.	117
Hand cut while adjusting planer knife.	118
Eye struck by chipping from cast-iron wedge.	119

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
120	Feb. 17..	Office Specialty Co	Newmarket	Furniture	M	22
121	" 16..	Office Specialty Co	"	"	M	15
122	" 11..	Beatty Bros	Fergus	Steel	M	30
123	" 10..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agricultural Impl.	M	25
124	" 15..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	" "	M	37
125	Jan. 28..	Elmira Machine Co	Elmira	Machinery	M	17
126	Feb. 24..	D S. Perrin & Co	London	Biscuits	M	..
127	" 20..	St. Lawrence Paper Co	Mille Roches	Paper	M	23
128	" 25..	McGill Chair Co	Cornwall	Chairs	M	..
129	" 22..	Canada Cycle and Motor Co	Toronto W	Motors, etc	M	35
130	" 23..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	32
131	" 27..	Hamilton Milling Co	"	Flour	M	21
132	Mar. 2..	Canada General Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Electric Supply	M	43
133	" 2..	McClary Manufacturing Co	London	Stoves, etc	M	..
134	Feb. 28..	Oneida Community Co	Niagara Falls	Chains	M	35
135	Mar. 3..	Can. Chewing Gum Co	Toronto	Gum	M	37
136	" 2..	Waterous Engine Co	"	Engines	M	..
137	" 4..	Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	21
138	" 6..	Bell Piano and Organ Co	Guelph	Pianos	M	19
139	Feb. 25..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	19
140	" 27..	Canada Foundry Co	"	"	M	28
141	" 28..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto W	Car Shops	M	30
142	Mar. 9..	Robert Watson Co	Toronto	Conf	F	17
143	" 2..	Steel Co of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	26
144	" 1..	Steel Co. of Canada	"	"	M	33
145	Feb. 25..	Can. General Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Electric Supl	M	40
146	" 24..	" "	"	"	M	24
147	Mar. 2..	John Carlyle	Toronto	Tables	M	30
148	Dec. 21..	Bryan Mfg. Co	Collingwood	Lumber	M	35
149	Mar 10..	Crossen Car Co	Cobourg	Cars	M	38
150	" 10..	Joseph Simpson & Sons	Toronto	Knitting	M	..
151	Feb. 25..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	24
152	Mar. 10..	Thomas Bros	St. Thomas	Brushes	M	17
153	" 10..	Can. Chewing Gum Co	Toronto	Gum	M	42
154	" 9..	Taylor Forbes Co	Guelph	Hardware	M	..
155	" 1..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	50
156	" 13..	Steel Co of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	23
157	" 13..	" "	"	"	M	23
158	Feb. 28..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agricultural Impl.	M	22
159	Mar. 13..	Crossen Car Co	Cobourg	Cars	M	50
160	" 13..	Can. Cement Co	Port Colborne	Cement	M	38
161	Feb. ..	Can. National Carbon Co	Toronto	Carbon	M	29
162	Mar 14..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	33
163	" 9..	Imperial Rattan Co	Stratford	Reed Goods	M	..
164	" 7..	St. Marys Wood Specialty Co	St. Marys	Hockey Sticks	M	30
165	Feb. 21..	Riordan Paper Co	Hawkesbury	Paper	M	..
166	" 21..	" "	"	"	M	..
167	" 21..	" "	"	"	M	..
168	" 21..	" "	"	"	M	..
169	" 27..	" "	"	"	M	..
170	Mar. 17..	Crown Laundry Co	Ottawa	Laundry	M	19
171	" 10..	Thomas Organ Co	Woodstock	Pianos and Organs	M	56
172	" 9..	Office Specialty Co	Newmarket	Furniture	M	16

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Finger cut; wedged between sheet metal and bench.	120
Twist drill passed through fleshy part of left hand.	121
Loss of four fingers, while operating drop hammer.	122
Finger lacerated; hand came in contact with milling cutter.	123
Arm broken; while lowering a crate crank slipped, striking arm.	124
Loss of two fingers; caught in buzz planer.	125
Arm bruised in dough brake.	126
Two fingers of each hand crushed at tips; caught in callender rolls.	127
Hand injured on shaper.	128
Foot bruised, while operating punch press; heavy die dropped.	129
Hands lacerated while tightening cable; caught between bar and cable; bar slipped	130
*Caught in pulley; accident not witnessed.	131
*Stepped into loop formed by wire being wound on drum and had leg broken.	132
Thumb and finger cut by rough edge of tin.	133
Thumb and two fingers badly bruised while placing work in dies.	134
Shoulder blade cracked; some bags fell on him when pulling out support from underneath.	135
*Heavy casting fell on him.	136
Hand bruised and burst; while driving shaft from gear, hammer slipped.	137
Thumb cut; hand slipped on top of saw.	138
Two fingers crushed while bending angle; caught between angle and block.	139
Toe crushed while pushing car of pig iron; turntable tipped.	140
Lost top of thumb, and second finger bruised; clamp on elliptic truck slipped.	141
Hand crushed in lozenge machine.	142
Foot bruised; sledge slipped off bar.	143
Bone in arm splintered; sledge came down on arm.	144
Nail torn off thumb; caught between rope and casting while lifting.	145
Thumb cut while sawing strips; piece split and flew back.	146
Two fingers slightly cut.	147
Portion of one finger taken off at saw table.	148
Finger cut and bone broken while planing.	149
Loss of three fingers; drawn into rolls of machine.	150
Eyes burned; while putting bottom on vessel, black lead flew up.	151
Cords of ankle sprained; was scuffling.	152
Ankle sprained; fell while standing on steam pipes to close window.	153
Forearm cut; fell on emery-wheel.	154
Back injured; fell from staging against girder.	155
Knee twisted while moving gear wheel.	156
Foot bruised; while moving gear wheel was caught underneath.	157
Bone broken at wrist; caught under drop hammer.	158
Ankle turned; stepped on flatter lying on floor.	159
*Struck by moving locomotive; died two hours later.	160
Lungs injured by inhaling soldering acid.	161
Toe crushed while removing moulds from pit; mould caught foot.	162
Tops of two fingers cut off while operating jointer.	163
Hand taken off on buzz saw.	164
*Scalded; while working in dump pit, door in top of partition between digesters was blown off, allowing steam to enter.	165
*Scalded; while working in dump pit, door in top of partition between digesters was blown off, allowing steam to enter.	166
*Scalded; while working in dump pit, door in top of partition between digesters was blown off, allowing steam to enter.	167
Face and arms burned from same cause as above.	168
*While putting belt on pulley caught on set screws and was wound around shaft; did not shut engine down first.	169
*Elbow dislocated; was playing with extractor while same was in motion; died subsequently.	170
Finger slightly lacerated while operating circular saw.	171
Finger crushed; while bending piece of metal in brake, hand slipped into cogs of gear.	172

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
173	" 17..	John Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Machine Tool	M	45
174	" 11..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	27
175	" 10..	" "	"	"	M	53
176	" 17..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	27
177	" 17..	McClary Mfg Co	London	Stoves	M	18
178	" 9..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agricultural Impl.	M	22
179	" 13..	Can. Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	25
180	" 18..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	15
181	" 18..	Polson Iron Works	Toronto	Iron	M	30
182	" 22..	Cossitt Co	Brockville	Agricultural Impl.	M	..
183	" 20..	McFarlane & Donglas	Ottawa	Sheet Metal	M	17
184	" 30..	Wm. Buck Stove Co	Brantford	Stoves	M	30
185	" 7..	Can. Cycle and Motor Co	Toronto W	Motors	M	37
186	" 21..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	45
187	" 3..	" "	"	"	M	42
188	" 4..	" "	"	"	M	22
189	" 3..	" "	"	"	M	47
190	" 6..	" "	"	"	M	23
191	" 6..	" "	"	"	M	39
192	" 13..	" "	"	"	M	43
193	Feb. 25..	" "	"	"	M	36
194	Mar. 22..	Can. Gen. Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supply	M	19
195	" 21..	" "	"	"	M	18
196	" 24..	John Bertram & Son	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	40
197	" 23..	James Smart Co	Brockville	Hardware	M	14
198	" 29..	Bell Piano and Organ Co	Guelph	Organs, etc	M	50
199	" 26..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	24
200	" 29..	" "	"	"	M	26
201	" 30..	Firstbrook Box Co	Toronto	Boxes	M	30
202	" 23..	Clark & Clark	"	Leather	M	..
203	" 23..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto W	Car Shops	M	23
204	" 20..	Atikokan Iron Co	Port Arthur	Iron	M	25
205	" 21..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport		M	32
206	" 13..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	37
207	" 17..	" "	"	"	M	26
208	" 11..	" "	"	"	M	44
209	" 20..	Canada Foundry	Toronto	Foundry	M	19
210	Mar. 27..	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	M	27
211	" 29..	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	M	22
212	" 23..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	19
213	" 30..	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Farm Implements.	M	30
214	Apr. 3..	Taylor-Forbes Co	Guelph	Radiators	M	..
215	Mar. 29..	Can. Cottons Limited	Hamilton	Steel	M	15
216	Apr. 1..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	20
217	" 4..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	24
218	Mar. 30..	Zimmerman Bros	Tavistock	Lumber	M	..
219	" 30..	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Machinery	M	25
220	Apr. 15..	J. R. Booth	Ottawa	Lumber	M	35
221	Mar. 30..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric	M	15
222	" 29..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric	M	31
223	Apr 3..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric	M	48
224	" 1..	Wm. Barber & Bros.	Georgetown	Paper	M	17
225	" 10..	Brinton Carpet Co.	Peterborough	Carpets	M	..
226	" 10..	McGill Chair Co	Cornwall	Furniture	M	..
227	" 7..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	West Toronto	Repairs	M	16
228	Mar. 27..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	40
229	" 29..	Massey Harris Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	30
230	Apr 1..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	55

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Finger crushed and cut; while operating shaper, slipped between work and tool.	173
Nail taken off finger and finger also crushed; while tapping nuts on lathe, wrench slipped.	174
Hand burned; fell on hot bar of iron.	179
Two toes crushed; while moving buggy of finished steel, foot caught in switch.	176
Finger taken off at first joint; hand got under press machine.	177
Tips of two fingers taken off; hand caught in press.	178
Finger torn; caught between drill and casting.	179
Small flesh wound on two fingers; while pushing tin under press tripped machine.	180
Three fingers burned while grinding stud on emery wheel; got between wheel and frame.	181
Portion of index finger taken off while adjusting parts under punch.	182
Point of thumb cut off on shears.	183
Foot burned; spilled hot metal from ladle.	184
*Tore skin from knuckle while moving car; result, blood poisoning.	185
Finger lacerated while taking casting from under press.	186
Abrasion on leg; truck fell over.	187
Punctured wound on eye; while knocking die into cross-head of press, chip flew up.	188
Finger wounded by sliver from rapping-saw.	189
Fingers lacerated while fixing loose nut when machine was in motion.	190
Elbow lacerated; slipped and arm struck emery-wheel.	191
Contused and lacerated wounds on knee; ladder fell over on him.	192
Tendon of finger lacerated by flying piece of tank which burst.	193
Top of finger crushed; plunger of punch press came down.	194
Forearm gashed; sleeve caught in cutters.	195
Eye injured; piece of iron flew up while chipping.	196
Finger crushed; caught in automatic spinner.	197
Leg broken; while piling stock, board broke.	198
Leg and foot burned; stepped into molten slag.	199
Pelvis fractured and contusion of back and thigh, while shunting car.	200
Thumb cut, cords severed; let hand drop on rip-saw.	201
Hand crushed while operating embossing press.	202
Toe bruised; while loading timber on lorry, timber fell.	203
Hip bruised; squeezed while coupling cars.	204
Leg bruised; fell off truck.	205
Leg burned; spilled hot iron from ladle.	206
Finger caught under moulding machine and lacerated.	207
Fracture of metatorsal bone; foot flask fell over.	208
Hand cut and big toe broken by piece of pig iron falling on same.	209
Leg bruised; plug centre fell on leg.	210
Foot bruised; hook of hoist pulled a couple of angles over on foot.	211
Third and little finger crushed in gear of drill.	212
Flesh wounds on arm; shirt sleeve caught cutter on milling machine.	213
Two toes broken by bar of pig iron falling on them.	214
Arm burned by friction; caught between cylinders in spinning frame.	215
Arm fractured; sleeve caught in machine.	216
Right foot bruised; steel ingot fell over on it.	217
Three fingers cut on rip-saw; while taking away from saw, hand slipped.	218
Foot burned; molten metal spilled by himself.	219
Arm caught between cylinder and couch rolls; death occurring instantly.	220
Wrist cut while drilling piece of wood; drill struck wrist.	221
Instep bruised; large piece of scrap wood rolled on foot.	222
Fingers broken and badly cut; caught hold of gear of yard crane while in motion.	223
Hand crushed; placed hand on revolving paper machine.	224
Scalded; fell into hot water well and struck head against wall.	225
Gash inflicted by sand drum on left wrist.	226
Toes crushed; while turning over axle box, it fell on foot.	227
Scalp cut and side bruised; hit on head by belt breaking in machine.	228
Scalp cut; hit on head by revolving flywheel of gang punch.	229
Ligaments of arm torn; pile of discs fell on it.	230

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex.	Age.
231	Mar. 23..	Can. Carriage Co.	Brockville	Carriage	M	35
232	Apr 7..	Frost Wire Fence Co.	Hamilton	Wire Fence	M	37
233	" 7..	George Pattinson & Co.	Preston	Woollens	M	35
234	Mar. 14..	W. C. Edwards & Co.	Ottawa	Lumber	M	21
235	" 28..	W. C. Edwards & Co.	Ottawa	Lumber	M	40
236	Apr. 15..	John Watson Manufacturing Co.	Ayr	Farm Implements.	M	..
237	" 17..	Kemp Manufacturing Co	Toronto	Enamel Ware.	M	16
238	Mar. 31..	Toronto Plate Glass	Toronto	Glass	M	30
239	" 28..	Steel and Radiation Co.	Toronto	Radiator	M	..
240	Apr. 7..	Strathroy Furniture Co.	Strathroy	Furniture	M	50
241	" 14..	Can. Locomotive Co.	Kingston	Locomotive	M	..
242	" 11..	Can. Locomotive Co	Kingston	Locomotive	M	..
243	" 11..	Office Specialty Co.	Newmarket	Office Furniture	M	19
244	Mar. 29..	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Farm Implements.	M	25
245	Apr 15..	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Farm Implements.	M	27
246	" 13..	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Farm Implements.	M	20
247	" 19..	Taylor-Forbes Co	Guelph	Hd. Supplies	M	35
248	" 4..	Rainy River Lumber Co.	Rainy River	Lumber	M	23
249	" 11..	Rainy River Lumber Co.	Rainy River	Lumber	M	30
250	" 24..	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	Brush	M	27
251	" 20..	Firstbrook Box Co.	Toronto	Paper Boxes	M	29
252	" 24..	Knechtel Furniture Co.	Hanover	Furniture	M	..
253	" 21..	McClary Manufacturing Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	M	32
254	" 7..	Stevens-Hepner Co.	Port Elgin	Brushes, etc.	M	25
255	" 21..	John Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Mach. Tools	M	30
256	" 15..	Standard Ideal Co.	Port Hope	Enamel Ware	M	45
257	" 8..	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Agricultural Impl.	M	..
258	" 19..	Diamond Glass Co.	Hamilton	Bottles	M	25
259	" 18..	Can General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies.	M	31
260	" 21..	Steel Company of Canada.	Hamilton	Steel	M	26
261	" 25..	Steel Company of Canada.	Hamilton	Steel	M	45
262	" 24..	Can. Iron Corp.	Hamilton	Steel	M	28
263	" 22..	J. R. Booth	Ottawa	Lumber	M	40
264	" 22..	J. R. Booth	Ottawa	Lumber	M	52
265	Mar. 9..	Barrie Tanning Co.	Barrie	Tannery	M	47
266	Apr. 20..	Can. Furnitnre Co.	Woodstock	Furniture	M	..
267	" 21..	McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co.	Ottawa	Lumber	M	15
268	" 24..	Canada Foundry Company	Davenport	Foundry	M	44
269	" 25..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	22
270	" 26..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	24
271	" 25..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies .	M	19
272	May 1..	Firstbrook Box Co.	Toronto	Boxes	M	28
273	Apr. 18..	Atikokan Iron Co.	Port Arthur	Iron	M	27
274	May 1..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Toronto West		M	48
275	" 4..	Robertson Bros.	Toronto	Confectionery	M	..
276	Apr. 29..	Provincial Steel Co.	Cobourg	Rails	M	50
277	May 1..	Can. Furn. Co.	Wingham	Furniture	M	27
278	" 5..	James Smart Mfg. Co.	Brockville	Hardware	M	40
279	" 5..	Can. Cement Co.	Port Colborne	Cement	M	40
280	" 6..	Christie Brown & Co.	Toronto	Biscuits	M	22
281	" 8..	M. Beatty & Sons	Welland	Dredges	M	30
282	" 8..	"	"	"	M	35
283	Apl. 11..	Elmira Interior Woodworking Co..	Elmira	Mantles	M	..
284	" 1..	International Harvester Co.	Hamilton	Hardware	M	55
285	" 6..	" "	"	"	M	24
286	" 19..	" "	"	"	M	23

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Pile of seats fell on him	231
Finger broken; small casting broke on wire block, releasing handle.	232
Cords of legs strained; trousers caught on coupling.	233
Arm broken and shoulder dislocated; while moving truck, board broke.	234
Two fingers crushed; got fingers between two boards on re-saw.	235
Ankle crushed between floor and elevator.	236
Two fingers amputated at first joints by can drawing press.	237
Sleeve of garment caught by upright revolving shaft, badly straining and bruising him.	238
Small cuts and bruises; was struck by one when taking away castings from pile.	239
Split flesh of finger; slipped on floor, and in recovering himself caught hand in jointer.	240
Leg broken; fell off scaffold.	241
Slightly shaken up.	242
Portion of finger taken off and index finger lacerated; board coming through planer	243
Shoulder bruised and head cut; struck by falling board.	244
Finger crushed to knuckle joint; finger caught in bending machine.	245
Palm bruised, also thumb; struck by board rebounding from rip-saw.	246
Two fingers mutilated while operating wood shaper.	247
Arm amputated above elbow; crushed in gears on side of planing washing machine	248
Skin and flesh shredded from back of hand while adjusting pressure bar on moving planing machine.	249
Two fingers taken off at second joint; while running planer hand got in knives and was badly cut.	250
Gash on hand, severing tendons, while operating cross-cut saw.	251
Leg broken and foot bruised; heavy casting fell on same.	252
Loss of finger; used finger to remove blanks from press.	253
Portion of finger cut off while operating saw.	254
Arm strained; core suspended from crane fell on arm.	255
Eyes burned; hot iron splashed in face.	256
Foot cut; disc fell from work bench.	257
Face cut to bone; ran into projecting damper.	258
Finger broken open; caught between rope and bar while operating crane.	259
Thigh bruised while shearing steel; piece flew off.	260
Face bruised and foot smashed; while placing tub of clay into ladle, cable broke and tub fell.	261
Hips and legs bruised; fell down elevator shaft.	262
Arm broken; fell off scaffold.	263
Thigh broken; fell off scaffold.	264
Arm caught in cylinder of unhairing machine, and had to be amputated.	265
Thumb lacerated; while brushing sawdust from table, touched rip-saw.	266
Hand slightly cut on saw.	267
Head cut; knocked down by team of horses in yard.	268
Finger off at first joint; pressed lever of press accidentally.	269
Nail off finger; kept foot on lever of press while placing work.	270
Hand gashed; fell against pile of sheet iron.	271
Fingers cut on rip-saw.	272
Skull split open by fellow workman.	273
Foot struck piece of wire netting, piercing instep.	274
Three fingers crushed and had to be amputated; caught in sizing machine.	275
End of middle finger crushed and had to be amputated; caught between billet and rail.	276
Two fingers off while operating buzz planer.	277
Three fingers and portion of thumb taken off while operating drop hammer.	278
Flesh torn from leg; caught in gears.	279
Portion of two fingers amputated; caught in rollers of dough brake.	280
Ends of two fingers crushed; caught in roller.	281
Hand cut by air tool.	282
Finger taken off at first joint; reached over circular saw while at work.	283
Hand lacerated while reaming guard plate.	284
Fingers lacerated; press caught hand.	285
Finger lacerated; while trimming bolts, sears caught end of finger.	286

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
287	Apl. 20..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Hardware	M	24
288	" 22..	" "	"	"	M	25
289	" 27..	" "	"	"	M	21
290	" 27..	" "	"	"	M	27
291	" 28..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto W	Car Shop	M	30
292	" 18..	Dodge Mfg. Co	"	Pulleys	M	25
293	" 26..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agricultural Impl.	M	..
294	" 22..	"	"	" "	M	..
295	May 11..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	36
296	" 11..	Imperial Cotton Co	"	Cotton	M	..
297	" 10..	Standard Ideal Co	Port Hope	Enamel Ware	M	40
298	Apl. 13..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	19
299	May 1..	"	" "	Steel	M	25
300	" 5..	Foster Armstrong Co	Berlin	Pianos	M	..
301	" 1..	Ottawa Car Co	Ottawa	Car Works	M	35
302	" 11..	J. R. Booth	"	Lumber	M	60
303	Apl. 26..	Slingsby Mfg. Co	Brantford	Blankets	M	26
304	" 19..	Edwards & Co	Ottawa	Lumber	M	28
305	May 3..	"	"	"	M	54
306	" 5..	"	"	"	M	16
307	" 12..	St. Lawrence Starch Co	Port Credit	Starch	M	..
308	" 13..	John Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	20
309	" 8..	Can. General Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Electric Supply	M	21
310	" 9..	" "	"	"	M	20
311	" 10..	" "	"	"	M	37
312	" 5..	" "	"	"	M	28
313	" 8..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto	Car Shops	M	16
314	" 10..	Wm. Patterson & Son Co	Brantford	Biscuits	M	17
315	" 13..	Geo. Mathews Co	"	Packers	M	..
316	Apl. 29..	Canada Foundry Co., Ltd	Davenport	Foundry	M	50
317	May 11..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	27
318	" 10..	"	"	Steel	M	26
319	" 12..	Alabastine Co	Paris	Alabastine	M	52
320	" 5..	Toilet Laundry Co	Toronto	Laundry	F	..
321	Apl. 26..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	31
322	May 2..	Algoma Steel Co	Algoma	Steel	M	40
323	" 14..	"	"	Steel	M	..
324	" 8..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agricul. Impl.	M	..
325	" 18..	Sheet Metal Products Co	"	Enam. Ware	M	21
326	" 19..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	49
327	" 9..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto W	Car Shops	M	21
328	" 20..	Can. Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Elect	M	..
329	" 23..	M. Beatty & Sons	Welland	Shovels	M	28
330	" 20..	Somerville Box Co	London	Paper Boxes	M	16
331	" 8..	Robertson Bros	Toronto	Candy	M	..
332	Apl 19..	Aluminum & Crown Stopper	"	Stoppers	F	17
333	May 26..	John Bertram & Son	Dundas	Machine Tool	M	50
334	" 23..	Macdonald Manufacturing Co	Toronto	Tin Lith	M	41
335	" 20..	Provincial Steel Co	Cobourg	Steel	M	38
336	" 15..	Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co	Toronto	Rubber	M	40
337	" 26..	" "	"	"	M	45
338	" 30..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	33
339	" 29..	National Table Co	Owen Sound	Tables	M	35
340	" 27..	Beck Mfg. Co	Penetang	Woodenware	M	..
341	" 19..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	..
342	" 18..	"	"	"	M	21

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Severe incised wound on hand, while putting mower knife and bar on load.	287
Fingers burned while pouring molten metal into moulds.	288
Finger lacerated; hand slipped on to edge of emery-wheel.	289
Foot burned; molten metal splashed into boot.	290
Foot bruised; car wheel fell on foot.	291
Forefinger cut off while operating saw.	292
Hand and wrist cut; piece of wood flew back from saw.	293
Wrist dislocated; fell against machine.	294
Knee bruised; struck by ingot while releasing same from furnace.	295
Collar-bone broken, teeth loosened and head cut; pinned against wall by bale of cotton.	296
Leg crushed by falling flask and thigh broken.	297
*Climbed on hoist after throwing switch while boom was swinging round when arm caught in gear, and he was thrown around until hoistman stopped it.	298
Foot cut off below instep; engine passed over it.	299
Three fingers taken off while operating trimmer.	300
Arm, leg and jaw broken, also internal injuries; fell down elevator shaft.	301
*Fell back on platform of elevator car; was on top of car when elevator started up, and jumped to ledge.	302
*Died from lock-jaw, resulting from injury to hand on carding machine.	303
Fingers injured; jammed between two boards.	304
Rib broken; slipped on coil in kiln.	305
Hand jammed between load and wheel.	306
Lost portion of finger and thumb; caught between gears on conveyor.	307
Hand lacerated; caught between work and cross rail of planer.	308
Finger bruised; chuck fell out of holder, catching first finger.	309
Two fingers off and nail split; tried to throw arm of machine without stopping it.	310
Finger and thumb cut while operating shears.	311
Finger jammed; kept foot on lever of press while removing work.	312
Toe crushed; iron sheet fell on foot.	313
Loss of one finger and another crushed between rollers of candy machine.	314
Badly scalded; slipped into vat of hot water.	315
Thumb cut off while using steam hammer.	316
Cut over eye; struck by hook suspended from ceiling.	317
Head cut and ear injured; struck by steel rail.	318
Rib broken, severe contusion above hip, and ankle sprained; pulley block above elevator broke and platform fell.	319
Hand burned in ironer.	320
Finger cut on band-saw.	321
Arm burned while tightening rod on furnace, resulting in blood poisoning.	322
*Slipped under moving coke car.	323
Hand cut by circular saw.	324
Two fingers crushed while operating press.	325
Shoulder dislocated; struck by falling rail while pulling slag out of pit.	326
Forehead cut; while knocking ferrules off tubes, hammer slipped.	327
Knee-cap fractured; slipped off ladder.	328
Finger and groin cut; while grinding file, let knife slip.	329
Fingers jammed through carelessness.	330
Three fingers taken off on corner cutter.	331
Loss of thumb; while taking cork disc out, caught in sprocket.	332
Cheek cut by air chisel.	333
Foot crushed; caught between elevator platform and window.	334
Finger crushed between two rails while loading.	335
Toe bruised; dropped iron mould.	336
Instep crushed; mould fell on foot.	337
Leg grazed; slipped while crossing transfer pit.	338
Portion of thumb taken off on buzz planer.	339
Foot amputated; slipped, and foot went under cross-cut saw.	340
Foot bruised; steel plate slipped from chain.	341
Finger crushed; caught between angle and drill.	342

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
343	May 12..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	25
344	" 30..	Provincial Steel Co	Cobourg	Steel	M	36
345	" 30..	American Radiator Co	Brantford	Heaters	M	18
346	" 29..	Can. Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Elect	M	..
347	June 1..	Sheet Metal Products Co	Toronto	Tin. Lith	M	20
348	" 1..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	23
349	" 2..	Wm. Davies Co	Toronto	Packers	M	45
350	May 20..	Edwards & Co	Ottawa	Lumber	M	60
351	May 22..	Knechtel Furuiture Co.	Hanover	Furniture	M	55
352	June 2..	National Table Co	Owen Sound	Tables	M	25
353	" 1..	Provincial Steel Co	Cobourg	Steel	M	26
354	May 31..	Dain Mfg. Co	Welland	Tools	M	..
355	" 17..	Goldsmiths Stock Co	Toronto	Jeweller	M	..
356	" 12..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Impl	M	40
357	June 5..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Impl	M	26
358	" 5..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	16
359	May 26..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agr. Impl	M	..
360	" 26..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agr. Impl	M	21
361	" 31..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric Supplies	M	45
362	June 2..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric Supplies	M	21
363	" 7..	McDonald Mfg. Co	Toronto		M	45
364	" 14..	American Radiator Co	Brantford	Radiators	M	29
365	" 14..	Canada Carriage Co	Brockville	Carriages	M	23
366	" 15..	Imperial Cotton Co	Hamilton	Cotton	M	..
367	" 15..	Imperial Cotton Co	Hamilton	Cotton	M	..
368	" 9..	Can. Cotton Mill	Cornwall	Cotton	M	15
369	" 9..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	29
370	May 19..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	32
371	June 9..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	18
372	" 9..	D. S. Perrin & Co	London	Biscuits	F	..
373	" 10..	John Bertram & Son	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	28
374	" 9..	John Bertram & Son	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	30
375	" 10..	D. S. Perrin & Co	London	Biscuits	F	..
376	" 14..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Toronto West	Car Shops	M	26
377	" 8..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	4
378	" 14..	L. McBrine	Berlin	Leather	M	..
379	" 14..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric Supplies	M	18
380	" 15..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric Supplies	M	48
381	" 17..	E. Leonard & Son	London	Engines	M	..
382	May 25..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Furnaces	M	46
383	June 14..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Furnaces	M	26
384	" 19..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Furnaces	M	30
385	" 17..	Can. Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Electric	M	..
386	" 14..	Bell Furniture Co	Southampton	Furniture	M	..
387	" 16..	Blonde Lumber Co	Chatham	Lumber	M	..
388	" 8..	Brunswick-Balke Co.	Toronto	Billiard Tables	M	..
389	" 16..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	29
390	" 6..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	30
391	" 9..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	32
392	" 12..	Can. Furniture Co	Seaforth	Furniture	M	35
393	May 1..	Smith's Falls Malleable Iron Co	Smith's Falls	Foundry	M	18
394	June 16..	Can. General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric Supplies	M	31
395	" 22..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies	M	22
396	" 24..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	20
397	May 5..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	26
398	June 6..	Gartshore-Thompson Pipe & F'y Co	Hamilton	Foundry	M	28
399	" 6..	Gartshore-Thompson Pipe & F'y Co	Hamilton	Foundry	M	70
400	" 27..	Gartshore-Thompson Pipe & F'y Co	Hamilton	Foundry	M	35
401	" 26..	Sawyer-Massey Co	Hamilton	Engines	M	45
402	" 24..	McClary Mfg. Co.	Loudon	Stoves	M	31

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Fingers crushed; while hoisting angles, hand was caught between two.	343
Shoulder bruised; bar of iron rebounded.	344
Eye cut by chip from casting.	345
While stopping lathe, finger caught in gear; amputation necessary.	346
Finger crushed at first joints while operating stamping press.	347
Foot burned; stepped into ladle of hot iron.	348
Collar-bone broken; packing boxes fell on him.	349
Fell and injured knee-cap.	350
Fingers cut on slab swing-saw.	351
Arm cut while operating shaper.	352
Struck on chest by billet while pushing it to be cut.	353
Two fingers crushed between cogs of wood planer wheels.	354
*Killed by elevator.	355
Emery-wheel burst and bruised finger and thumb badly.	356
Abrasion on nose and chest bruised; emery-wheel burst.	357
Portion of finger partly severed while operating shears.	358
Foot crushed; block from planer fell.	359
Three fingers cut off on rip-saw.	360
Three fingers crushed, and bones of two others broken, by steam hammer.	361
Finger broken; while cutting casting, caught between cutter and casting.	362
Tips of three fingers taken off; caught in die while operating power press.	363
Flesh badly torn; hand caught under reamer.	364
Hurt about kidneys by piece of wood coming back from saw.	365
Arm broken and leg cut; elevator cable broke.	366
Three ribs broken; elevator cable broke.	367
Hand lacerated in carding machine.	368
Portion of two fingers cut off while putting can screws under press.	369
Fingers crushed between milk cans, resulting in blood poisoning.	370
Finger cut while cutting tin on shears.	371
Thumb cut, tearing flesh off top, including nail, while operating machine.	372
Instep burned; while feeding casting, metal overflowed.	373
End of thumb sawn to bone on circular saw.	374
Foot bruised and cut in elevator.	375
Hand bruised; while working on wheels, car collided with wheels.	376
*Skull fractured and neck broken; fell off boiler in boiler shop.	377
Thumb cut on rip-saw while removing wood.	378
Top of two fingers taken off by shears while cutting fibre.	379
*While tightening up clamp fastening machine to floor was caught by belt and pulled between pulley and belt.	380
Slightly bruised; caught on shaft.	381
Finger cut and crushed; jammed between grate and handle.	382
Blood poisoning; cut finger on piece of iron.	383
Back bruised; fell from ladder.	384
*Electric shock; placed hands on fuse block.	385
Thumb cut while operating shaper.	386
Portion of three fingers taken off while operating buzz planer.	387
Ankle sprained.	388
Eyes and face burned and impregnated with sand and iron; turned water on runner to cool it, and caused explosion.	389
Ingot rolled on leg, cutting it.	390
Head cut; struck with shovel by men who were quarrelling.	391
Loss of portion of index finger and thumb while operating rip-saw.	392
Hand burned; fell into hot sand.	393
Finger cut through nail and side; caught between two castings.	394
Finger lacerated; changing feed on lathe while same was in motion.	395
*While coupling yard derrick to flat-car was crushed between derrick and car.	396
Right foot cut off; caught between drum gear and pinion.	397
*Load of cones fell on him; arm of car collapsed.	398
Legs broken; load of cones fell over.	399
Ankle bone broken; fell down pit.	400
Arm dislocated at elbow, and hand cut; caught in separator belt.	401
Arm cut while taking sheets of tin off truck.	402

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
403	" 24..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	27
404	" 27..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	27
405	May 12..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	28
406	June 13..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	42
407	" 21..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	24
408	July 5..	Geo. Hees & Co	Toronto	Farm Implements.	M	..
409	May 27..	Crown Lith. Co	Ottawa	Litho.	M	..
410	June 26..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	50
411	July 4..	Capital Brewing Co	Ottawa	Brewery	M	..
412	June 28..	Lawrence Bros	Folger	Lumber	M	..
413	" 26..	Can. Crocker-Wheeler Co	St. Catharines	Electric Supplies	M	19
414	" 27..	Firstbrook Box Co	Penetang	Boxes	M	..
415	" 30..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	21
416	" 30..	" "	" "	"	M	24
417	" 30..	" "	" "	"	M	27
418	July 2..	" "	" "	"	M	31
419	June 30..	" "	" "	"	M	23
420	July 4..	" "	" "	"	M	28
421	" 6..	" "	" "	"	M	45
422	" 6..	" "	" "	"	M	29
423	July 24..	" "	" "	"	M	35
424	" 15..	" "	" "	"	M	24
425	June 15..	" "	" "	"	M	30
426	July 13..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	"	M	28
427	June 6..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	"	M	..
428	" 30..	" "	" "	"	M	24
429	July 6..	Taylor Forbes Co	Guelph	"	M	..
430	June 27..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Agri. Impl	M	24
431	" 26..	" " "	"	"	M	30
432	" 27..	" " "	"	"	M	19
433	" 28..	" " "	"	"	M	24
434	" 28..	" " "	"	"	M	24
435	" 26..	" " "	"	"	M	40
436	" 23..	" " "	"	"	M	39
437	" 10..	" " "	"	"	M	35
438	" 20..	" " "	"	"	M	25
439	" 19..	" " "	"	"	M	33
440	" 24..	" " "	"	"	M	48
441	July 6..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	24
442	" 5..	" "	" "	"	M	23
443	" 5..	" "	" "	"	M	24
444	" 3..	A. C. & H.B. Ry. Co	"		M	43
445	June 23..	Algoma Iron Co	"	Iron	M	18
446	July 12..	W. A. Kribb	Hespeler	Lumber	M	..
447	" 2..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	25
448	" 5..	" "	" "	"	M	35
449	" 9..	" "	" "	"	M	27
450	May 10..	" "	" "	"	M	25
451	July 15..	Can. Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	20
452	" 12..	Taylor Forbes Co	Guelph	Hardware	M	23
453	June 26..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	42
454	July 5..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Imp	M	55
455	" 17..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	20
456	" 14..	" "	" "	"	M	26
457	" 10..	" "	" "	"	M	21
458	" 13..	" "	" "	"	M	29
459	" 14..	" "	" "	"	M	40
460	" 4..	" "	" "	"	M	46
461	" 14..	" "	" "	"	M	25
462	" 15..	" "	" "	"	M	23
463	May 27..	" "	" "	"	M	33
464	July 12..	" "	" "	"	M	19

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Two fingers cut and bone in one broken; hand caught in gears of lathe.	403
Finger crushed; piece of machinery fell on hand.	404
Eye burned by molten metal.	405
Head cut; oven door fell on head.	406
Fingers crushed; caught between gear and cam rod of bull-dozer.	407
Leg broken; jammed between truck and hoist platform.	408
Loss of thumb on power cutting machine.	409
Face and chest burned and collar bone broken while hooking chain on runner.	410
Burned on arm by hot pitch.	411
Lost forefinger while operating slab bolting saw.	412
Wrist cut while operating power strawboard or paper cutter.	413
Loss of two fingers on rip-saw; piece slipped.	414
*Killed by bursting of ammonia sulphate basket.	415
*Killed by bursting of ammonia sulphate basket.	416
*Killed by bursting of ammonia sulphate basket.	417
Head injured; while prying out wedge bar slipped.	418
Back strained; foot slipped on wet roof.	419
Finger cut by steel shaving while operating lathe.	420
Body burned; while dumping car of hot cinders was caught under car.	421
Two fingers off; while putting chain around billets, crane started, tightening chain.	422
Fingers crushed while taking rolls out of straightening machine.	423
Face and hands burned by electric flash from short circuit on lightning arrester.	424
Foot burned by piece of hot iron.	425
Ankle badly wrenched by car wheel.	426
*Skull fractured; fell from ladder.	427
Arm and side scalded; while cleaning doors was pushed against water line.	428
Three fingers crushed; put fingers under power press.	429
Foot burned by hot iron from ladle.	430
Finger taken off; die fell from drop hammer and bar slipped.	431
Foot lacerated; caught under edge of floor plate.	432
Right foot burned by iron from ladle.	433
Leg and foot burned by iron from ladle.	434
Leg grazed; while moving flask, chain slipped.	435
Hand wounded while taking sticks from machinery while same was in motion.	436
Ear lacerated; pile of harvester frames fell.	437
Foot burned while pouring moulds.	438
Finger lacerated severely; caught by crosshead of drop hammer.	439
Finger lacerated; press overturned while being moved.	440
Fingers bruised while working at scrap shears; scrap rail fell.	441
Feet and legs bruised by falling sheet of iron.	442
Back injured; while working on scaffold was struck by falling sheet of iron.	443
Two fingers broken; fell from handcar.	444
Eye hurt by metal clippings getting into it.	445
First finger off at first joint and three others injured while operating shaper.	446
Foot burned while cleaning out furnace by hot brick.	447
Foot burned while putting steel into mould.	448
Toe bruised; some pig iron fell on foot.	449
Finger badly crushed by piece of steel.	450
*Head crushed between two lengths of steel pipe, death resulting next morning.	451
Foot burned; (carelessness).	452
Foot burned while taking up track rail.	453
Thumb and three fingers lacerated while operating circular saw.	454
Head cut; struck by piece of coal thrown.	455
Finger bruised while pushing rail on roll.	456
Finger burned and threatened with blood poisoning.	457
Bruised foot; billet fell.	458
Nose broken and face bruised; while holding wedge was struck by sledge.	459
Foot bruised; while loading billets, one fell.	460
Finger cut while pulling rails up drill press.	461
*Hand and both feet cut off; struck by locomotive.	462
Ankle strained while taking rails from straightening press.	463
Hand burned on electric light wire.	464

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
465	July 11..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie ..	Steel	M	20
466	May 17..	"	" ..	"	M	17
467	July 11..	"	" ..	"	M	28
468	June 29..	John Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	35
469	July 17..	"	"	"	M	45
470	" 13..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	40
471	" 8..	"Spectator"	Hamilton	Paper	M	..
472	" 8..	Chatham Bent Chair Co	Chatham	Furniture	M	..
473	" 8..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agri. Impl	M	30
474	June 28..	"	"	"	M	43
475	July 18..	Can. Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Electric	M	..
476	" 4..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie ..	Steel	M	30
477	May 19..	Algoma Com. Co	" ..	"	M	25
478	July 22..	Beck Mfg. Co	Penetang	Lumber	M	..
479	" 15..	Can. Gen. Elec. Co.	Peterboro'	Elect. Supl	M	38
480	" 22..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	19
481	" 17..	Stratford Mill Building Co	Stratford	Machinery	M	..
482	" 26..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	16
483	" 22..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	19
484	" 24..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie ..	"	M	37
485	" 21..	"	" ..	"	M	27
486	" 20..	"	" ..	"	M	22
487	" 18..	"	" ..	"	M	19
488	June 4..	"	" ..	"	M	20
489	July 1..	"	" ..	"	M	21
490	" 22..	"	" ..	"	M	27
491	" 22..	"	" ..	"	M	35
492	" 22..	"	" ..	"	M	24
493	" 21..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Agri. Impl	M	35
494	" 20..	" "	"	"	M	15
495	" 13..	" "	"	"	M	29
496	" 15..	" "	"	"	M	23
497	" 15..	" "	"	"	M	42
498	" 10..	Steel Co. of Canada	"	Steel	M	41
499	" 26..	Grip Limited	London	Printing	M	19
500	" 26..	"	"	"	M	35
501	" 5..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie ..	Steel	M	32
502	July 25..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Toronto (W)	Business	M	62
503	" 21..	Stevens-Hepner Co.	Port Elgin	Brushes	M	..
504	" 25..	Stevens-Hepner Co.	Port Elgin	Brushes	M	..
505	" 27..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Agr. Implements	M	24
506	" 26..	" "	"	"	M	28
507	" 25..	" "	"	"	M	28
508	" 24..	" "	"	"	M	37
509	" 27..	" "	"	"	M	35
510	" 25..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	..
511	" 22..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie ..	Steel	M	21
512	" 26..	"	" ..	"	M	20
513	" 28..	"	" ..	"	M	30
514	" 27..	"	" ..	"	M	30
515	" 26..	"	" ..	"	M	26
516	" 28..	"	" ..	"	M	25
517	" 28..	"	" ..	"	M	28
518	" 24..	Algoma Iron Works	" ..	Iron	M	38
519	" 25..	Algoma Steel Co	" ..	Steel	M	26
520	" 26..	"	" ..	"	M	27
521	" 20..	"	" ..	"	M	25
522	" 20..	Preston Furniture Co	Preston	Furniture	M	18
523	" 17..	J. Coulter Co.	Toronto	Paper Boxes	M	18
524	" 1..	Norton Co.	Chippewa	Wheels	M	35
525	" 31..	Verity Plow Co.	Brantford	Plows	M	..
526	" 29..	Pratt-Whitney Co.	Dundas	Drills, etc	M	38

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Hand cut and broken while taking waste from under reverse.	465
Fell and broke thumb.	466
When handling crop end a ragged end caught trousers.	467
Blood poisoning resulting from injury to foot; casting fell.	468
Foot burned with hot iron.	469
Two fingers crushed in gears of machine.	470
Top of finger taken off; caught in linotype machine.	471
Hand crushed; slipped off bale on rim binder.	472
Eye injured by piece of flying steel.	473
Back of hand and little finger cut; knife fell out of gainor.	474
Badly burned while carrying brass metal from furnace.	475
Injured leg getting off car.	476
Hand cut with an axe.	477
Arm crushed in friction pulley and had to be amputated.	478
Portion of finger taken off; caught in field spider.	479
Three fingers smashed on big press.	480
Injured heel jumping from ladder.	481
Thumb injured; caught in machine while putting die in.	482
Arm broken; caught in twisting machine.	483
Leg burned by piece of iron.	484
Foot bruised by casting rolling on it.	485
Foot bruised by piece of pig iron.	486
Arm cut on billet by burr.	487
Finger cut while shearing splice bars.	488
Thumb cut on babbit burr, resulting in blood poisoning.	489
Shoulders bruised while coupling cars.	490
Hand badly burned; while pulling on pipe it touched switch.	491
Foot bruised; casting fell.	492
Eye badly injured; punch broke and piece struck eye.	493
Foot burned while shifting moulds.	494
Foot burned while carrying ladle of hot iron.	495
Hand punctured while smoothing sand.	496
Toe badly injured by box of scrap falling on it.	497
Hand burned and cut while helping to charge furnace.	498
Leg broken and badly shaken up on elevator hoist; hoist dropped.	499
Leg sprained and badly shaken up; hoist dropped.	500
Stomach injured; scrap ball tripped and fell on bar, causing bar to strike stomach.	501
Finger cut with hatchet.	502
Piece taken off finger by hurl cutter.	503
Portion of finger cut off on wood shaper.	504
Toe nail torn off; wheel dropped on foot.	505
Injured ankle and wrist; fell from ladder.	506
Foot burned; mould of iron metal burst.	507
Arm and fingers burned on motor.	508
Eye burned by hot metal.	509
Finger and hand crushed between gear lever and cog wheel.	510
Finger cut while punching plates; one fell on hand.	511
Arm bruised; slipped while pushing on bucket.	512
Foot crushed; car wheel passed over it.	513
Fingers bruised; gearing fell on right hand.	514
Piece of iron fell on hand bruising it.	515
Face and hand cut, shoulder bruised; caught between car and oven pusher.	516
Bar fell on fingers, cutting them badly.	517
Squeezed between cars while coupling.	518
Caught foot in elevator, bruising it.	519
Gear fell on foot, bruising it.	520
Head cut; struck by hook while closing oven door.	521
Tip of finger cut.	522
Slightly injured; carelessness.	523
Hand burned on buss bar low voltage.	524
Sight of eye lost; piece of steel lodged in eye.	525
Thumb cut on angular cutter.	526

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
527	July 17..	Sawyer–Massey Co.	Hamilton	Machines	M	23
528	" 31..	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Machines	M	31
529	" 24..	Provincial Steel Company	Cobourg	Steel	M	24
530	" 20..	Can. Chewing Gum Co.	Toronto	Gnm	M	15
531	" 18..	" "	"	"	M	15
532	" 18..	" "	"	"	M	21
533	Aug. 3..	Boeckh Bros. Co.	"	Brushes	M	..
534	" 3..	Telfer Mfg. Co.	"	Paper Box	M	20
535	" 9..	Can. Colored Cotton Co.	Hamilton	Cottons	M	17
536	" 2..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	27
537	" 2..	"	"	"	M	22
538	" 2..	"	"	"	M	19
639	July 17..	J. & J. Taylor	Toronto	Safes	M	..
540	Aug. 3..	H. K. Wampole & Co.	Perth	Medicine	M	17
541	" 1..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	17
542	" 3..	Norton Co.	Niagara Falls	Wheels	M	..
543	July 27..	International Harvester Co.	Hamilton	Agr. Implements..	M	40
544	Aug. 1..	J. & C. Green	Fort William	Saw Mill	M	25
545	" 2..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	35
546	July 29..	"	"	"	M	36
547	" 27..	"	"	"	M	43
548	" 21..	"	"	"	M	32
549	Aug. 1..	"	"	"	M	..
550	July 24..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	54
551	" 18..	Massey–Harris Co.	"	Agr. Implements..	M	23
552	Aug. 4..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	"	Car Shops	M	31
553	" 8..	International Harvester Co.	Hamilton	Agr. Implements..	M	26
554	" 9..	" "	"	"	M	41
555	" 9..	" "	"	"	M	23
556	" 11..	" "	"	"	M	31
557	July 18..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	21
558	Aug. 5..	"	"	"	M	20
559	" 7..	"	"	"	M	30
560	" 6..	"	"	"	M	17
561	" 2..	Frost Wire Fence Co.	Hamilton	Wire Fences	M	32
562	" 7..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	33
563	" 10..	"	"	"	M	61
564	July 30..	"	"	"	M	24
565	Aug. 9..	"	"	"	M	25
566	" 9..	"	"	"	M	22
567	" 9..	"	"	"	M	23
568	" 6..	"	"	"	M	39
569	" 11..	McLaughlin Car Co.	Oshawa	Carriages	M	29
570	" 14..	W. C. Edwards & Co.	Ottawa	Saw Mill	M	21
571	" 11..	Bell Furniture Co.	Southampton	Furniture	M	..
572	" 8..	Can. Locomotive Co.	Kingston	Machine Shop	M	..
573	" 11..	Stratford Mill Building Co.	Stratford	Boilers, etc.	M	..
574	" 16..	Somerville Paper Box Co.	London	Boxes	M	..
575	July 21..	Almonte Knitting Co.	Almonte	Knitted Goods	M	..
576	Aug. 9..	Massey–Harris Co.	Toronto	Agr. Implements..	M	..
577	" 15..	Fox Bros. & Co.	Windsor	Woodworking	M	..
579	" 16..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	26
580	" 16..	" "	"	"	M	19
581	" 15..	" "	"	"	M	33
582	" 15..	" "	"	"	M	30
583	Aug. 15..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	23
584	July 31..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	24
585	Aug. 17..	John Bertram & Son	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	33
586	" 8..	Can. Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	35
587	" 8..	" "	"	"	M	25

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Ankle bruised; angle gear fell over.	527
Fingers smashed while cutting tin; slipped and shears caught them.	528
Finger cut on piece of iron clipping.	529
Finger cut on roller.	530
Shin cut by roller.	531
Hand injured by roller.	532
Hand cut on circular saw.	533
Ends of three fingers pinched in cutting press.	534
Hand bruised; caught between pulley and belt on shearing machine.	535
Foot burned while tapping cinders.	536
Fingers burned while dumping cinders.	537
Arm cut; fell on piece of scrap.	538
Flesh wound in leg; while raising safe door, bar slipped.	539
Thumb and first finger split, and two other fingers smashed on printing press.	540
Thumb crushed; hit by sledge hammer.	541
Face, back and chest burned; touched live wire.	542
Fingers crushed; tripped machine while oiling.	543
*While removing belt from pulley, pulley caught axe, hurling it back against his jaw.	544
Ankle sprained; while getting billet out of furnace, foot slipped.	545
Foot crushed while piling billets; one fell on foot.	546
Foot injured by piece of steel dropping.	547
Heel cut; struck by piece of coal.	548
Arm sprained and internal injuries; fell.	549
Small bone in foot broken; plank fell off truck.	550
Legs injured, pelvis fractured, and bladder ruptured; pile of lumber fell on him.	551
Piece cut out of hand; while putting patch on boiler, hand caught on patch.	552
Finger taken off at first joint; caught in broacher.	553
Abrasion and strain of neck and thorax; caught while putting belt on pulley.	554
Foot burned while pouring moulds; metal splashed.	555
Eyes burned; while pouring moulds, metal splashed.	556
Head and hand bruised; fell off hot saw pulp pit.	557
Knee sprained, leg cut; foot caught between two rails.	558
Thumb cut while putting rail in drill.	559
Finger cut; caught at gear to save himself from falling.	560
Toe smashed; foot caught in loom fence machine.	561
Eye injured; while tightening union on steam line, wrench slipped, striking eye.	562
Two toes crushed; crane was lifting cobble, and it turned over on toes.	563
Foot bruised; while striking for blacksmith, hammer slipped.	564
Foot cut; wheel of pusher machine passed over it.	565
Foot, hands and face burned by hot cinders.	566
While standing on footboard of dinky was caught between mill and dinky.	567
Eye hurt; while crushing stone a piece struck eye.	568
Portion of three fingers taken off on dash joist; hand slipped into knives.	569
Thumb cut; (very slight).	570
Finger taken off while operating shaper.	571
Eye injured by piece of steel.	572
Wrist fractured; fell from platform.	573
Thumb slightly jammed.	574
Flesh wound; leg caught in machine.	575
Fingers cut; hand came in contact with jointer knives.	576
Loss of three fingers; caught in sandpaper machine.	577
Leg bruised; while rolling loose iron wheel, it fell against leg.	579
Foot bruised; while rolling loose wheel, it skidded, striking foot.	580
Finger cut to bone; while straightening plate, caught finger on iron block.	581
Finger bruised; while removing draw bar pocket from car, caught between beam and bar.	582
While holding cold set sledge hammer knocked nail off finger.	583
Hand jammed against car window by scantling.	584
Foot cut; chisel fell from bench.	585
Head cut; while reaming holes, fell from top of section pipe.	586
Knee cut and feet crushed; connecting rods toppled over.	587

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
588	Aug. 11..	Can. Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	M	20
589	" 13..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	23
590	" 4..	"	"	"	M	44
591	" 7..	"	"	"	M	29
592	" 15..	"	"	"	M	42
593	" 15..	"	"	"	M	33
594	" 16..	"	"	"	M	29
595	" 14..	"	"	"	M	20
596	" 24..	"	"	"	M	36
597	" 10..	"	"	"	M	45
598	" 14..	"	"	"	M	41
599	July 18..	Port Hope Preserving Co.	Port Hope	Canners	M	50
600	Aug. 19..	Can. Colored Cotton Co.	Hamilton	Cottons	M	19
601	" 15..	Prov. Steel Co	Cobourg	Steel	M	30
602	" 18..	"	"	"	M	45
603	" 16..	W. C. Edwards & Co	Ottawa	Lumber	M	37
604	" 21..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	21
605	July ..	B. Greening Wire Co	Hamilton	Wire Fence	M	..
606	" 8..	Northrop-Lyman Co.	Toronto	Medicines	M	15
607	Aug. 21..	Can. Colored Cotton Co	Cornwall	Cottons	M	48
608	" 23..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	30
609	" 21..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	24
610	" 22..	D. Maxwell & Son	St. Marys	Agri. Impl	M	..
611	" 11..	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	"	M	23
612	" 18..	"	"	"	M	18
613	" 19..	"	"	"	M	52
614	" 22..	"	"	"	M	22
615	" 21..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	28
616	July 31..	"	"	"	M	50
617	Aug. 25..	Standard Ideal Co	Port Hope	Enam. Ware	M	55
618	" 1..	McLachlin Bros	Arnprior	Lumber	M	..
619	" 14..	"	"	"	M	16
620	" 24..	Jenckes Mach. Co.	St. Catharines	Engines	M	..
621	" 19..	Can. Gen. Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	38
622	" 15..	B. Greening Wire Co.	Hamilton	Wire	M	35
623	" 8..	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Agr. Impl	M	35
624	" 25..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	20
625	July 27..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	"	M	35
626	Aug. 26..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	31
627	" 28..	" "	"	"	M	26
628	" 23..	" "	"	"	M	21
629	" 30..	Prov. Steel Co.	Cobourg	Steel	M	35
630	" 30..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	21
631	" 21..	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Agr. Imp	M	21
632	" 30..	Can. Cottons, Ltd.	Hamilton	Cottons	M	..
633	" 26..	Steel Co. of Canada	"	Steel	M	26
634	June 13..	" "	"	"	M	25
635	July 27..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	16
636	May 4..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	28
637	Aug. 25..	Interuational Harvester Co.	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	33
638	" 29..	" "	"	"	M	24
639	" 23..	" "	"	"	M	27
640	" 23..	" "	"	"	M	18
641	" 23..	" "	"	"	M	30
642	" 23..	" "	"	"	M	23
643	" 22..	" "	"	"	M	28
644	" 22..	" "	"	"	M	24
645	" 25..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	24
646	" 27..	"	"	"	M	28
647	Sept. 2..	Firstbrook Box Co.	Penetang	Boxes	M	..
648	Aug. 31..	Canada Carriage Co.	Brockville	Carriages	M	65

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Leg broken; caught between girder and pile of angles.	588
Rod fell on finger, cutting it badly.	589
Hand, back of neck burned; furnace slipped.	590
Toes pinched; rail rolled on foot.	591
Toes bruised; while oiling saw, hot saw was lowered, pinching foot.	592
Hip bruised; hit by hammer.	593
Arm lacerated; caught between end of leveller and brace of framework.	594
Finger crushed while opening buckle on car	595
Foot burned by hot metal.	596
Back and leg burned by hot metal.	597
Foot crushed; caught in feed belt and jammed into roughing rolls.	598
*Injured by explosion of a retort on steam cooker.	599
Finger crushed and nail off; finger was drawn between gears of creel.	600
Leg burned; hot steel caught and rolled around leg.	601
Two fingers jammed and opened up; steel billet fell on hand.	602
Finger cut; accidentally put hand in moving machine.	603
Eye injured by piece of steel from drill.	604
Arm lost as result of accident on extractor.	605
Crushed between elevator and side of shaft.	606
Loss of arm; raised plate of cylinder cover on waste breaking machine while in motion.	607
Ankle fractured; ore buggy slipped on leg while being repaired.	608
Part of thumb taken off on small press; foot slipped on trip, and machine fell.	609
Arm broken and lacerated; while putting belt on drive slab saw was caught in belt.	610
Arm scraped badly; pile of discs fell on him.	611
Portion of middle finger taken off; caught in gang punch.	612
Finger taken off at first joint; came in contact with shaper knives.	613
Thumb cut; caught under shears.	614
Foot burned by hot rail.	615
Rib broken; while cleaning up cinders around conveyors, fell into hole.	616
Shoulder bruised and face wounded; fell on tumbling mill when same was in motion	617
Fell down stairway, injuring wrist.	618
Leg lacerated; caught on revolving shaft.	619
*While taking an electric lamp from another man, received a shock.	620
Top of finger taken off; caught in gears while cleaning underneath.	621
Finger squeezed; caught in hoisting machine.	622
Burned by molten iron.	623
Knee injured; struck ladder.	624
Foot cut on corner of steel plate.	625
Arm bruised; fell on grate bars while putting crown sheet on engine.	626
Eye injured by piece of steel while knocking off rivets.	627
Eye cut; while cutting heads off deck bolts helper missed aim, cutting eye.	628
Thumb crushed and nail torn off; slipped off skid.	629
Nail torn off finger; tripped press before taking finger out.	630
Finger bruised; missed iron, and hammer struck finger.	631
Struck on face by head of hammer which flew off.	632
Leg bruised by piece of iron; iron slipped from tongs.	633
Back burned by hot steel.	634
Two fingers partly taken off.	635
Leg broken while loading scrap in bucket; bucket fell on leg.	636
Ankle sprained and leg contused; pile of frames fell on leg.	637
Severe contused wound on foot; load of brick ran over foot.	638
Left eye destroyed and arm burned while skimming iron with rusty clamp; explosion	639
Arm burned by flying metal; skimmed ladle with rusty clamp, causing explosion.	640
Severe laceration of arm; while unloading fertilizers, one fell.	641
Fracture of left clavicle; ladder slipped on shoulder.	642
Foot burned by hot metal.	643
Foot burned by hot iron.	644
Eye injured; struck by piece of steel.	645
Ankle sprained and cut.	646
Finger cut on crosscut saw.	647
Flesh wound on hand; cut by circular saw.	648

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of person injured.	Age.
649	Aug. 31..	Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co	Huntsville	Lumber	M	16
650	Sept. 1..	Can. Locomotive Co	Kingston	Car Shop	M	..
651	" 1..	Can. Billings & Spencer Co	Welland	Drop Forging	M	..
652	Aug. 29..	Can. Furniture Co	Seaforth	Furniture	M	53
653	Sept. 1..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	West Toronto	Car Shop	M	63
654	" 1..	Graham Nail Works	Toronto	Nails	M	..
655	Aug. 29..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	23
656	" 29..	" "	"	"	M	24
657	Sept. 7..	" "	"	"	M	23
658	" 6..	McBrine & Co	Berlin	Trunk	M	..
659	Sept. 1..	Tilbury Canning Co	Tilbury	Canners	M	..
660	Aug. 22..	Westport Mfg. & Plating Co	Westport	Brass	M	18
661	Sept. 5..	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Engine	M	50
662	Aug. 28..	R. Forbes & Co	Hespeler	Woollens	F	17
663	Sept. 1..	"	"	"	F	..
664	" 7..	W. A. Kribbs	"	Lumber	M	..
665	" 7..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	30
666	" 7..	Thomas Bros	St. Thomas	Brooms	M	50
667	" 7..	Canada Cottons, Ltd	Hamilton	Cotton	M	20
668	July 7..	Wright & Co	"	Tinware	M	..
669	Aug. 21..	"	"	"	M	..
670	Sept. 9..	Imperial Cotton Co	"	Cotton	M	..
671	" 6..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	W. Toronto	Car Shop	M	23
672	" 8..	" "	"	"	M	27
673	Aug. 25..	Port Credit Brick Co	Toronto	Brick	M	51
674	Sept. 7..	Brunswick-Balke Collender Co	"	Billiard Tables	M	..
675	" 10..	Russell Motor Car Co	"	Motors	M	52
676	" 12..	Can. Carriage Co	Brockville	Carriages	M	19
677	Aug. 30..	Can. Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	23
678	" 26..	Greeff-Bredt & Co	Toronto	Importers	M	15
679	" 28..	Russell Motor Car Co	"	Motors	M	20
680	July 3..	Wm. Brisco	Killaloe	Saw Mill	M	..
681	Aug. 29..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	46
682	" 27..	"	"	"	M	33
683	Sept. 6..	"	"	"	M	23
684	" 7..	"	"	"	M	27
685	" 3..	"	"	"	M	26
686	July 18..	"	"	"	M	21
787	Sept. 8..	"	"	"	M	32
688	" 5..	Griffin Curled Hair Co	Toronto	Hair	M	19
689	" 6..	McCormick Mfg. Co	London	Biscuits	M	25
690	July 11..	National Club Laundry	Toronto	Laundry	F	..
591	Sept. 12..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Imp	M	25
692	" 7..	Berliu Interior Hardwood Co	Berlin	Fittings	M	..
693	Aug. 15..	W. C Edwards & Co	Ottawa	Lumber	M	..
694	" 29..	"	"	"	M	..
695	Sept. 12..	"	"	"	M	..
696	" 8..	"	"	"	M	..
697	Aug. 29..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agr. Impl	M	21
698	Sept. 1..	"	"	"	M	22
699	" 14..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault. Ste, Marie.	Steel	M	46
700	" 12..	Canada Furn. Co	Waterloo	Furniture	M	14
701	Aug. 24..	Gendron Mfg. Co	Toronto	"	M	..
702	Sept. 9..	"	"	"	M	..
703	" 20..	"	"	"	M	..
704	" 20..	Brunswick-Balke Co	"	"	M	..
705	" 1..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	"	M	40
706	" 14..	B. Greening Wire Co	"	"	M	18
707	" 18..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	"	M	23
708	Sept. 18..	"	"	Car Shops	M	33

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Lost first two joints on right hand index finger on crosscut saw.	649
Arms and legs scalded by steam from blow-off cock.	650
Hand caught between dies under drop hammer, and four fingers had to be amputated	651
Two ribs fractured, struck by belt while operating rip-saw; drive belt broke.	652
Hand cut while operating hand-saw; hand slipped.	653
Four toes cut off; caught in rods at wire bench.	654
Fracture of ulva; hand slipped and was pulled around shaft.	655
Contused wound on foot and toes; wheel of truck passed over it.	656
Foot burned; while pouring moulds, iron splashed into boot.	657
Small piece taken off thumb on rip-saw.	658
*Crushed by cover of retort falling on him; was trying to lift cover off.	659
Three fingers caught in stamping press and ends taken off.	660
Finger taken off at second joint; caught in feed gear of open side planer.	661
Finger bruised; placed hand on guard and gear struck it.	662
Arm rubbed by revolving gear; fell against machine.	663
Side badly wounded; struck by sharp stick from saw.	664
While cleaning roof, fell to ground, injuring neck, head and breast.	665
Top of finger cut; while operating jointer, knife slipped.	666
Hand caught in picker and two nails were torn off.	667
Four fingers off at second joint; caught by press.	668
Two fingers off at third joint, and hand lacerated; caught in press.	669
Thumb carried into gears of frame and crushed.	670
Hand burst open; caught between hammer and sill of tender.	671
Piece of steel in third finger; while marking piece of spring steel, centre punch broke.	672
*Smothered in clay bin.	673
Three fingers cut; attempted to dust machine while in operation.	674
*Dies while attaching an electric bulb to socket.	675
Flesh wound to fingers; cut on rounding machine.	676
Eye cut; while cutting rivets, chip flew up.	677
Arm and leg broken; fell down elevator shaft.	678
*While buffing bicycle parts piece of work fell, striking foot; blood poison resulting.	679
Little finger taken off on shingle jointer.	680
Kneecap bruised; fell in pit at spike machine.	681
Head cut; struck by iron bar.	682
Hand cut on sharp edge of fire door.	683
Arm and hand burned by hot metal.	684
Arm and back burned by hot metal; was standing in way of ladle.	685
Leg burned while pouring hot metal.	686
Leg scalded; stepped back into ditch of hot water.	687
Four fingers taken off; put hand in discharge pipes of picker.	688
Two fingers amputated; caught in biscuit cutter.	689
Hand injured in mangle.	690
End of thumb pinched off; caught under dies of drop hammer.	691
Small piece off finger while operating buzz planer.	692
Leg hurt by lever while binding load of lumber.	693
Hand cut in butting saw.	694
Head cut and body bruised; fell off load and portion fell on him.	695
Leg hurt; kicked by horse.	696
Bone in arm broken; fell from truck.	697
Thumb cut; came in contact with swing-saw.	698
Eye injured; piece of steel clipping flew from anvil.	699
First two fingers off at middle joint, and a portion of third, while removing hair from picker.	700
Two fingers cut while operating press.	701
Tip of thumb cut while doing press work.	702
Finger cut while doing press work.	703
Thumb injured; crate of slate fell on hand.	704
Knee twisted; foot caught between ingot mould lugs.	705
Knee slightly cut; while spooling wire ends became loose and swung round.	706
Nail torn off left hand; caught between drill and drawbar.	707
Head and ear cut; crowbar slipped from top of car.	708

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
709	Sept. 21..	C. J. Leach	London	Baker	M	36
710	" 21..	Somerville Box Co	"	Boxes	M	20
711	" 23..	Strathroy Furn. Co	Strathroy	Furniture	M	38
712	" 14..	McCormiack Mfg. Co	London	Biscuits	M	17
713	" 18..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	28
714	" 1..	Can. Gen. Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	58
715	" 16..	" "	"	"	M	30
716	" 16..	Rainy River Lumber Co	Rainy River	Lumber	M	50
717	" 22..	Can. Cloak Co	Toronto	Cloaks	M	37
718	" 19..	Can. Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	29
719	" 25..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	25
720	Aug. 24..	Woodstock Lumber Co	Woodstock	Lumber	M	..
721	Sept. 26..	J. C. Scott Co	Toronto	"	M	..
722	" 18..	Can. Crocker-Wheeler Co	St Catharines	Elec. Supl	M	26
223	" 14..	American Cyanamid Co	Niagara Falls	Fertilizer	M	22
724	" 25..	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	24
725	" 28..	Stone Limited	Toronto	Litho	M	30
726	" 22..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	34
727	" 25..	Sheet Metals, Limited	Toronto	Metals	M	22
728	" 23..	Dom. Textile Co	Kingston	Textiles	M	45
729	" 22..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	42
730	Sep. 12..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	33
731	" 19..	"	"	"	M	31
732	" 28..	Chandler Jones Lumber Co	Snow Road	Lumber	M	15
733	" 28..	D. S. Perrin & Co	London	Biscuits	M	..
734	" 21..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Implements	M	46
735	" 29..	Adams Wagon Co	Brantford	Wagous	M	28
736	" 16..	Seaman-Kent Co	Port Williams	Flooring	M	..
737	" 22..	Canada Foundry Co	Toronto	Foundry	M	40
738	Oct. 3..	Boeckh Bros.	"	Brushes	M	14
739	Sep. 27..	Can. Cottons Limited	Hamilton	Cottons	M	17
740	Oct. 3..	McClary Mfg Co	London	Stoves	M	21
741	" 3..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	24
742	Sep. 28..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	51
743	Oct. 4..	" "	"	"	M	38
744	" 4..	" "	"	"	M	18
745	" 4..	Beardmore & Co.	Acton West	Tannery	M	..
746	Aug. 8..	Glen Woollen Mills	Glen Williams	Woollens	M	35
747	Oct. 3..	B. Greening Wire Co	Hamilton	Wire Goods	M	50
748	" 3..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	46
749	" 5..	Steel and Radiation Co.	Toronto	Heaters	M	21
750	Sep. 29..	Sherlock Manning Co	London	Pianos and Organs	M	16
751	Oct. 2..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	23
752	" 3..	"	"	"	M	20
763	" 5..	"	"	"	M	19
754	Oct. 6..	International Harvester Co.	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	23
755	Sep. 50..	Gurney Foundry Co	Toronto (W)	Foundry	M	..
756	" 7..	Anglo-Can. Leather Co.	Huntsville	Leather	M	29
757	Oct. 9..	John Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Machine Tools	M	..
758	" 10..	Boeckh Bros.	Toronto	Brushes	M	..
759	" 10..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	28
760	Sep. 23..	Park Blackwell & Co	Toronto	Packers	M	40
761	Oct. 6..	B. Greening Wire Co	Hamilton	Wire Goods	M	28
762	" 7..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	16
763	July 27..	Rainy River Lumber Co	Rainy River	Lumber	M	..
764	Oct. 10..	B. Greening Wire Co	Hamilton	Wire Goods	M	21
765	" 11..	Stratford Mill Building Co	Stratford	Machinery	M	..
766	" 11..	McLaughlin Carriage Co	Oshawa	Carriage	M	23

Particulars.	No.
Arm crushed and had to be amputated; was wound around shafting.	709
Finger slightly injured; caught in eyelet machine.	710
*Struck in abdomen by piece of wood thrown back from rip-saw.	711
Three fingers cut on saw; slipped and hand was thrown against saw.	712
Foot cut; while cutting bar of iron piece flew off cold set striking foot.	713
*Door of box car caught protruding loading table jamming it against stomach.	714
Eye and nose cut; touched tripping lever on oil switch, releasing arm.	715
*While replacing incline chain on transfer platform was drawn between sprocket and platform, and abdomen was torn open.	716
Badly bruised and arm cut; was wound around shaft.	717
Toe cut off; while hoisting gear with hand crane chain slipped, and shaft and gear struck foot.	718
Palm of hand cut; while shearing, plate slipped.	719
Struck in abdomen by piece of lumber thrown back from rip-saw.	720
Hand cut on buzz planer.	721
Two fingers broken; caught between cross rail of planer and top of clamp.	722
Side of waist burned; two cars of hot carbide bumped together, throwing hot metal on him.	723
Foot smashed; buggy ran over foot.	724
Finger crushed by stone which was being put in press.	725
Toe smashed; jack fell.	726
Hand crushed at wrist while operating pattern elbow machine.	727
Two fingers amputated while operating slubbing machine.	728
While carrying board ran sliver in hand.	729
Foot crushed by locomotive.	730
Leg burned while turning over bloom.	731
End of thumb off on shingle jointer.	732
Arm badly crushed; was drawn into sizing machine.	733
Two fingers crushed; caught under dies of drop hammer.	734
Flesh wound on arm; came in contact with circular saw.	735
Loss of eye; struck by collars of shaft which was being lowered.	736
Leg fractured; struck by plate which was being lifted by derrick.	737
Top off finger; was playing with squaring shears.	738
End of finger caught in gears of spinning frame and slightly injured.	739
Four fingers taken off; hand was drawn into suction fan.	740
Thumb lacerated; caught by scrap shears.	741
Finger burst; jammed between bottom of wagon and truck centre.	742
End of forefinger torn; caught between side rod and drill.	743
Two fingers crushed; jammed between piston head and floor while moving piston.	744
Loss of eye; water glass gauge broke and portion of glass entered eye.	745
Loss of two fingers while fixing hydro.	746
Eye hurt; dust from emery-wheel entered eye.	747
Palm of hand crushed; pinched between coal buggy and horse cart.	748
Eyesight injured; while loading buggies, piece of iron flew into eye.	749
Finger crushed while drilling holes in channel iron.	750
Fingers crushed; caught between two rails.	751
Fingers crushed; roll broke and rail fell on finger.	752
Leg bruised; struck by piece of iron.	753
Thumb taken off below second joint; caught in grinder.	754
*Killed by bursting of emery wheel.	755
*While unloading scow fell into water and was drowned.	756
Struck in the eye while breaking iron; piece flew up.	757
Thumb cut with cup saw.	758
Eye cut and head bruised by iron bar striking him.	759
Hand crushed; caught between piston and casing of sausage machine.	760
Hand cut, while cutting iron.	761
Wrist splintered and out of joint; fell when coming out of car.	762
Leg broken; ties of plank fell off truck.	163
Two fingers caught between gears and revolving chain on painting machine.	764
Middle finger broken and third smashed; caught between chopper head and drill table.	765
Eye injured by small piece from saw.	766

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer	Place.	Business.	Sex of person Injured.	Age.
767	Oct. 4..	Baynes Carriage Co	Hamilton	Carriage	M	..
768	Sep. 22..	Park Blackwell & Co	Toronto	Packers	M	20
769	" 27..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies..	M	36
770	Oct. 7..	" "	"	" ..	M	17
771	" 9..	" "	"	" ..	M	20
772	" 3..	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	..
773	" 11..	Turnbull Co	Galt	Woollens	F	16
774	" 4..	Can. Locomotive Co	Kingston	Locomotive	M	..
775	" 10..	B. Greening Wire Co	Hamilton	Wire Goods	M	45
776	" 12..	McClary Mfg. Co.	Loudon	Foundry	M	29
777	" 13..	Preston Furniture Co	Preston	Furniture	M	22
778	" 11..	Provincial Steel Co	Cobourg	Steel	M	35
779	" 12..	Provincial Steel Co	"	"	M	24
780	" 18..	Edwards & Co	Ottawa	Lumber	M	..
781	" 16..	Rathbone & Co.	Deseronto	Boxes	M	70
782	Sep. 8..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Implements..	M	50
783	Oct. 16..	"	"	" ..	M	30
784	Sep. 6..	"	"	" ..	M	..
785	Oct. 16..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Toronto	Car Shop	M	26
786	" 13..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Toronto	"	M	45
787	" 12..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	"	M	40
788	" 7..	"	" ..	"	M	18
789	Apr. 25..	"	" ..	"	M	28
790	Oct. 10..	"	" ..	"	M	..
791	June 26..	"	" ..	"	M	25
792	July 18..	"	" ..	"	M	31
793	Oct. 12..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	"	M	24
794	" 11..	" "	"	"	M	38
795	" 19..	Can. Locomotive Co	Kingston	"	M	..
796	" 17..	National Table Co	Owen Sound	Furniture	M	21
797	" 24..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	15
798	Sep. 13..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	31
799	" 18..	" "	"	"	M	30
800	" 18..	" "	"	"	M	18
801	" 19..	" "	"	"	M	23
802	" 30..	" "	"	"	M	44
803	Sep. 13..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	M	40
804	Oct. 17..	Can. General Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	23
805	" 14..	" "	"	"	M	21
806	" 17..	" "	"	"	M	40
807	" 17..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Farm Imp	M	18
808	" 11..	St. Lawrence Starch Co	Port Credit	Starch	M	..
809	" 20..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	22
810	" 23..	" "	"	"	M	21
811	" 26..	" "	"	"	M	30
812	" 28..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	21
813	" 26..	"	" ..	"	M	37
814	" 27..	"	" ..	"	M	45
815	" 27..	"	" ..	"	M	21
816	" 25..	"	" ..	"	M	57
817	Nov. 1..	Kinleith Paper Co	St. Catharines	Paper	M	25
818	Oct. 23..	Reeves Pulley Co	Toronto	Pulleys	M	..
819	" 31..	Toronto Lith. Co	"	Litho	M	16
820	" 24..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Impl	M	35
821	" 21..	Can. General Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	27
822	" 18..	" "	"	"	M	30
823	" 27..	Globe Casket Co	London	Caskets	M	65
824	" 26..	"	"	"	M	25
825	Nov. 4..	Imperial Cotton Co	Hamilton	Cotton	M	..

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Tips of two fingers taken off on jointing machine.	767
Dazed and suffering from shock; fell from car while loading.	768
Eye scratched while piling sheet iron; piece struck eye.	769
Finger bruised and cut while levelling bearing finger.	770
Thumb bruised while bearing on mandrill; hand slipped.	771
Toe crushed; angle fell on foot.	772
Hand burned; caught in rotary machine.	773
Eye injured; struck by piece of steel.	774
Eye injured; struck by piece of link he was hammering.	775
Fingers cut; while removing dirt from under press, press came down.	776
Thumb cut at second joint and end of finger.	777
Hand bruised; wrench slipped while loosening nut.	778
Two fingers cut while repairing drill; knife drill fell out of socket.	779
Three fingers injured.	780
Two fingers off left hand; cut with rip saw.	781
Toe bruised; let iron flask fall.	782
End of second finger off while operating wood shaper.	783
Burned finger and right arm; upset cup of benzine near hot casting.	784
Cut above right eye; struck by chain from wheel boxing machine.	785
Eye ball bruised; struck by drift pin while rivetting.	786
Back strained while lifting iron.	787
Finger burned by fuse wire; put hand on switch in the dark.	788
Side seriously injured; while turning fly wheel swing he was in struck wheel.	789
Hand pierced by nail; tripped on bloom conveyor.	790
Arm and back burned by hot metal.	791
Leg hurt; struck by buggy wheel.	792
Eyelid pierced and forehead cut; when hammering dowel pin out of die splinter flew off.	793
Palm of hand lacerated; caught between rest on grinding drill and wheel.	794
Eye injured; spark lodged in eye.	795
First finger off at first joint, and second cut while operating shaper.	796
Arm injured; hand slipped while fixing belt on machine.	797
Finger lacerated; while turning drive wheel of press, wrench slipped.	798
Toe fractured; annealing pot rolled on foot.	799
Leg and ankle bruised; packing case fell on foot.	800
Foot burned; iron splashed out of ladle.	801
Amputation second finger; held on to side of press after setting it in motion.	802
Eye burned; prodded in eye by hot tongs.	803
Hands and face burned.	804
Finger wounded while shifting belt on lathe.	805
Hand cut; while tightening nut, wrench slipped.	806
Finger caught while inserting mower guard.	807
Base of skull fractured; hit on head with lid of elevator head.	808
Eyebrow cut; head of set hammer slipped off handle.	809
*Struck on back by ring from end of smoke box; was removing ring and door when seeing ring fall jumped into pit.	810
Foot crushed; casting slipped from chain of crane.	811
Hand and face burned; while tapping furnace, crane caught fire.	812
Shoulder bruised; struck by hook.	813
Eye burnt by hot cinder from engine.	814
Toe bruised; billet fell on foot.	815
Foot burned; hot billet ran over it.	816
*Wound up on a shaft.	817
Thumb cut; came in contact with crosscut saw.	818
Three toes crushed; foot caught in elevator.	819
Finger off at first joint; hand came in contact with circular saw.	820
Hand lacerated; while changing induction motor field caught between bench and another field.	821
Finger cut off at first joint; slipped on machine, catching hand on tool.	822
Arm broken; stepped on piece of board, which rolled with him.	823
Portion of three fingers taken off; hand came in contact with buzz planer.	824
Hand crushed while operating duck loom.	825

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of person Injured.	Age.
826	Oct. 23..	Imperial Cotton Co	Hamilton	Cotton	M	..
827	" 31..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Impl	M	43
828	Nov. 7..	Port Credit Starch Co	Port Credit	"	M	18
829	" 1..	Crossen Car Co	Cobourg	Cars	M	..
830	" 1..	"	"	Cars	M	..
831	Oct. 31..	Steel Co. of Canada	Swansea	Bolts	M	25
832	Nov. 6..	"	Hamilton	Steel	M	30
833	May 8..	Robertson Bros	Toronto	Confec	M	20
834	Oct. 10..	"	"	"	M	60
835	" 26..	Can. General Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	22
836	Nov. 8..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves	M	25
837	Oct. 18..	Gutta Percha & Rubber Co	Toronto	Rubber	M	..
838	Nov. 2..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	35
839	Oct. 30..	"	"	"	M	45
840	Nov. 2..	"	"	"	M	26
841	" 3..	"	"	"	M	28
842	" 4..	"	"	"	M	44
843	Oct. 29..	"	"	"	M	33
844	Nov. 2..	"	"	"	M	38
845	" 2..	"	"	"	M	..
846	" 7..	Can. General Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	31
847	" 4..	" "	"	" "	M	18
848	" 9..	Boeckh Bros	Toronto	Brushes	M	16
849	" 11..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	24
850	Oct. 26..	Jos. Simpson Sons	"	Knitting	M	..
851	Nov. 8..	Massey-Harris Co	"	Agr. Imp	M	17
852	" 6..	"	"	"	M	42
853	" 6..	"	"	"	M	30
854	" 3..	"	"	"	M	25
855	" 8..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	23
856	" 7..	"	"	"	M	35
857	" 7..	Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Mach. Tools	M	..
858	" 7..	Hamilton Bridge Co	Hamilton	Bridges	M	50
859	" 13..	Karn-Morris Co	Woodstock	Pianos, etc	M	..
860	" 6..	J. R. Booth	Ottawa	Lumber	M	21
861	"	"	"	"	M	16
862	" 13..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	19
863	" 13..	"	"	"	M	25
864	" 12..	"	"	"	M	27
865	" 15..	National Furn. Co	Owen Sound	Furniture	M	36
866	" 18..	Beardmore & Co	Acton West	Tannery	M	..
867	" 20..	Stevens-Hepner Co	Port Elgin	Brushes, etc	M	..
868	" 14..	Thomas Bros	St. Thomas	"	M	23
869	" 16..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	16
870	" 6..	"	"	"	M	19
871	" 13..	"	"	"	M	..
872	" 11..	"	"	"	M	22
873	" 13..	"	"	"	M	36
874	" 14..	"	"	"	M	..
875	" 9..	"	"	"	M	37
876	" 16..	"	"	"	M	19
877	" 16..	"	"	"	M	46
878	" 19..	"	"	"	M	19
879	Nov. 20..	St. Lawrence Engine Co	Brockville	Engines	M	..
880	" 23..	Chaplin Wheel Co	Chatham	Wheels	M	19
881	" 27..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie	Steel	M	35
882	" 20..	"	"	"	M	42
883	" 15..	"	"	"	M	42
884	" 23..	"	"	"	M	18
885	" 6..	"	"	"	M	41

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Wrist sprained while reaching for falling spool.	826
Leg broken above ankle; crate fell over.	827
*While tightening nut on under side of germ cooker, coat caught in revolving shaft.	828
Bruised; fell from trestle.	829
Head, legs and back bruised; fell from trestle.	830
Leg badly scalded; slipped into vat.	831
Eyeball lacerated; while cutting rivet head it flew up.	832
Three fingers severed on corner-cutting machine.	833
Four fingers off left hand.	834
Forearm cut and bruised; jacket caught in set screws of lathe dog, pulling arm in.	835
Thumb cut while sawing lumber.	836
Rib broken; slipped off platform while preparing to blow off skimmer on boiler.	837
Burned by hot metal while pouring into moulds.	838
Eye injured by piece of glass striking it; lubricator burst.	839
Back and neck burned by hot metal while pouring into moulds.	840
Arm burned; fell against furnace.	841
Eye burned; struck by flask from billet.	842
Fingers hurt; while using wrench, fingers slipped against cog.	843
Body, legs and head burned by hot metal.	844
Burned by hot metal while pouring into moulds.	845
Head cut; handle for adjusting radius on radial drill fell.	846
Head cut; while bolting down machine, wrench slipped and struck head.	847
Top of finger cut; carelessness.	848
Head cut; tripped over rails and hit car.	849
Seriously injured; caught in elevator.	850
First joint finger crushed; caught between dies of press.	851
Body bruised; hoist fell.	852
Arm fractured, and several ribs broken; hoist fell.	853
Hand off; came in contact with planer knives.	854
Cheek and leg cut; ingot mould fell off car, knocking head against car.	855
Sprained back while lifting rail.	856
Instep injured; struck by ram cover.	857
*Steel plate fell on head.	858
Hand cut on rip-saw.	859
Flesh wound; saw broke and he was struck by a piece of saw.	860
While breaking jamb of edgings caught foot in chain.	861
Fingers' ends cut off; caught in chain from crane in pit.	862
Body squeezed and ankle sprained; was sheltering under hoist when elevator was lowered.	863
Finger broken and three others bruised; while hoisting ladle of cinders hand was caught in hook.	864
*Drawn on to shaft while adjusting belt.	865
Arm was drawn into rollers of leather press and had to be amputated.	866
Finger cut on wood shaper.	867
Struck by block from saw in eye while cutting off short stock.	868
Arm caught on spindle of nut tapping machine and crushed.	869
Thumb crushed; billet fell on it.	870
Jumped off car and foot struck on nail in board.	871
Leg cut; fell over slag on track.	872
Knee bruised; struck by bloom buggy.	873
Wrist sprained; cutting scrap on shears and jar of shears sprained wrist.	874
Bruised and broken finger; caught in hook when hoisting ladle.	875
Loading rails, one fell on toe, crushing it.	876
Face bruised; struck by pit crane returning from ingot, which collided with tongs.	877
Flesh burn on hand while repairing wire to lighting lamp; short circuited.	878
Finger pinched while carrying a small engine.	879
Fingers crushed in shears and had to be amputated.	880
*Hoist was being swung round and caught him between carriage and top of machine.	881
Knee bruised; while removing bearing from roughing rolls it slipped.	882
Side strained while lifting box of sand.	883
Leg fractured; slipped while unloading wheels, and one fell on him.	884
Nails and flesh torn from bone; caught between two rails.	885

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
886	Nov. 2..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	28
887	" 19..	"	" ..	"	M	28
888	" 17..	"	" ..	"	M	40
889	" 23..	Can. Westinghouse Co	Hamil on	"	M	..
890	" 20..	James Smart Co	Brockville	"	M	55
891	" 28..	Can. Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	M	28
892	" 21..	"	"	"	M	22
893	" 24..	John Mundell & Co	Elora	Furniture	M	..
894	" 23..	Taylor Forbes Co	Guelph	Radiators	M	..
895	" 23..	"	"	"	M	..
896	" 3..	"	"	"	M	..
897	" 28..	Stone Limited	Toronto	Litho	M	31
898	" 27..	Firstbrook Box Co	"	Boxes	M	16
899	" 24..	Rathbone Co	Deseronto	Lumber	M	27
900	" 27..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	33
901	" 17..	Can. Gen. Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	22
902	" 21..	"	"	"	M	20
903	" 29..	Tickle & Sons	Belleville	Caskets	M	..
904	Dec. 6..	Firstbrook Box Co	Toronto	Boxes	M	19
905	Nov. 24..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	31
906	" 27..	"	" ..	"	M	39
907	" 25..	"	" ..	"	M	52
908	Dec. 1..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	33
909	" 2..	"	"	"	M	23
910	Oct. 16..	Riordan Paper Co	Merritton	Paper	M	32
911	Nov. 13..	"	"	"	M	25
912	" 16..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agr. Impl	M	28
913	Dec. 2..	United Brass & Lead Co	Toronto	Brass	M	..
914	" 6..	Can. Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Elec. Supl	M	..
915	" 5..	Phillips Mfg. Co	Toronto	Moulding Mch	M	..
916	Nov. 30..	Goldie & McCulloch Co	Galt	Vaults, etc	M	25
917	Dec. 6..	Dain Mfg. Co	Welland	Mowers	M	..
918	" 4..	Adams Shoe Co	Toronto	Shoes	M	15
919	" 5..	Bertram & Sons Co	Dundas	Mach. Tools	M	35
920	" 29..	Can. Gen. Elec. Co	Peterboro'	Elec. Supl	M	28
921	" 29..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	23
922	" 29..	"	" ..	"	M	68
923	" 28..	"	" ..	"	M	44
924	Dec. 6..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Agri. Impl	M	30
925	" 9..	Dain Mfg. Co	Welland	Mowers	M	..
926	Nov. 28..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	36
927	" 30..	"	" ..	"	M	37
928	" 21..	"	" ..	"	M	30
929	" 24..	Steel & Radiation Co	Toronto	"	M	..
930	Dec. 7..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	..
931	" 12..	" "	"	"	M	..
932	Nov. 24..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Agr. Impl	M	46
933	" 28..	"	"	"	M	28
934	" 29..	Office Specialty Co	Newmarket	Furniture	M	15
935	Dec. 11..	Thomas Bros	St. Thomas	Brushes	M	18
936	" 4..	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Engines	M	25
937	" 1..	Galt Paper Box Co	"	Boxes	M	34
938	" 4..	Canada Carriage Co	Brockville	Carriages	M	39
939	" 8..	G. V. Oberholtzer Co	Berlin	Boots	M	16
940	" 9..	Can. Pacific Ry. Co	Toronto (W)	Car Shops	M	25
941	" 1..	Algoma Steel & Iron Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel, etc.,	M	18
942	" 14..	McCormack Mfg. Co	London	Biscuits	M	35
943	" 6..	T. Upton Co	Hamilton	Jams, etc	M	..
944	Nov. 28..	Fere Mar. Shops	St. Thomas	Repairs	M	35
945	Dec. 13..	Smart Mfg. Co	Brockville	Hardware & Tools.	M	55
946	" 13..	"	"	"	M	43
947	Nov. 28..	Algoma Steel Co	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	..

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No
Ankle sprained; fell off car while loading ties.	886
Ankle sprained; was climbing side of furnace when rod gave way.	887
End of thumb punched and cut; caught between tongs of air jacks and rail.	888
Finger lacerated; drawn into milling machine.	889
Two ribs broken; ladder slipped.	890
Hand slightly injured; while reaming, reamer caught hand, cutting it.	891
Eye burned while catching rivets; one struck eye.	892
Loss of hand; caught in moulding machine.	893
Hand crushed; radiator fell on it.	894
Toe crushed; piece of iron pipe fell.	895
Foot burnt by iron from ladle.	896
Ran nail in foot.	897
Finger severed below first joint; was tampering with rip-saw.	898
Finger cut from hand by automatic cut-off saw.	899
Foot bruised; lorry ran over it.	900
Pupil of eye cut, also sight; struck piece of fusing in drill broke.	901
While cutting insulations on power shears had piece of finger taken off.	902
Three fingers cut by knife on moulding machine.	903
Three fingers crushed on trimmer machine.	904
Thumb injured; caught between two rails.	905
Side hurt; fell on handrail of engine while climbing to top.	906
Foot bruised; piece of iron fell on it.	907
Piece of shaving in eye.	908
Finger smashed; while using hammer and chisel, missed chisel.	909
Finger crushed on paper calendar rolls.	910
Hand split between second and third fingers; squeezed between roll of belt and floor.	911
Struck in right eye by grain of molten metal.	912
Finger partly torn off in gear of tool lathe.	913
While operating punch press had tops of two fingers cut off.	914
Part of thumb taken off on saw.	915
Finger split; caught in hydraulic punch while changing die.	916
Hand badly cut on circular saw.	917
Hand crushed by levelling machine.	918
Three fingers cut; caught between two castings.	919
Instep bruised and cut; casting fell on foot.	920
Head injured and general shock; slipped off platform.	921
Rail fell off air jack tongs, bruising foot.	922
Two hands and leg burned; steam ladle boiled over.	923
Instep severely bruised; allowed face plate from lathe to fall.	924
Hand jammed while operating shaper cutting machine.	925
Foot bruised; barrowload of iron toppled over.	926
Toe burst; while placing buggy on scales, foot was caught under wheels.	927
Blood poison caused by stepping on nail.	928
Hand badly cut.	929
Finger burst open in two places; jammed between skid and roller.	930
Knuckles split; jammed between piston and cylinder.	931
Hand crushed at nail; caught in bolt-heading machine.	932
Arm sprained; fell from box to floor.	933
Nail and portion of finger torn; caught between emery-wheel and grinder .	934
Sleeve caught in gears; arm pinched and cut.	935
Arm broken above wrist; caught in belt.	936
Finger crushed; caught in ending machine.	937
Leg scalded; stepped into well where steam from pipe empties.	938
Thumb bruised; caught in cogwheel of sole leather roller.	939
Finger cut; while sharpening scraper burnisher broke.	940
End of thumb cut while sawing lumber.	941
*While passing end of belt through floor was caught in shafting.	942
Scalp torn; Head was caught between elevator and safety gate.	943
First three fingers severed near joint and fourth cut; hand caught in rip-saw.	944
Severely bruised; falling of elevator.	945
Severely bruised; falling of elevator.	946
Arm burned while pouring babbit into box; metal splashed.	947

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Sex of injured person.	Age.
948	Sept. 20..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	33
949	Dec. 6..	"	" ..	"	M	29
950	" 6..	"	" ..	"	M	23
951	" 11..	"	" ..	"	M	17
952	" 10..	"	" ..	"	M	46
953	Dec. 7..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	37
954	" 20..	B. Greening Wire Co.	Hamilton	Wire Goods	M	33
955	" 16..	Hourd & Co.	London	Furniture	M	50
956	" 5..	Toronto Plate Glass Co.	Toronto	Glass	M	23
957	Oct. 23..	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	Brushes	M	58
958	Dec. 16..	Can. Cottons Limited	Hamilton	Cotton	M	16
959	" 18..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	30
960	Nov. 22..	Steel and Radiation Co.	Toronto	Heaters	M	..
961	" 9..	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Supplies..	M	22
962	Dec. 18..	Brockville Lumber Co.	Brockville	Lumber	M	..
963	" 13..	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	Boilers	M	..
964	" 11..	John Bertram & Sons	Dundas	Tools	M	38
965	" 20..	Steel and Radiation Co.	Toronto	Heaters	M	..
966	" 8..	Tudhope Carriage Co.	Orillia	Carriages	M	15
967	" 15..	Glen Woollen Mills.	Glen Williams	Wollens	M	19
968	" 15..	Stone Limited	Toronto	Litho	M	15
969	" 6..	Can. Bolt and Nut Co.	Belleville	Bolts, etc	M	35
970	" 15..	John Mundell & Co.	Elora	Furniture	M	20
971	" 27..	Boeckh Bros.	Toronto	Brushes	M	..
972	Oct. 28..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	Steel	M	30
973	Dec. 13..	"	" ..	"	M	..
974	Nov. 4..	Tagona Water and Light Co.	" ..	"	M	18
975	Dec. 20..	Thomas Organ and Piano Co.	Woodstock	Pianos	M	..
976	" 22..	H. J. Heiuz Co.	Leamington	Food Products	M	..
977	Nov. 11..	International Harvester Co.	Hamilton	Agr. Implements..	M	23
978	" 25..	" "	"	" ..	M	16
979	Dec. 11..	" "	"	" ..	M	41
980	" 27..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Toronto (W.)	Repair Shops	M	23
981	" 27..	Steel Company of Canada	Hamilton	Steel	M	41
982	" 16..	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	"	M	39
983	" 16..	"	" ..	"	M	..
984	" 12..	"	" ..	"	M	27
985	" 19..	"	" ..	"	M	31

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Particulars.	No.
Face burned while tapping out heat from furnace.	948
Strain in side while working on top of nut machine.	949
Small cut on cheek; hit by shovel.	950
Knee injured; fell through sewer-hole.	951
Two fingers cut; dragged along the ground by dinky while cleaning track.	952
Ankle sprained; while moving railway frog iron, rail slid from pile.	953
Stomach bruised; struck by piece of board thrown back from saw.	954
Fingers taken off at first joint; tried to remove piece from four-sided moulder when same was in motion.	955
Flesh wound on arm; bevel buffing glass broke.	956
Sprained heel; fell from ladder.	957
Arm broken; caught between floor and brace of elevator.	958
Loss of toe; while hooking moulds, one dropped on toe.	959
Foot injured while trucking casting.	960
Strained himself and rupture came out while lifting chuck off lathe.	961
Loss of three fingers; ran hand under cutter chain of mortiser.	962
Foot burnt by iron spilled from ladle.	963
Knee pierced; handle of file struck leg.	964
Foot injured; while loading car, crowbar was driven into foot .	965
Severely burned; fell into water tank.	966
Arm torn off and leg broken; was putting on belt and vest caught in shaft.	967
Finger slightly crushed; caught in wire sticking machine.	968
Two fingers taken off; placed hand on lower knife of shears which came together.	969
Cut back of head and mouth injured; put head over elevator while in motion.	970
Head cut; attempted to board moving car.	971
Finger jammed between rails.	972
Two fingers crushed; caught in drill press.	973
Finger bruised; hydrant fell on hand.	974
Struck in side by piece of board thrown back from saw.	975
Leg broken; fell from floor to cement foundation of vinegar tank.	976
Amputation two fingers; caught under drop hammer while removing casting.	977
Hand lacerated; while moving truck, slipped and hand went under wheels.	978
Thumb lacerated; knocked down some mower wheels, which caught thumb.	979
Thigh bruised; door blew against plank he was carrying.	980
Eyesight destroyed; struck by chip while cutting off bolt on cooling bed.	981
Thumb bruised; steam hammer came down.	982
Bruise; caught between electric loco and corner of battery.	983
Finger cut; hand slipped on rip-saw while pushing lumber on.	984
Head cut; fell over rail.	985

*Fatal.

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 4 1967